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HISTORY
OF
BRADFORD COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SELECTIONS.

Pt. 1.

"I hear the tread of pioneers
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a mighty sea."
— *Anonymous.*

By H. C. BRADSBY,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF ARKANSAS," "BATTLE OF GETTYS-
BURG," "HISTORY OF ILLINOIS," AND THE COMPILER OF
DIVERS LOCAL HISTORIES IN ILLINOIS, MISSOURI,
INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

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PREFACE.

SOME distinguished pundit has remarked that the nation which best knows its own history is sure to be made up of the best type of patriots, and the chances are of the highest quality of civilization. If the reader and the writer are agreed on this philosopher's conclusions, then this page need hardly try to do more than simply say: "Here it is—make the most of it."

The attempt has here been made mostly to preserve facts, recorded and otherwise, that may be excellent material for the historian, who, let us hope, will some day come and tell it in form and manner worthy of the great theme. This is simply saying that no true history is written by the contemporaries of the great eras of a nation's story, and therefore no attempt here is made at history save that of a period three quarters of a century ago, and the earlier day movements of men that cluster around the pioneers, the Revolution and the early civil history of the formation of the County. If the attempt has been at all successful, then the possessor of this volume may know that he has both a book for future reference as well as one that tells of the inner movements of his ancestors—that forlorn hope

"Who were the first
That ever burst
Into that silent sea."

PART I. deals mostly with the past, though bringing the official and social records down to the present hour, yet so far as there is any attempt to discover the secrets of the movements of men's minds as a society, it will be found in this division of the volume.

PART II. presents an immense array of facts concerning nearly every prominent family in the county, both the living and their departed ancestors.

Thus the two are companion pieces, as it were, and as a whole represent something of a vast number of the most prominent people in the eventful story that founded this little empire within our great empire, as well as those who are to day the brawn and brain that are so busy building upon the enduring foundations laid by the immortal conquerors of a continent and the destroyers of tyrants.

One thing is quite certain: Time will add infinite value to this book even if by any lightly estimated now. The consciousness of this fact will rob the sting of any ruthless attack that may be made upon it.

While it is customary in works of this kind to make of the "preface" mostly a means of returning thanks for special favors in aiding and encouraging the enterprise to specified parties; while the sincere thanks are here given, yet so many are entitled to mention that to name all or a greater part is simply impossible, therefore to the good people of Bradford county, one and all, for your considerate and most repeated kindnesses, thanks—ten thousand thanks.

THE AUTHOR.



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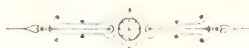


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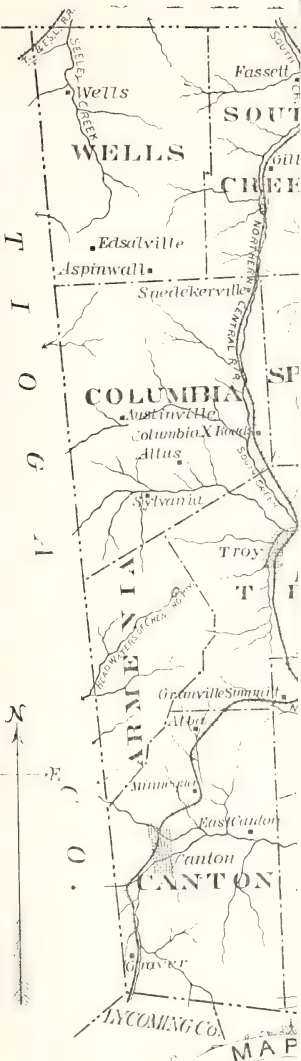




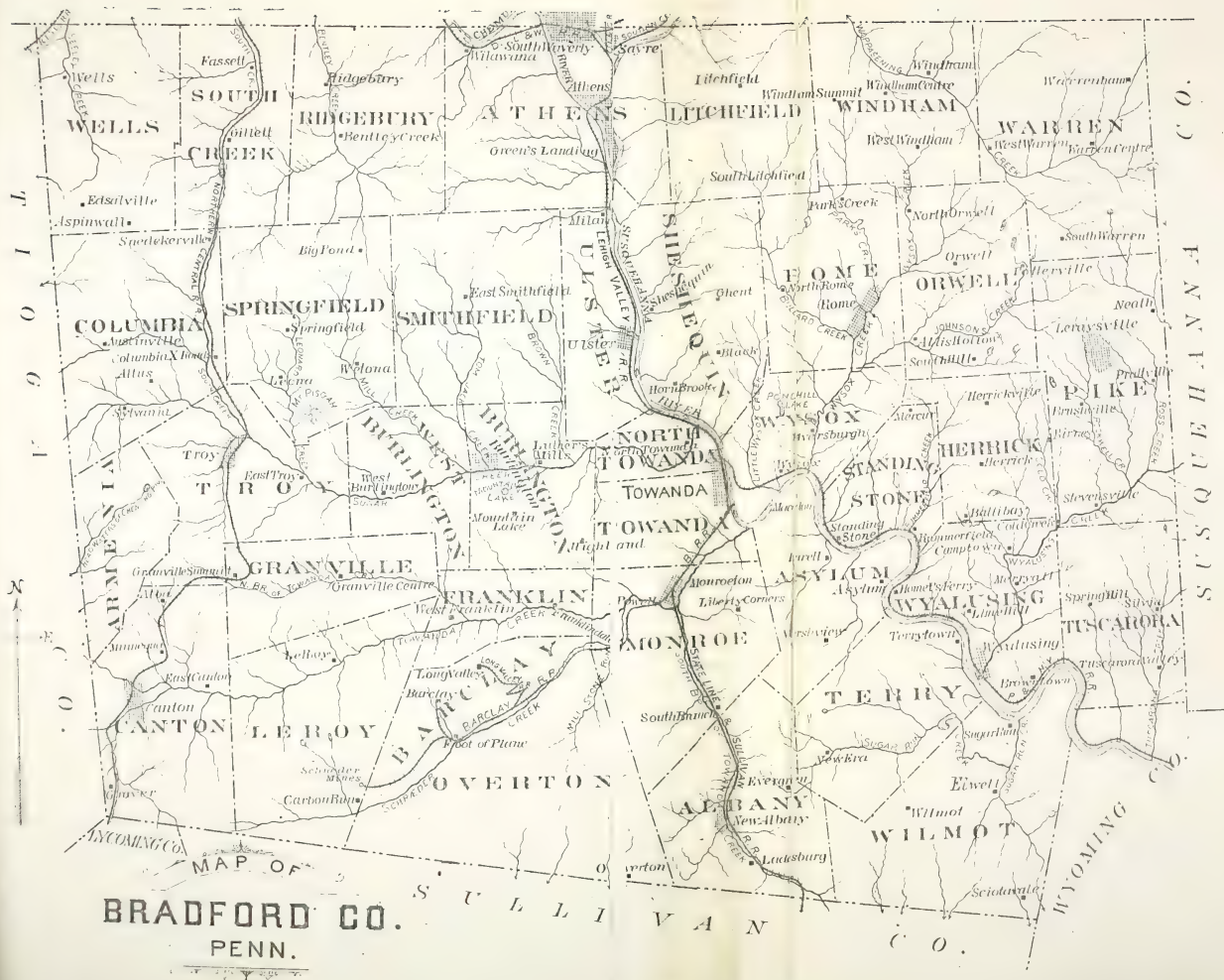
PART I.

HISTORY OF BRADFORD COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.



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SUSQUEHANNA CO.

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WYOMING

MAP OF
BRADFORD CO.
PENN.

SULLIVAN CO.



BRADFORD COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

• GEOLOGY.

A LAND OF FARMERS, WHERE EVERY MAN SHOULD KNOW LOCAL GEOLOGY--THE FORMATIONS--THE VALUABLE CHEMUNG ROCK--ETC.

BRADFORD COUNTY is of itself a little agricultural empire; as beautiful as a painting in her landscapes, and is comparatively rich in all those things that contribute toward the highest and best civilization. Within her borders are 59,995 people, and a larger part of the wealth of the population is in the 6,169 farms which they own and cultivate. Its location on the map, its soils and waters, have determined its place as the favored home of the agriculturist. The numbers of the farms indicate the distribution of these rich acres. There are no powerful land barons here with their swarms of attendant serfs and poverty. Her wealth is great, but it is distributed--the happiest possible condition for man. There is no great city within its borders--boroughs and villages only. Hence, instead of tenement houses, deep cellars, noisome purlieus that mar all great cities, here are small, neat, well-kept farms, clear skies, pure air, crystal waters, happy homes, universal plenty and content. Here are sweet valleys and the sun-kissed old hills--the sacred graves of the departed, the restful, happy trysting places of their children's children. The neat and well-built boroughs and villages are but quiet and orderly places of exchange in supplying the varied wants of a favored people. There is every comfort and every reasonable luxury side by side with generous industry and a healthy frugality. While an agricultural county, it is dotted here and there with its necessary mills and factories. Outside the borough of Towanda there are 330 manufactures, and in the county seat are the nail and iron works, the shoe factory, the toy works, Dayton's flouring mill, two foundries and machine shops, a furniture factory, and many small concerns, all contributing to not only the varied employments of the people, but their real and general comfort. A lovely and favored land, indeed! What a haven it presents for the worn and weary who have long struggled for life and air and sunshine in the roar and filth of the world's great cities. The gaunt pau-

per, with outstretched hands, begging for bread or medicine, is not here, nor is the rich miser relentlessly coining his heaped-up gold of the tears and the groans of his unpitied victims. Remorseless greed, and that other monster in society, far worse than the miser's cruellest infliction, are practically strangers to the good people of Bradford county. Health, virtue, intelligence and happiness come best to the world amid just such conditions as these. Many a bright young man of the county, fired with ambition to quick wealth or fame, has left his old Bradford home and gone to the great city, and has either regretted the change all his life, or returned and never tired of telling of his joy and happiness in so doing. "Is life worth living?" is not a vexed question here—may it never come to a living soul.

The children of the land should be compelled to learn much of the geology of their particular sections. Here is the starting point of practical knowledge—the powerful factor in good morals, good religion and intelligence. The average of the schools are too much a mere struggle to advance the grades, heedless of the fundamentals of education; of the starting-points in life, of the groundwork of all intelligence, and the thorough intrenching the child's mind in these. The rudiments of education should be as thorough as, in all true education, they are practical.

Any good farmer is a tolerably well-informed geologist. He will succeed in the business beyond his neighbors, much in proportion to his superiority in this respect. He has benefited by experience, and knows in that way the soil he cultivates. He knows certain cues, and comes to know that certain kinds of soils are best for certain kinds of growths. He can judge of almost any soil by its rocks and vegetable growths. He has come to know the good corn land, wheat land, tobacco, potatoes, rice, cotton, flax, hemp, as well as the different fruits. His practical eye, in selecting his future farm home, will see all these things as well as the waters and climate, that go to form the whole. The water and grasses will point him to the spot where the best animal life will grow. The fleet-footed thoroughbred horses are the effects of his intelligent experiments and observations—the splendid results of his self-education. He has learned there is more bread and butter in corn roots than in Greek roots. Nature's boons are better and cheaper than those of the school-book syndicate—edited, written and bound by the hand of God, the rich inheritance of all men.

State Geologist James Macfarlane reports substantially of Bradford county: The surface rocks belong to only three of the geological formations, the Chemung, Catskill and Carboniferous. The last two of these are very extensive formations in Pennsylvania; the State geologists have subdivided them, and renamed them, and given them numbers to classify them. This simplifies and makes easy reference to these subdivisions. The old mode was to classify these by their fossils, as all adjoining beds containing the same fossils belong to one and the same formation. By this arrangement Bradford county gives us the following table:

Pa. Nos.	Pa. Names.	N. Y. Names.
XIII.....	Coal Measures.....	Carboniferous.
XII.....	Seral Conglomerate.....	Carboniferous.
XI.....	Umbral Red Shale.....	Catskill Mauch Chunk, Red Shale of Lesley.
X.....	Vespertine.....	Catskill, Pocono, Red Shale of Lesley.
IX.....	Ponent Red Sandstone.....	Catskill.
VIII.....	Vergent Alive Shale.....	Chemung group

These are placed in the descending order, the coal measures being the highest and the Chemung rocks the lowest visible in the county.

The western part of the county, and the valley of Towanda and Wysox creeks, and in the lower part of the county the valleys of Tuscarora creek and Sugar run are covered with vergent or olive-colored shales (VIII), or what in New York is the Chemung group. The latter is the name in the text-books on geology. The general dip of this formation is toward the south and, therefore, in going north the lower rock formations make their appearance. Two great flexures in the strata penetrate the county, and are called coal basins because they contain coal. These run northeasterly through the county, and in the lines of these basins the highest rocks visible in the county are brought to view. Separating these two lines of basins are two lines of upheaval called anticlinals.

The Chemung rocks give out the best soils. Where these are the best agricultural lands are found, because it is of an earthy (argillaceous) character, and contains less sand than the Ponent or Catskill (No. IX). The upper or shaley formation of this rock is about two thousand five hundred feet. These rocks are a vast succession of thin layers of shale, of a deep olive or greenish or light gray color, with thin layers of brownish gray and green and olive sandstone. These layers are so thin that it is difficult to find building stone. There is a great uniformity in all parts of this vast rock formation, and as you travel on the railroad from Wyoming Valley northward to the State line, and north or east or west, all over the southern part of New York, you will see the same Chemung group. The Erie Railroad and branches run on it three hundred miles. The cuts on the railroad and the hills show the same beds of this soft mud rock, with thin bedded sandstones between.

A few miles west of Athens a conglomerate sandstone is found capping the hills. Once these were mistaken for the conglomerates underlying the coal, but it is now demonstrated that these beds of conglomerates are thousands of feet below the coal measures. This is the rock in which is found petroleum, both in New York and in Pennsylvania. It is full of vegetable fossils showing land-plants, which may be readily seen in much of the building-stone used in Towanda. These are the oldest evidences of terrestrial vegetation known. Specks of coal are found in the rock. The evidences are many that the earth was preparing to deposit the coal beds when this rock was formed.

That the Chemung group comes more generally to the surface than in any other county of northern Pennsylvania, is the whole

secret of it being the richest agricultural county of them all. This is the Bradford county farmer's bank that will always honor his checks from its inexhaustible deposits of wealth. Its cashier will not go Canada for his health. Twenty-five hundred feet deep extends the maiden gold awaiting to be refined by the thrifty farmer. The stranger coming into the county is amazed to see the farmers plowing on the steep hill-sides, where in ordinary soils the alluvial would all soon wash into the valleys below. When he understands the nature and value of the Chemung group, then he realizes that the peaks are here as rich in plant food as are the overflowed lands of the Nile, and the wash of the hills is simply going deeper and deeper in the mine of wealth; and this will continue until the hills become a broad level plateau.

Now, cross the county from west to east. On entering you pass through a district similar to the north half of the county, but between Troy and Burlington the high hills are covered with a different soil and a rock of a reddish color—the same that you will see on the high grounds from the railroad as you go between Troy and Alba, also in crossing on the common road the high hills between Towanda and Wyadusing. These red rocks are of the Catskill group.

Running from the southeast to the northwest through the county are two great basins with two upheavals of the rock formations between them, throwing them into a waving form. These waves are wide, and their slopes are gentle. They have little connection with the present surface, which was cut into valleys by other causes long after the rock strata assumed their present shape. The first basin of this rock formation is a prolongation of the Blossburg coal basin in Tioga county. At the mines at Morris run are to be seen in the gangways the strata of coal and rocks descending toward the run, and then rise on the other side in regular trough-like form. All the strata of rock above the coal bed as well as below it, as far down as they can be examined, have the same flexure. Near Troy you will see the red rock formation, which lie below the coal making their appearance, all bent in the same manner as the coal bed, into a wide and trough-like form, and all gradually rising to the northeast.

This is sufficient of the geology to put our young people on further investigation—educating themselves into the true knowledge of their environment—nature's only way of not only teaching but creating.

Drainage.—The inclines that carry off the waters of a country are the water-sheds; the deep-cut beds of the streams, worn low in the solid rocks, are its system of drainage. The clouds carry the waters to the mountain tops, and the rivers carry them back to the sea. The air and the water are the forces that are changing and building up in all its varied beauties of the earth's surface. The tides and the multitudinous sea waves are answered by the slow-moving, resistless glaciers that are the craftsmen fashioning the face of the earth and making for us our beautiful dwelling-places.

The North branch of the Susquehanna river enters the county midway on its northern boundary, and the Tioga (called Chemung in New

York, and Tioga sometimes in Pennsylvania), flowing from the northwest, draining central and southern New York, unites with it below Athens, five miles from the State line. Just here occurs what perhaps can be said of no other county in the Union. The Chemung river, quite an important stream of considerable length, is reported by State Geologist MacFarlane to have its source and its mouth in Bradford county. If you will examine McKee's school map of the county, you will find in Armenia township, which lies on the west and southerly line of the county, a small lake, the Tamarack, from which flows a little stream toward the southwest, going into Tioga county. This little lake, and the small branches that soon unite with it in its southwestern flow, are marked in McKee's school map as the "headwaters" of the Chemung. Following this stream, however, to its northern flow in Tioga county, its name on the map is Tioga river, and not the Chemung, which really has its rise in New York. Evidently Mr. McKee's mistake arose in the fact that the Tioga river, after starting south in Armenia township, turns northerly and empties into the Chemung river. This fact, connected with State Geologist MacFarlane's statement that the Chemung river is called the Tioga from the State line to where it joins the Susquehanna river, causes this error. The remarkable circuit the water makes, however, is that it starts in the southwesterly part of Bradford county, runs southwest, turns north and goes into New York as the Tioga river, bends around and returns to the county and passes into the Susquehanna river at Athens. There is no good reason for calling the Chemung river the Tioga after it enters Pennsylvania. It is all confusing and its abandonment would surely be advisable. The flow of the water, starting in Armenia township in what is known as the Tamarack lake, forms a course like the letter C.

The Susquehanna river flows due south to near the center of the county, and then winds to the southeast, with a continuous system of nine horse-shoe bends, until it enters Wyoming county. During its straight course it flows in a tolerably wide valley of erosion in the Chemung rocks, and its windings are through the red Catskill rocks, and cuts cañons through the synclinal Towanda mountains, and the valleys are narrower and deeper through the antedinal Chemung formations to the south.

One-half of the county is a high, rolling country, into which enter two ranges of flat-topped coal measures, synclinal mountains, connected with the great mountain plain of Lycoming county to the southwest and south.

Blossburg mountain crosses the west line, and occupies Armenia township. This was once high mountains, but now Mount Pisgah is the chief high point left of this range. These mountains, it is supposed, once extended to or across the Susquehanna at Ulster and Sheshequin, and they must have penetrated New York from the northeast corner of Bradford county.

The salient feature of the county is the Towanda mountain. It comes up out of Lycoming county, and is very broad and flat, and is

split lengthwise by the deep cañon of Schrader's creek, and is cut across transversely by the gorge of South Branch creek. It was cut through in the early geological ages by the Susquehanna river. At Standing Stone, Wyalusing, Tuscarora, Herrick and Pike townships, its ancient marks are distinctly traceable. The right-hand branches of Wyalusing creek drain this highland southward, while the left-hand branches of Wysox creek and the headwaters of Wappasening and Apolaccon creeks drain it northward and westward.

In the western part of the county, Seeley's, South and Bentley's creeks flow north into the Chemung river, while farther south Sugar and Towanda creeks follow a nearly due east course into the Susquehanna, which they reach in less than three miles of each other; while still farther south the South Branch and Sugar run flow nearly north. The south line of the county is the water-shed between the North and West branch valleys of the Susquehanna, the source of the Lycoming being at the southwest angle of the county, and of the Loyalsock in the townships of Overton and Albany.

Towanda and Blossburg mountains are of about equal elevations, at the summit of the Barclay mines, in Barclay township, being 2,038 feet; the head of the incline plane, 1,753 feet; its foot, 1,268; at Greenwood, where Schrader creek falls into the Towanda, 820 feet; at Monroeton junction with the railroad south to the coal mines in Sullivan, at Bernice, 759 feet; the height of the mountain above Towanda, 1,200 feet, and the depth of the gorge which splits the mountain is therefore 1,200 feet.

Mr. C. F. Heverly, in his "Two Towandas," gives the following table of local elevations about Towanda:

Table Rock above tide.....	1,317 feet
Summit of Towanda hills.....	1,150 "
Plateau between Towanda and Sugar creek, average.....	1,200 "
Corner Bridge and Main streets.....	735 "
West end public bridge.....	739.9 "

The Lycoming creek and Towanda head together in the southwest angle of the county, 1,200 feet above tide, and flow in opposite directions, toward Towanda and Williamsport, respectively.

Coal.—Abner Carr discovered bituminous coal in Bradford county in 1812, by a mere accident, while hunting on the Towanda mountain; the bed of coal outcropped in the stream, where was commenced the first mine. This was on land which belonged to Robert Barclay, of London, and by inheritance afterward to his son, Charles Barclay. The tract contained 6,000 acres. This land was bought in 1853 by Edward Overton, of Towanda, John Ely and Edward M. Davis, of Philadelphia, who formed the Barclay Railroad & Coal Company and the Schrader Land Company. The railroad was completed from the canal to the mines in 1856—it being sixteen miles in length, with an incline plane half a mile long and 475 feet high. James Macfarlane was general superintendent, having sole charge of affairs for the next eight years. He encountered great difficulties in establishing the coal

business in connection with the meager facilities offered by the canal. In 1868 Mr. Macfarlane organized the Towanda Coal Company and leased the Barclay mines. The Fall creek mines were opened in 1865; the Schröder mines in 1874. The total output in 1856 was, in net tons, 2,295, and the total in 1890 was over 3,500,000. The county lies north of the anthracite coal belt.

Iron, Oil, Gas, Etc.—For many years the county has been startled by reports of rich finds in the way of iron, coal or natural gas. But iron has been the mainstay of the most of those sensations. Digging for iron and boring deep through the hard rocks for oil or gas have been expensive experiments to some of our people. It is estimated that at one time or another enough money has been wasted to have given the entire people of the county a fair education in the geology of this locality. The public schools are remiss in their plain duty when they fail to teach in all their schools the fundamental lessons of geology and botany. A few facts are here given on the subject of iron in the county that may be of practical use in the future, if heeded.

As already stated, the whole county is in the Devonian region—the valley formation being the Chemung, that of the hills the Catskill. Entering the county from the southwest are two mountains, the Towanda and the Blossburg. The Towanda mountain, entering LeRoy township from Sullivan county, extends across Barclay, Overton and Monroe townships, and ends in Rob. Wood mountain in Asylum. It is represented by hills and highlands on across the county into Susquehanna county. From Tioga county the Blossburg mountain enters Armenia township, extending throughout the township. It is represented by hills and a plateau extending nearly to Ulster, and can be traced across the county. As has been mentioned, the valley formation is Chemung, immediately above which is the Catskill, divided into lower and upper, the latter forming the crests of the highest hills. On the Towanda and the Blossburg mountains the Catskill is covered by the Mauch Chunk red shale, seral conglomerate (millstone grit) and the coal measures. The Chemung formation covers the whole northern and eastern part of the county.

Iron ore can usually be found among the coal measures, and Barclay coal basin furnishes several varieties of ore of various values. These ores occur sometimes as argillaceous carbonate of iron, and can be taken from their beds in large slabs like flagstones. More often *balls* of ore are found among the layers of shale and sandstone. Next in importance is the kidney ore, much like the balls just mentioned.

Probably a score of ore-bearing strata could be found in the Barclay field, and if the iron-bearing shales, slates, etc., were included this number would be more than doubled. For example, near Fall creek a stratum ten feet thick has five layers of ore, the thickest being 18 inches, and a section taken at the head of Wagner's run shows in eight feet of depth four layers of iron ore, four of iron-bearing shale and two non-bearing shale.

Specimens of ore taken from the various localities accessible yield

from 32 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, the average being 40.5 per cent. At only two or three localities would the working of these ores be found profitable at present, though they may be valuable in the future. The ore is of excellent quality, but is found in too small quantities to work with advantage.

In Bradford county, none of the formations below the coal measures have shown any iron ore except the Chemung. This formation has furnished the iron ore for the many "valuable" discoveries which have been made throughout the county. Running through the Chemung rocks of Bradford and Tioga counties are several beds of iron ore, the most important of which have been called the Upper or Mansfield bed, the Middle or Fish bed, and the Third or Lower bed.

The Upper bed lies very near the top of the Chemung rock, often being found in those "transition beds" for which Bradford county is noted. These beds shrewd geologists have been unable to assign to Catskill or Chemung, just as an artist might be unable to assign to either color any point in the blending of red and yellow. Thus the upper bed is sometimes said to lie in both the Catskill and Chemung, but none of it has ever been found in well-determined Catskill, while it is often found in true Chemung.

Iron ore which probably belongs to the upper bed is found at several localities on Towanda creek two or three miles above Canton, yielding from 14 to 32 per cent. of iron. Southeast of Canton is a two-foot vein yielding about 28 per cent. of iron. In the main road, about a mile and a half west of Le Roy, is exposed a bed three or four feet thick holding 20 per cent. of metal. The same bed is exposed at Le Roy in Gulf brook, being four feet thick.

The second or Fish bed lies from 200 to 400 feet below the Mansfield bed. It is found half a mile southwest of Columbia Cross Roads, at a place near the one just mentioned, but one-quarter mile west of the N. C. R. R., and at Austinville. The Columbia vein is four feet thick, and has 32 per cent. of iron. At Austinville the bed is seven feet thick, only four feet being good ore, and bears 33 per cent. of iron. It has been mined quite extensively, most of the ore going to Elmira. The most interesting feature of this bed is the large number of fish remains, one of the characteristics of the middle bed. These fossils occur as fragments, mostly bones. They retain the natural color and seem to indicate fish of unusual size. Of the large number of fossils taken from this mine the most and best have gone to the New York State Museum, but lately the Pennsylvania Geological Survey has obtained several specimens at least two of which, being submitted to an eminent paleontologist (Dr. Newbury, of Ohio), were pronounced new species.

The second bed shows some good surface indications in Columbia township, on the road from Suedeker's to Springfield, and about two miles west of Smithfield. At the place first mentioned an excavation would probably reveal a bed of ore similar to that at Austinville, though perhaps without fossils.

The third bed lies from 160 to 200 feet below the second, and has not been found exposed in Bradford county, but is sometimes found in drilling wells, often passed through undetected. It has to us no financial importance whatever. No exposures of ore of any importance have been reported either near or east of the Susquehanna river. The most valuable ores are and will be found near the Bradford-Tioga line.

The reader is left to form his own conclusions as to the value of a "find" of iron ore in this county. A fair idea of the immense deposits near Pittsburgh, in the Lake Superior mines, at Iron Mountain, Mo., and in the mountains of east Tennessee, will cause the apparent value of Bradford county ore to lose its existence. Bradford county ore may be valuable in the future, but it is not now. Mention might be made of such absurdities as the "Hathaway ore" sensation; the mining at Snedekerville of brown sandstone for iron; the "Arienioshaft," where \$20,000 were thrown away in a search for anthracite coal in Chemung strata; the silver mine in white sandstone of Ridgbury township, the Bristol silver mine in Catskill argillaceous sandstone of Monroe township, etc. As already remarked, such knowledge as might be obtained from a first book in geology would check the wild search for coal thousands of feet below its natural position, and for gold and silver thousands of feet above their geological horizon. Many a farmer has lost a valuable farm in the search for buried wealth which did not exist, and many a farm would have been saved by a slight knowledge of general and local geology.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS.

THEY ARE FADING AWAY — PETRIFIED INTELLECTUALLY — COUREUES DES BOIS — THE VILLAGES AND SHACKS IN BRADFORD COUNTY — THE DOORS OF THE SIX NATIONS — MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES — TRAILS — POLYGAMY — CANNIBALS — CANOES — WARDS OF THE NATION — TREATMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

COLUMBUS, not realizing that he had discovered the New World, called the people that he found here "Indians," thus transplanting the name of a people of ancient origin in the East. The original inhabitants, therefore, to be strictly identified, must be called the American Indians. The picture of Columbus and his men meeting the natives on their ships first touching our south Atlantic coast is purely fanciful. These people, not as painted, were dirty, even filthy, and very ignorant savages. They had no idea of geography further than

their eyes could see: the universe simply reached beyond the next range of mountains. Their god was a great and very savage hunter, who was half-horse and half-alligator, as the ancient "Arkansaw Traveler" was wont to describe a backwoods tough. Primitive savages, moderately well developed as cannibals, with no arts or ideas above treacherous cunning and delight in torturing and killing. They were polygamists, and their drudge slaves were their wives, mothers and sisters. They were not much above the brutes on whose borders they lived and struggled for their wretched existence. Much of what we now read of the history of these savages is, like the picture mentioned above, fanciful. To civilize him and save him to the world and fit him for the Christian heaven was a deep sentiment of the religious world. The idea of the more practical, *Coueurs des bois*, or the grim frontiersmen was to kill him first and then civilize him. Both were impracticable dreamers, so far as the Indian was concerned. The Indian was incapable of any advancement in civilization; his intellect was petrified; he deserved better than being starved and ruthlessly butchered; neither policy was right. He was entitled simply to be let alone—made to behave and battle his own way in the new order in which he so suddenly found himself. If he survived and advanced, keeping step with the world about him, bravo! If he fell by the wayside, bury and forget him. His right to liberty and justice was as good as anybody's, but the sickly sentimentality that holds he had an indefeasible title to the soil on which he existed, and could, therefore, keep back the increasing white civilization, has no part nor place in justice or good sense. "He was here first," well, so were the bumblebees and the wolves and the "foxes had dens." Anglo-Saxon civilization has rights beyond and above all savagery, not only here, but everywhere upon earth. Before its march all else must give way—if necessary, perish. Civilizing the Indian, preserving him and his tribes and multiplying his posterity was not one of the wants of the world. Millions of imperfectly civilized and ignorant Indians would have now become a sore problem had we them in our country. He despised the manners and habits of civilization; he loved his liberty as the bird or the beasts love it, and was no more capable of the higher order of improvement than they. Therefore it was best that he should slowly fade away as he has; his existence was not a matter of importance to the world. For the life the world gave him he has given nothing in return. No thought, no idea, no act marked his long existence here that deserves even a slight remembrance. He did nothing and was nothing, and his passage from earth as a people was of no more importance than the swarms of "greenhead" flies that once rose up like pestilential clouds upon the western prairies to confront the pioneers.

The general description of the Indians that were here when the first white man's eyes fell upon this beautiful land may be described as composed of the *Five Nations*. The particular one of the *Five Nations* that claimed possession of the Susquehanna was the *Iroquois*, whose headquarters were in New York. They had conquered the

Susquehanna from the *Andastes*, who inhabited the valley. This change it is supposed occurred about 1620. They are spoken of in early histories as the *Canestoges* and as the *Susquehannocks*. When the white man first came all this country belonged equally to the *Five Nations*. The Iroquois were a powerful and warlike people. They made many villages all the way from Tioga to Virginia. In this county at Wyalusing, Sheshquin, Wysox, Melchoopany and at Queen Esther's Town they had made considerable villages. It is said that all these places were Indian villages of the *Susquehannocks* before they were driven out or exterminated by the Mohawks. In those Indian wars and invasions were constructed the fortifications at one time visible at Spanish hill and at the mouth of Sugar creek. The *Susquehannocks* were driven from their possessions along the river above Wyoming about 1650. The *Iroquois* held this territory about one hundred years. They are said to be the only Indian people who at that time had anything approaching the forms of civil government, but this gradually died out, and they became little else than aimless roving bands. The *Tuscaroras* had been driven by the whites from the South and came North, and were the addition that made the *Six Nations* of what had been the *Five Nations*. They came in 1712, a century before Bradford county was formed. In this curious confederacy the Iroquois became the dominating race. Athens or Tioga was made the door of entrance into the territory of the *Six Nations*. At this place a *Sachem* was stationed, and only by his permission was any stranger, red or white, allowed to pass,—a primitive custom-house or Castle Garden, as it were.

Wyalusing was one of the oldest and most important of the Indian villages in what is now Bradford county. It had been built by the tribe that was driven off by the *Iroquois*. The place originally was called *Goshon-to-to*. After the tribe had been exterminated it became again the silent desert, and so remained one hundred years. In 1752 a somewhat noted Indian character called Poponhook, a *Monsiey* chief, from the Minisink country, came with a number of families and settled on the old village site. He rebuilt the village. In 1760 it was described by the Missionary explorers as having about twenty huts, but much better buildings than was usually found belonging to the Indians. The old Indian town was located at the mouth of Wyalusing creek, where are the farms of J. B. Stafford and G. H. Wiles. The rich land in the valley was cultivated in a rude way; corn and grass for the cattle and ponies, and the former for the Indians, were raised by the labor of the squaws in considerable quantities. In 1763, only three years later, the huts in the place numbered forty, nearly all built of split plank, set on end in the ground, the upper end pinned to a plate, on which were rafters, and covered with bark. This year, 1763, was the commencement of the Pontiac war. The Indians of Wyalusing, not taking part therein, retired to Bethlehem, and from there went to Philadelphia.

There is a noted old Indian burying-ground near Sugar run ferry, where have been found many Indian relics of various kinds.

The *Shawnees* had lived at the mouth of Towanda creek. They planted corn on the valley lands. They lived on the opposite side of the creek from Towanda.

The Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, September 30, 1767, stopped at this deserted *Shawnee* post. In his diary he called it *Wisch* (from which came our Wysox). He says he went into camp in a deserted Delaware Indian wigwam.

The Nanticoke Indians came up the Susquehanna from the eastern shore of Maryland in 1748. A part of the tribe stopped on the Towanda flats.

An Indian town, *Osculoi*, was supposed to be a very ancient town, situated just a little above the mouth of Sugar creek—the John Biles farm. On the farm lately owned by Judge Elwell, nearly opposite Bald Eagle island, was a strong settlement.

As for permanent settlements, the Indians were nearly migratory in their habits. They moved with the game and with the seasons—the chief interruptions to their going and coming were the tribal wars, when the enemy hovered on their borders; then, like the wild animals, they gathered closely together for safety. The earliest missionary visitors describe finding places in the deep woods where there were signs of the Indians having stopped there, but were now silent and deserted. They had written their story on the trees—a picture-language that was understood by the Indians. They would peel the bark off a tree, and on this paint the story of what tribe they were, their expeditions of war, the number of the warriors, scalps and captives, etc.—the same rather gruesome story that occupies so much space in the white man's adventures and explorations.

A few families of the *Muncys* were located on the north side of Cash creek, near its mouth, at the close of the Pontiac war, near where is now the village of Ulster.

Queen Esther's town was a settlement made about 1770 on the west side of the river opposite Tioga Point. This woman, or rather female monster, became notorious from her savage cruelties to the captive whites, especially at the massacre of Wyoming.

One of the most important Indian settlements in the county, if not in the State, was made at Tioga—the junction of the Chemung and the Susquehanna. This was the "door" for a long time to the territory of the *Iroquois*. All the Indian trails in this part centered here, as all goers and comers must pass through this door, and unless his papers were properly "vised" he would be treated as an enemy or spy. This "door" was the entresol to a very long "house" indeed. The doorkeeper was a *Cayuga Sachem*. Here the war parties rendezvoused, and here prisoners were brought and disposed of. The place was reported abandoned in 1758, during the French-Indian war, but was rebuilt in 1760. The place was finally destroyed by Sullivan's army in 1759.

The story of Queen Esther, the pitiless enemy of the whites, is a chapter in the history of Pennsylvania. The writer of these lines, a

few years ago, in tracing out the early history of Adams county, Pa., became convinced that this woman was an Indian by adoption and not by blood; that she was a native of that county, and the child of a family that had all been massacred except this girl who was seven or eight years old at the time the family was destroyed. She was carried to western Pennsylvania, adopted by an Indian family, and when fifteen years old married a full-blood. She was eventually taken to the Seneca tribe in New York, and was married to a noted chief of that tribe. Her stay in Bradford county was short and uneventful. Her village was destroyed by the Colonial army, and the Queen and her abhorred pres-nee were known here no more. She was one of the earth's many unfortunates—her life among the savages had lapsed back into a more cruel savagery than was those among whom she lived; vile in every respect, a female imp of Satan. A slight study of her character brings up the question: is all this boasted civilization, charity, love and refinement but a thin veneer that a circumstantial pin may readily scratch through to the solid, cruel, inherent brute? Possibly it was because she was a queen that she was so utterly wicked and abandoned. There seems to be something in the "divine" titles and office of royalty that is low and debasing. That is perhaps one reason why men are so ambitious to become lords and kings, eager to sweep their soul to the devil for the miserable baubles. The only edifying page in the whole history of crowned heads was where the hunch-back, Richard III., cried "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" The language is highly significant. He was tired of the king business, it was too tame, and there was not play enough for his genius as a rascal in it all, and he wanted to be a jockey and with the jockeys stand. Fortunately for the fall races, his high ambition was nipped in the bud, and King Richard never was promoted to "Jockey Dick." Possibly if Shakespeare had personally known Queen Esther he would have married her off to Richard III., and improved the world's entire tribe of kinglets. The pride of America is that we have no kings nor queens. In lieu we have, however, the roaring demagogue—the meek and lowly "servant" and especial "friend" of everybody—the Honorable Feltch, of Shakerag.

Along the shores of the Susquehanna, from the State line to the south line of the county, are spots that will be pointed out to you as once famous Indian resorts, villages, battle-grounds or scenes of massacres or something of that kind. There is a mixture of truth and fiction in it all. At one place, nay, at numerous places, may be pointed out spots in the dark and bloody legends, and at the isolated one or two places may be found memorial stones telling of where the wild children of the forests bent their knees in awe and child-like wonder at the simple, sublime story from the lips of the hardy missionaries of the church, as they answered in the wilderness the glories of the ever-living God. Lazy, simple and credulous, these wild people of the woods were deeply impressed with the forms and symbols of the Christian religion. That part of religion they could see with the naked eye was all there evidently was in it to

these nomads, and they put on its outward forms with childish alacrity while deep in their hearts remained the undisturbed fetich worship of their tribes and fathers. They could simply add one religion to the other, not remove the one to give wholly the place to the new and the true religion.

The barbarities suffered at the hands of the savages by the early settlers of Bradford county are a nightmare of horrors. The story in its details is one prolonged agony. This was nearly the same story of every portion of the country east of the Mississippi river. The people fleeing to the forts, the rising smoke from the burning cabins, and the scalps of men, women and children dangling as trophies from the belts of the warriors; and the flesh of the tortured captives cooked and eaten by the most favored braves. Meaner than the ugly, hungry wolves, far more cunning and treacherous, human imagination palls in any effort to conceive of all the sad story that ran riot through the country. This was the average Indian. Not forgetful that there were crimes, monstrous crimes, committed against the wild people; conscious of the fact that among the many immigrants to the New World were bad white men—some of the vile and vicious who had been banished from their native land—yet, the truth is, those were the exceptions, and for their crimes it is but little answer to be forever pointing to "Lo, the poor Indian." This gangrened sentiment has found its way too often to our school books and light literature, vitiating the minds of the young and closing their eyes to the truths of history. The curtain is now rung down on the long and bloody drama, and the fierce warriors that once ambushed behind nearly every tree in the forests are now the wretched remnant of beggars, in filth and rags, hovering on the confines of our civilization.

Indians always traveled in single file and, therefore, their paths were very narrow, and were sometimes worn deeply in the hillsides where the rains added to the wear. The great Indian highway, that is, the deepest worn path in the county, passed through from south to north along the river, much as is now the bed of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on the west of the river in the northern part of the county, and east of the river on the lower part. The Wyalusing path crossed at Wyalusing, and was in a northeast and southerly direction, entering the county with Wyalusing creek about five miles west of the southeast corner of the county. The Towanda path entered the north line of the county about half-way between the Susquehanna river and the northeast corner of the county, and passed to the *Shauwnee* village. The Minisink path came from the east, and passed nearly due west through the northern part of the county to Queen Esther's town. The Towanda path entered the county exactly at its southwest corner, and followed Towanda creek to the river; west of the borough some ten miles it branched to the north, and led to the Indian village north of Sugar creek, on the river. The Sheshequin path entered about the center of the west line of the county, and followed Sugar creek.

Nester and Wyalusing were the chief villages of the Indian con

verts to Christianity under the teachings of the Moravian missionaries. At these points they built huts, and at Wyalusing—called *Priedous-hütten*—they built a church, and at one time claimed a population of more than 200 souls.

The management of the Indian by our Government since we became a separate nation has been one prolonged mistake. He has been always considered a foreigner in his native land, a foreigner under the Government that has made war on him and his, and conquered and held them, and to this day we hear of "treaties" with the red men, the same as if they were people of Japan or Kamskatka, and at the same time they are the "Nation's wards," regular boarders at the great American free soup stand—a kind of *quasi* acknowledgment of their title to lands—and these we purchase and never pay anything except the annual interest thereon. The Government in a manner feeds and clothes these poor wretches, and Christian people give in charity and send bibles, missionaries and school teachers, and tracts and prayers, and the Government opens Indian schools, colleges and training grounds, and carries train loads of papposes and old hardened scalping experts back and forth from the Bad Lands and Lava Beds to see their "Great Father" at Washington and strike camps in the rooms of Willard's Hotel. On the mimic stage what a farce this whole humbug scheme would be—the roaring travesty on good sense is a national necessity to provide soft places for our gang of political bunnies—which, by the way, is a great joke on the average tax-payer. The smallest modicum of honest common sense would have long ago forever disposed of the Indian question, by simply turning him loose and "root hog or die." Let him educate and christianize himself as well as provide for himself—exact and even justice with no favors.

The Indian knew nothing definite of his remote ancestors. He had his traditions and wild, crude legends, and some of them he perhaps believed himself, and others he cherished chiefly as we do epic poems. They were the exploits of great hunters and scalpers; something, no doubt, of the crude idea of our school boys in their Friday afternoon piping declamations about "Alexander's paw!" as they would gather up their pudgy fists and beat the air, in the belief that that man slayer went at his bloody work with bare fists. The Indians were merely wild children; their history was unwritten, and was but dreams of fighting and killing their fellow-man. Their highest pleasures were in the prolonged and most exquisite torture—not necessarily of their enemies, but of their captives—simply because they had them in their power; and after the victim was tortured to death, then to eat him was the crowning privilege. Their women were mere slaves and drudges, somewhat lower in their estimation than their mangy dogs. These Indians that stand so patiently in front of tobacco shops are much cleaner and more intelligent-looking than the originals, as found running wild all over this country when the white man came.

All over the habitable world are evidences of the coming and passing away of nations. Birth, growth and final decay, it seems, is

much the history of peoples as it is of the individual. All roads once led to Rome. And although this was in comparatively modern times, yet now these great works, paved highways and stone bridges are but wrecks and broken remains of that once powerful nation. The angel of death, it seems, extended his shadowing wings, and the "mistress of the world" bowed to fate, and the owls beat upon the casements of their palaces, and the wild beasts lick their cubs where once was only the busy feet of men. In the sweep of time the nations come and go, as the ripples chase each other on the resting waters. Birth and death and a little, short intervening struggle for existence is the be-all and the end-all, until existence itself is but change.

The numerous as well as powerful tribes of red savages found in possession of the continent have practically gone forever. The original wild Indian is now a memory. He has not passed out from his wild state and been civilized into a changed and higher existence, but before the pale faces he has been pushed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has sung his death song and laid down to die. Some few miserable remnants of once great and dominating tribes have mingled their blood with the strange white races, and after being driven from place to place are now in the Indian Territory—the Nation's wards and dependants. Those that clung to their cloths and blankets, and refused the clothes and fashions of civilization, were driven to the lava beds of the western mountain fastnesses, and shot down like dangerous wild beasts, or hemmed in and starved to death.

What a numerous race of Indians was here but a century or two ago! How little will soon remain to mark their ever having existed! The white man met their cunning warriors in the trackless woods and slew them. When the last miserable, dirty beggar of them has departed what will there remain, except the words of the historian, to perpetuate his memory? Nothing. As a people they have petrified in their ignorant savagery. He could neither lift himself up, nor could his nature be elevated to that higher plane where lives a nobler humanity. He has left behind no thought, no invention and no work of any value to the world or that deserves preservation. He was nothing, and therefore has left nothing. Ignorant, cunning, cruel and excessively filthy, he was neither useful nor beautiful. His wild nature could not be reclaimed, except by adulteration of his blood with other races. Born in the wild wood, rocked on the wave, his one redeeming trait was his unconquerable love of liberty; this he loved far better than life. He would not be a slave. Had he preferred existence and slavery to death, he might have lived on in peace with the white man. Indeed, he might now have had the ballot in his hand and enjoyed the fawning of our demagogues, a very hero indeed about election times, instead of the wandering beggar in rags as we see him. But this was not his nature. He would be free as the eagle of the crags, and in his choice between slavery and extinction he never halted. He met his fate with an unequalled stoicism, and his death-song rose in his throat as the caroling of the forest birds. Herein was the strong individuality of the Indian—the redeeming quality of his nature.

Joliet, Marquette and Hennepin, the first white men to visit the

1826714



Peter Wentworth, Esq.



Indians of the West, have left much authentic information of the conditions in which they found them. The pure and gentle Marquette was carrying to these wild children of the plains the Cross of Christ, and receiving the tender in return of the calumet and wampum. These explorers agreed that the northern Indians were inferior to those found in the South in their knowledge of the simplest of the arts. The Natchez were found to possess some little idea of the use of iron and copper, while their northern brothers knew nothing of it, and used only stone. On the borders of streams or lakes they had their scattered villages: their wigwams and shacks being the rudest and simplest structures. All seemed to be nomadic in their habits; each tribe having its chief, with no certain authority except to command hunting and warring expeditions. The men performed no manual labor, this being done by the women or squaws. In the timber they built their wigwams of bark chiefly. This was laid on poles that were brought to a center, and here a hole was left for the smoke to escape. If very hungry, they ate the game captured raw. The most of their cooking was over the fire or in the hot coals; they would boil water by heating stones and dropping into the water in their crude stone vessels. Their best cooks would but poorly compare with our French *chefs* in some of our fine hostelries. Their mode, for instance, of cooking a turkey was to pull a few of the largest feathers, and then cook it just as it was. This they regarded as not only saving labor, but saving all that part of the turkey that we throw away—a double economy. Their marital relations were loose and illy defined. Polygamy was often practiced, but not universally, as the bucks bought their wives, paying for them a pony, or gun, or pelts, or whatever else that was the currency of the realm. Wives were bought often for stated periods when they would return and be in the marriage market again without at all bothering the divorce courts. It was only such dusky maidens as mated without being paid for that were discredited in the first circles of Indian society. The female children, in case of separation, by virtue of the terms of the contract, went with the mother, and the males belonged to the father. With these impediments in his way it may be assumed that he would as soon as possible get another squaw to support "the old man and the boys." Sometimes as many as sixty persons would compose one family, and altogether these would live in one wigwam—larger than the simple round ones. They slept upon the bare ground or on the skins of animals, and all their clothing in the rigors of the winter were also of the skins of animals. In the long winters their places of abode would be indescribably filthy. The numerous family and the dogs were huddled together in the smoke and the horrid air of their worse than kennels. While it was cold weather they never bathed, and they changed their clothes only by their wearing out and falling off. In the warm weather all took to the water daily, like ducks, but when they came out would smear themselves with horrid rancid grease, mixed often with certain kinds of clays. This seemed to be the only part of their toilet that they were at all particular to attend to.

The food of the Indian consisted of all the varieties of game, cat-

ing nearly everything except the rattlesnake. They called this reptile "grandfather," and believed that he had the soul of their dead ancestor, and they held it sacred. When the hunters would find a snake of this kind they would surround it, carefully keeping out of striking distance, and they would light their pipes and blow the smoke at it, calling it by endearing names, and pray to it to guard their families and help them in their expedition, whether war or hunting. In a rude way they cultivated corn, melons and squashes. From the corn they made their "sagamite," parched and pounded the corn, mixed it with water, bran and all, and roasted the mass in the hot ashes. Sometimes they mixed in the meal ground gourds or beans.

They had three kinds of canoes, and these they made and handled dexterously. Having only stone axes they would burn down the tree, chopping away the charred part. They would chop it off at any required length in the same way, dropping water at the points they did not want to burn. The heavy wood canoes were burned out in a similar way, and with slow fires they could shape and fashion them exactly as wanted, and smooth and polish them with stone. A pirogue was made by fastening two or more canoes together abreast by poles reaching across on the top. These would carry great weight, and were not liable to upset. Their most common canoe was made of bark-elm or birch. The elm-bark canoes were very frail and not used for long voyages. To make a canoe of the elm they would select the trunk of a tree very smooth, and at a time when the sap was up. They would cut around, above and below the length wanted, and then remove the whole in one piece, shaving off the roughest of the bark, making this side the inside of the canoe; fastening the ends of the bark together, the sides of the canoe were held apart by bows that would be fastened in about two feet apart. They would sew up the two ends with strips of elm bark, and in such a way as to cause the two ends to rise, with a swell in the middle. Any chinks they sewed together and covered with gum they would chew. It may be that this is where our girls got the fashion of gum chewing without inheriting any knowledge of the better part of the business of making bark canoes. They would add a mast, and on this use their blankets or skins for sails. All the passengers in such a craft sat upon their heels. There was much art and perfect balancing required to ride without turning over. About like bicycle riding. It is supposed that one of our ordinary mouse or bug squealing girls could upset one of these vessels in a few seconds—at least by the time it had reached deep water. The chief merit of the elm-bark canoe was its lightness. A squaw could shoulder one with ease, and carry it along or over any portage. In ascending streams these people knew the road so well that frequently by crossing a great bend, and by going overland a mile or two, would save many miles around to the same spot.

Canoes made of birch bark were stronger and heavier, and looked more artistic in finish. The frames of these were of strips of cedar wood, which is light and flexible. This frame was made complete and was then covered with birch bark, which would be sewed together like

skins. The seams were covered with chewed gum. Cross bars were put in to hold the sides apart, and these made seats for the passengers.

The French fur traders were the only white men who adopted the Indian's mode of making canoes, or had the skill to use them after the Indian fashion. Some of these canoes of the traders would carry as much as 3,000 pounds, and in the hands of an expert they would shoot along the water with great swiftness.

As already said, the Indians were cannibals, though human flesh was only eaten at war feasts. They would torture a prisoner to death; in this the women and children were peculiarly delighted, and the body would then be thrown into "the war kettle," and greedily devoured after a partial cooking. An early traveler among the savages, Joseph Barrow, says he saw Pottawatomies and Miamis, with hands and limbs, both of white men and also of other tribes of Indians. The privileges of this feast were confined to the noted and foremost warriors.

They would bury their dead with great care and ceremony. Jontel says: "They pay great respect to their dead. Some of the tribes would prepare the grave carefully and then for days weep and wail about it; others would dance and sing for twenty-four hours. These dancers would hang their calabashes or gourds about their bodies, filled partially with dry beans and pebbles, and these would rattle and assist the mourners greatly in expressing their inconsolable grief. The heirs of the deceased were not forced by fashion to dissimulate their joy in the form of grief, because when the old man died they buried his fortune with him, and had to throw in something of their own to help him along the journey to the happy hunting-ground.

CHAPTER III.

MISSIONARIES AND TRADERS.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN HERE—*Coureurs des Bois*—HUNTERS—THE MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES—ETC.

IT is now more than one hundred and fifty-three years since the first white man passed up the Susquehanna, following the windings of the river, and looked out over this beautiful valley. The waters of the streams were filled with shining fish, and the old dark forests were full of game. The great flat tops of the Towanda mountains had their gentle declivities sweeping away in graceful curves and windings to the soft, hazy, blue distance. Over all are the great hemlock trees, the mountain ash and the graceful pines, the more stubborn oaks, the thick groves of sumac and the climbing vines, all bending and bowing to the breeze, and clothed in green and bright flowers in the budding spring and in the rich colorings of the rainbow in the mild autumn. Here how beautiful and picturesque was all nature—the

ever-changing panorama of the seasons unfolding in entrancing visions! In the winter when the old gnarled trees bared their arms to meet the severest winter storms, and the driven snow softly wrapped in its white mantle the earth, folding it away for the winter's long sleep and quiet, and then the spring when the earth is fretted with sprouting and the buds and flowers and leaves begin their low lullaby, and the earth and air are again vocal with joyous life, and then come the birds of delicious song from their far south wintering—the low distant drumming of the pheasant, the “gobble, gobble, gobble,” of the enormous bronze wild turkeys, the merry matin song of the golden-winged blackbirds, the chattering magpies, the hoarse croak of the crane, and the merry clatter of the wild ducks and geese, were answered by the nearly human screams of the striped panther and the sharp yells of the ever-hungry and savage wolf. In the rivers and the crystal mountain streams the shining fish disported themselves, and the beautiful shad, in great schools of many millions, would leave the salt sea and ascend to the headwaters of the Susquehanna to deposit their eggs; and the beaver in all his sleek cunning built his dams across the streams and thereon his winter houses, side by side with the sleek otter, and on land his fur-bearing conqueror, the bear, patiently hunted out the stores of the wild bees and grew rolling fat and laughed at the gorgeous springtime that came after his long winter's sleep in his dark and damp cave.

These mountains and hills had slowly risen from the unfathomed depths of the sea, their rocky heads dripping with waters of the briny deep; slowly, stupendously they rose, then were dry rocky cliffs, and the rains and the winds, the heat and the cold beat upon them and the rocks turned to ashes, and from the first delicate mosses clinging to the hard stones gradually came this forest giant crowning in glory the hill tops, penetrating the low clouds and protecting the humbler vines and heavy undergrowth, filling the earth with insect and animal life and the air with birds of radiant plumage, caroling their songs to the deep blue heavens.

Thus passed the golden summer with its ripened fruits and brown nuts—nature's bounty to all animal life. And then the sere and yellow leaf of autumn, the first frost, and lo, what an entrancing vision of beauty spreads out over the great old hills and the sweeping valleys. The season of the festival of the foliage is here in its annual visit. In banks and billows rolling up the mountain side, soft and rich in all the tintings of the rainbow blending away in the distance with the clouds beyond and spreading down to the silvery mountain stream far below.

And the four seasons have come and gone, and thus the centuries and ages were reeled off with nothing here in beautiful Bradford to appreciate all this natural wealth and beauty more than the fish, the bird and the wild beasts and the wilder and fiercer savages.

In the fulness of time to this new and beautiful region came the ever wandering white man—the “pale face” as he was described by the natives; the wandering home-seeker abroad upon the face of the earth; the fugitive from the Old World persecution, the bloodiest and

most pitiless that has ever struck poor suffering men, women and even little children. Stripped of his goods, and striped with the lash, broken on wheels and nailed up in barrels filled with spikes, blown up with hand-bellows to the most intolerable torture; thrown in dungeons, and damp prison walls, tortured for confessions to madness, their tongues cut out, their ears cut off, and branded with hot irons and burned over slow fires of a few green fagots, so slow and so infernal that the poor creatures would struggle and bury their chains deep in the flesh to get their faces down close to the smoke that they might hurry the prolonged death agony to an end. These horrible sufferings came to these poor fugitives in the name of the Heavenly Father and His meek and Lowly Son, who suffered and died that all men might be saved. Whole communities and large classes of people were driven from country to country in the East, because they were heretics; one country would drive out the Moors from Spain; the Jews from France, and thus from every district in the Old World communities were exterminated by persecution or became flying fugitives before the inappeasable wrath of their fellow-men. As the last hope the poor unfortunates turned their faces toward America, and in the frail barks steered into the deep waters, and the calms and storms of the elements were welcomed with prayers and hymns to the Almighty for their escape from their pursuers—the victims of the cruellest fanaticism that has ever darkened the face of the earth. The escape from the Old to the New—from the lands of churches and civilization to that of the wilderness and savagery. They came with their immigrant chests and the old black family clasp-bibles, in the heart of home and religious freedom. Poor in this world's goods, rich only in their deep and abiding religious faith. Landing upon these shores, these deep religious men erected their altars, and commenced the supreme work of founding the new empire. They made immigration a science; founded a new civilization and builded the State whose foundation rested upon the Bible. Their surroundings at their old home, the circumstances enfolding them in the wilderness, in the end distinguished them as the most remarkable people in all the annals of history. They became savagely religious, unconquerably brave, and fiercely dogmatic, as they daily read their family Bible and spelled out the syllables, and with horrid pronunciation accepted even detached sentences in the most literal sense, and then girded about their loins with the flaming sword of Gideon, ready to inflict upon heretics the same pitiless persecutions that had driven them in their poverty and utter wretchedness from their homes and their native lands. They were as brave and hardy as they were cruel and inconsistent against what they esteemed an error of faith. The North American pioneer is the unequalled character in all time and all ages. A crude bundle of inconsistencies, a power, nevertheless, something like the volcanic forces beneath the earth's surface. Hardly pausing where he first struck the sea coast, he planted the outpost, dressed himself in the skins of the wild animals he had slaughtered, shouldered his long flint-lock rifle, and pushed his way into the deepest forests, and westward the star of empire forged its way. A terrible bundle of incongruities and incon-

sistencies—too intense in his faith even to be merciful, so overflowing with doctrinal religion, his visions fixed on heaven, fearing nothing mortal, and hating everyone who crossed in the least any of his dogmas, he forgot all gratitude, and with studied guile and craft he would circumvent and strike to the heart his only benefactor. The pioneers, the silent men, the *avant-couriers* of the most remarkable movement of mankind in all history—the miracle of miracles. What secret force was it that ever pushed this wandering nomad on and o'er, across the seas, the rivers and the mountains, across the continent?

So far as we can now find the record evidence, the first man who was ever in what is now Bradford county was Conrad Weiser, an Indian interpreter. He was on his way to attend a council of the *Iroquois*, or the Five Nations, at Onondaga, and passed up the Susquehanna river, its entire length from the bay, and reached *Tioga*, the Indian town at the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers, March 29, 1737. This place was the "door" to the Indian tribes to the north in New York, and here the traveler stopped several days and noted many of the peculiarities of the Indians. His journal of his trip was the first known to the world of the north branch of the winding river that passes through the entire State of Pennsylvania. He was received with marked kindness, and partook of the food prepared by the great chief's bride, even eating it with the relish of a keen appetite after witnessing the mode of its preparation. He sums up his description of the settlement as consisting "of a few people, and all hungry," their chief food being the juice of the sugar tree. For a healthy person, who has camped out all his life, that was rather a delicate diet.

This is the oldest record of the coming here of a white man, yet it assuredly is not the fact that there were none of the "pale faces" who preceded Weiser. The lower portion or mouth of the Susquehanna river had been known to the whites more than one hundred years before Weiser came on his trip. The explorers, trappers and hunters, those restless busy men who were spying out every nook and corner of the new continent, must have followed up so important a stream as the Susquehanna years and years before this man passed through here on his mission to the Onondaga council. It was fifteen years after the interpreter came, 1755, that Lewis Evans published the first crude map of the "Middle British Colonies;" in this was the outlines of what is now Bradford county, as well as this portion of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. The Indians had seen the "pale faces" before Weiser brought his here. His appearance was not regarded by them as either supernatural or even remarkable. They could converse with him as he understood their jargon, and could use signs, grunts and gestures that were much of the common language among the various tribes.

In 1743, John Bartram, a noted English botanist, in company with Conrad Weiser, and Indians as guides, and Lewis Evans traveled from Philadelphia to Onondaga—leaving the former place July 3d—and they describe the "terrible Lycoming wilderness" through which they passed with much weary labor and suffering, as they slowly ascended

the river over the same route the guide Weiser had learned well in his previous trip. These parties passed on beyond Onondaga to the lakes. These men traveled on horseback, and so far as is now known were the first who had come with horse transportation.

In 1745, Spangenburg and Zeisberger, missionaries of the Moravian Church, made a visit to the Indians along the Susquehanna river. They reached the Wyalusing village, June 11th. They, like the other visitors, were simply travelers on their way to the New York Indian Confederacy, whose headquarters were at Onondaga.

Three years after this, in August, 1748, the Nanticoke Indians came up the river from the eastern shore of Maryland. A portion of this tribe stopped at the mouth of Towanda creek. They cleared small patches of ground, and the squaws planted and raised corn in the Indian fashion—planting year after year in the same hills, the only part of the soil they disturbed in their primitive agriculture.

Zeisberger returned to Philadelphia, and two years later induced Bishop Canmerhoff to accompany him on an expedition to Onondaga. He had deeply interested his superior in the church work along the beautiful Susquehanna. Like the other expeditions, they traveled all the way to Onondaga, making only brief stops at the many small villages along the banks of the stream. All this time these travelers bivouacked under the twinkling stars, or sought cover in the rude wigwams of the natives, subsisting upon the game that fell in their way, or partaking of the not very delicate viands of the savage repasts. They had become inured to the hard life of travelers in the "terrible wilderness."

William Penn, the great and pure man, had made his treaty in 1682 with the Indians, at Shackamaxon, and then for more than sixty years the province was at peace with the savages, and the friendliest intercourse existed between these two peoples. When this good man had long passed away, his Christian teaching had been forgotten, and the year that Weiser appeared as a traveler along the Susquehanna, 1737, the arts of deception and diplomacy were introduced in the trades for the Indian lands. Grasping at the possession of the lands and recklessness of honesty or integrity of their agents became a flagrant part of the intercourse with these simple children of the woods. The "walking purchases," in which lands were measured by walks, began to be used to cheat outrageously. The *Delawares* refused to recognize a treaty for their possessions of this kind, and would not remove from their lands. These were some of the first symptoms of what followed soon after, and is known in our history as the French war, in which the Indians sided with the French and were the tools of some of the bloodiest massacres in colonial times. After the defeat of Braddock in July, 1755, the whole frontier blazed out in war. In terrible fury the savages poured down upon the scattered defenseless settlers of the frontier. Some of the noted Indians who had been baptized into the church by the Moravian missionaries, apostatized and turned upon the people in implacable hatred. The Bradford county Indians, although some of them, it was supposed, had now become exemplary Christians, especially those at Wyalusing, joined in the war upon the whites and

forgot all Christian precepts as well as their friendship for the pale faces.

The Pontiac war, the most noted in the annals of troubles with Indians, broke upon the country in 1763. Northern Pennsylvania was then the border settlement, the most exposed always to the fierce marauds of the savages.

In May, 1760, Christian Fredrick Post, a Polish Prussian, and missionary of the Moravian Church, arrived at *Papuanhauk's* village (Wyalusing), and preached the next day. This was the first sermon, so far as we can know, ever preached in the county. This place had rival chief men, *Papuanhauk* and *Job Chillyway*—the latter speaking English fluently. They were Christians, and the Moravian Church sent to that place a missionary, Zeisberger, accompanied by a man named Anthony. Zeisberger was recalled to Bethlehem in 1763. The Moravian converts at Wyalusing were taken to Bethlehem for protection from the raiders who were devastating the country. After the Pontiac war these good Indians returned, and the intrepid missionary, Zeisberger, accompanied by a man named Smiek and his wife, returned to Wyalusing, where they were permanently stationed in charge of the Indian Church. The place was now re-named *Freidenhotten*—"font of peace."

Another Moravian mission was at *Shesh quén*, at the mouth of Cash creek, where were a few families of the *Moosey* Indians. This place was reckoned a day's journey from Wyalusing. Rev. Roth was the stationed missionary at this place. On August 4, 1771, his wife gave birth to a child. This is said to be the first white child born in Bradford county.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PIONEERS.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY—"THE SIMPLE ANNALS" OF THE WORLD'S REMARKABLE MEN—THE HARD SCHOOLS OF FATE THAT PRODUCED THEM—THE SILENT MEN OF THE WILDERNESS—THEIR WORK—THE SPLENDID RESULTS AND THE PAUCITY OF RESOURCES AT THEIR COMMAND—THE MEN WHO MADE EMIGRATION A SCIENCE AND BUILT AN EMPIRE FOUNDED ON THE BIBLE—THE SAXON AND THE GAUL—THE FUR TRADE—THE COURRIERS DES BOIS—ETC.

THE ripest scholars are realizing that the "simple annals of the poor" is the interesting and most important branch of history; and it will come to pass that the history of nations will no longer be considered written and completed when there is the long and dreary recital of the kings' and princesses' lives and the doings of the royal nursery and bedchamber, where a great era is marked by a princely birth, baptism or death; or a long account is given of wars and battles in



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which the life and habits of the commander and his doings are the chief objects to be related in the minds of the historian. Once the history of a nation or people was but little more than a rescript of the morning court bulletins; his supreme, august majesty's *meant*, and the commotion among the courtiers and vast army of retainers, when he opened for the day his blood-shot eyes; who had the honor of handing his supreme highness the towels; how he swore and kicked his grand master of the hounds; and then how the little ones were up betimes, taking their royal porridge from gold spoons, and such other miserable nonsense through volume after volume, to be read with consuming delight by all the living, and passed on to posterity as "history." Kings and their households, wars and the commanders, and the bloody battles they fought, were for centuries all that was supposed to be worth any attention from the historian. Royalty was everything, the common people nothing. The people believed implicitly, because so all were taught, that this was the order of heaven: that fate had so ordained that one man and his household were to have and enjoy the earth, and that all else was made to slave for and give up their lives at the whim or pleasure of this divinely-born ruler. The people were born to these monstrous beliefs, and the king, generally the most ignorant and superstitious of all, believed that he was sent of God to do with the lives of the people what he listed. To be looked upon by the king was a supreme honor, to be touched by his hand was to be cured of even incurable diseases. When he rode abroad, couriers with loud bugle blasts preceded and warned the people to clear the highway, to hide themselves, and to prostrate their bodies in the dirt. The king, though often the lowest and meanest man in the realm, was immaculate, possessing all wisdom, could not sin and could do no wrong. The average king and queen of history, if stripped of the miserable fictions and superstitions concerning their lives, will be found to be a shabby lot, with hardly a redeeming quality or a gleam of superior intelligence in the whole gang. In the nature of things, in the whole of their education, it was not possible for them to be either wise or good men and women. The beliefs drilled into them, commencing even before they could hsp, were inconsistent with good sense, and, therefore, in violation of all good morals. These wicked superstitions about royalty grew with the ages, like the boys rolling a snowball, until the long sufferings of mankind became so frightful, and then the miseducated turned upon themselves, destroying and rending one another, in the belief that it was all the results of their own wickedness and lack of faith and fealty to their "divine ruler." If here and there a genius was born, who dared to think the least bit aloud in behalf of suffering mankind, they would rush upon him like wild beasts and tear him limb from limb.

It is but a brief century or two ago when this was the belief of the generality of mankind. It was an awful sentiment to prevail throughout the half-civilized world, and the marvel will forever remain, how it was possible in such conditions that civilization could advance at all. Yet it has advanced regularly. It is still advancing, notwithstanding that there is yet a very large contingent of men

making the same obstruction in its way that was so marked two centuries ago. The world slowly emerged from the dark ages—how it did so is one of the mysteries. Certainly man, like other things in creation, possesses inherent forces, that, in the long centuries, can not be resisted to evolve from the lower plane and spirally ascend into the purer air and the warm and better sunshine.

The story of the American immigrants—the pioneers of this continent—is by far the most important and really the most interesting of any of the great movements of the human race since the earliest dawn of history. It has remapped the entire world. Their first coming to America, so bravely leading the way for the innumerable throng to follow, was the incomparable era in history, the turning point in the long struggle between ignorance and brutal life and that blessed civilization that is now running so brightly round the world. These early pioneers were the little persecuted bands of the Old World, fleeing from inflictions far worse than death, and in their rude ships braving the dangers of the unknown seas on their way to the New World; fugitives from the inappeasable wrath of their fellow-man, and especially of their divinely appointed king, they braved the treacherous elements of the waters, to land upon the shores of the cannibal savages, and the dark old forests that were alive with both wild beasts and wilder men, to beat them back or destroy them. Often there were colonies of them that had been fugitives all over Europe, and, when stripped of all earthly possessions, with nothing more than stout hearts and resolute hopes, they came across the ocean; forgetting home and the bones of their dead, and their native land and its childhood memories, they came to create a new civilization. They made emigration a science, and founded the earth's greatest empire upon the old family Bible that they had so carefully kept and guarded in their long wanderings. These little bands, from Florida to Massachusetts, made their landings at points along the shore. Their first concern was a church service, to thank God for the free air they at last were permitted to breathe. These little colonies sometimes utterly perished from the earth, but there were others to take their places and carry on the battle against savagery. What odds, apparently, were against them in this contest, and yet how these feeble beginnings have so quickly conquered and overrun the continent! The savage man and beast, sickness in its multiple form of new and strange diseases, the absence of all resources to help the grim and hardy old pioneers, were some of the obstacles that they set about overcoming.

The circumstances required religious, earnest, brave and hardy men, and such they were supremely. They were made to want freedom because of their cruel persecutions at the hands of their fellow-man. Such an age would naturally create a new and distinct race of men, because man adjusts himself to his environments, and herein in this victory over the vast wilderness was the victory of all mankind, and it has given us the historical era in the movements, the advances and recoils of the human mind.

These people had their strong prejudices and mastering superstitions, and perhaps, in their times and circumstances, it were best it

should be so. They came from the Old World where these things were intrenched in the deep and hopeless ignorance of the masses. They were the first people in the world who in moral affairs looked to God, and in all else looked to themselves. Self-reliance and those nobler qualities of a nobler manhood could only come of such a school. With energies ever alert, and senses whetted to the keenest edge, they slept upon their arms, and from the cradle to the venerable grandsire everyone learned to do picket duty over his own life. Their lives are the evidence that the highest possible acquirement of a people is that self-reliance and robust manhood that quails before nothing that is mortal.

This was the first loosening movement of men of those bonds that bound our remotest ancestors to the blind faith and adoration of their kings or rulers—that species of national fetich for the stupid or brutal-born king—which grew up in all men's hearts, and that seemed to multiply as the royal master descended in the scale of life. Whether it were the new-born babe—a little, animated bundle of scrofula or inherited blood disease—or whether it were some coarse monster, a moral leper, idiot or madman, it was all the same; he was their national fetich, and the meaner he was, it seems, the more sacred he became.

The first arrivals on American soil that came here for homes and havens from the cruelties they had left behind, no doubt, were but little aware, either of the permanent effects to come of their movement, or of the deep causes that impelled them. Indeed, they felt that their loyalty to the king was unabated. Thank God, in this one thing they builded better than they knew; otherwise we would have had no Revolution, no Washington or Patrick Henry, no liberating of men's minds and bodies from the cruel thrall of the dreary past.

The results that come as the effects of men's lives are the only tests by which we can measure the great and small. When we add to this test a consideration of the resources each one had at command then in the history of the race, where is there a people to compare with the American pioneer? This silent man of the unbroken solitude, this man of great action and of little speech, this unwritten hero, came and went with no trumpet's blast and biare, no note of fame, no shouting rabble nor train of flatterers—indeed with no other thought but that he was of no more consequence to the great world at large than the wild game he pursued and killed; yet in his greatest obscurity and humility he stood side by side with many of the world's celebrities, how incomparably would he rise above them.

Our young school children learn to look with interest at the rather cheap wood-cut in the old school books, representing Napoleon on his white horse, his martial cloak fluttering in the breeze, as at the head of his army he is seen crossing the Alps. He is the "Young Corsican," the "Little Corporal," the "Great Emperor," at the head of his invincible army and its fluttering eagles, on his mission of death and woe, conquering and subjugating the world by sword and fire. Kings were his playthings, and empire was his booty. It was new and plebian blood among the effete and nerveless royal breeding nests of the Old World. In his earlier and the better part of this wanderer's career

the bluest blood from the longest line of royal ancestors was no more to him than that of the humblest soldier of the line. We can not know the bounds of this man's original ambition. Whatever it was, there is but little doubt that in time it changed, and instead of being the world's liberator he would be its conqueror and oppressor. No man has ever yet met and missed so great an opportunity as did Napoleon. Had he devoted his genius to the true welfare of mankind—liberated them, and then by his military power forced them to accept the liberation and to recast their thoughts on the subject of every man's right to absolute liberty, instead of driving to the one mean and low thing of becoming the great emperor, of simply destroying existing dynasties to supplant them with yet more cruel ones, how different might the story of Europe have been to what it is now. How radically different might have been the memory of himself left as the world's legacy. If this man ever were great, he fell from that high estate, perished ignobly, and is now literally nothing to the world. Had Napoleon been smothered in his cradle, it would have been no loss to mankind. His life was not great, because it was not good. He cared only for his own aggrandizement, and was indifferent as to the cost to mankind. It was a feverish, turbulent life, ending, as it deserved, in wreck and ruin, and the drunken Parisian mob, when it toppled over the great mausoleum that held his remains, were nearer in accord with the eternal fitness of things than were the mistaken authorities who taxed the poor unpaid laborers of France to build the glittering obelisk. There is many a costly marble or granite pile standing guard over the moldering remains of some of the world's most conspicuous shams and frauds. To the clear-eyed man they are mere sores and blotches on the fair face of the earth, the ugly evidences of so much unpaid or slave labor, and are so many wretched object lessons to teach the young minds to meanly admire a mean thing.

No monuments, mausoleums, tall shafts, halls or great art buildings have ever yet been reared to the memory of the original pioneers of America. The most of them sleep in long-forgotten graves; in the deep woods, on the mountain-side, by the bubbling spring, at the outer edge of the ancient "clearin'," anywhere that was most convenient, were buried these men as they fell with their faces toward the common enemy of civilization, scalped so often by the savage, and left to the wild animals, and their scattered bones carried to the dens of ravening beasts. These heroes were standing picket-guards for the oncoming civilization, for us, and the comforts and luxuries we now enjoy. In the ceaseless struggle that was going on, there was not even time to stop and mourn over the fallen brave, but as one would go down there in time were two to take his place. How far nobler were the aim and end of these humble men's lives than was that of Napoleon! His was to conquer, enslave and destroy by fire and sword. Theirs was to reclaim, to make us homes, to lift up our civilization, and bring peace and permanent happiness; to supplant savagery with gentle intelligence, and build the empire of thought over the ruins of brute force.

Here are the results of the unwritten, obscurest of men's lives placed side by side with the world's great military hero, the subject

somewhat stripped of this unreasoning adoration of the world's average fetich. It is the contrast of the truly noble by the side of the admired and ignoble. It is the attempt, however feeble it may be, to direct the thoughts of men into higher and better channels. It is one of the true lessons of real history. It is worth imprinting on the minds of the young, and should be blazoned on the walls of the school-rooms, and hung in the halls and porches of the great institutions of learning.

To produce such a grand race of men required a long course of preliminary preparation. Their love of freedom and their hatred of tyranny, their stubborn and resolute natures, to rising above that feeling of helpless dependence upon assumed superiors; that peculiar frame of mind that dared anywhere and upon every emergency to rely upon itself and its own inherent resources, where no aid could come from others, where there were none of the arts or helps of civilization to call upon in sickness, in hunger, in death or birth; no church, school, physician, blacksmith, mills, no nothing, save the implacable foes that fairly rose up out of the earth in legions to oppose his coming. The swarms of parasite and venomous insects, the rattling, hissing reptiles spotted with deadly beauty; the howls of the hungry wolves, the piercing screams of the panthers, and the savage war-whoops that oft woke the sleep of the cradle, were some of the things against which were raised the bare hands of the white man. Had these men stopped to count the odds against them, they surely would never have come—flying from present ills to those we know not of, and they did not stop, but, fearless and unconquerable, they moved ever to the front, shoulder to shoulder, silent and resistless.

Mostly it is to the severe religious persecutions that three centuries ago overran Europe that we owe the people that came and the conquering of the New World. This severe and bloody era was much of the preparatory school that bred the virile races of men destined to conquer and possess the wilderness, and cause it to bloom in peaceful civilization. They were in the hunt of homes and the free temples of God, to worship and adore the Heavenly Master with none to molest or make afraid. Here are now some of the results of these long and cruel persecutions. They were the fiery ordeals that brought forth the men and women, equipped for the great work that lay before them.

The Old World was sadly and cruelly governed, and of all these the bloodiest was that of Great Britain. Here were the peculiar, strong people, made to oppress, and to resist. On the one side full of the spirit of revolt, on the other simply savage and pitiless in repression. Wild and unreasoning in their adoration and fealty to the crowned head, yet those rugged, wild, carousing old barons would lay down their lives for the king as readily to-day as they would chop off his head to-morrow. Among no other people in the world's history would the nasal-twanged fanatic, Cromwell, and his terrible following have been possible. He was the noblest fetich smasher, particularly that ancient and deep delusion of "the divinity of kings," that has appeared since creation began. He enjoyed beheading kings and princelets, shooting lords and confiscating their landed estates, and he

picked up tinkers, hostlers, scavengers, anybody, the lower in the old order of society the better, in the hunt for men, real men without the tinsel trappings, and made them premiers, judges, chancellors and high state officers, and his psalm-singing, praying army was a flaming sword and the fiery blast. Think of the man as you may, yet who can withhold some meed of praise and admiration for the sovereign contempt with which he kicked over the nation's idols, the assumed human divinities, bowed to by the nation as fetiches? Cromwell's school was the seed of America, its possession and independence.

Back in the Old World, its travails, its persecutions and its bloody schools were laid the preparations and making possible North America, and to-day, here as everywhere and in all time, are effects following causes.

The Saxon and the Gaul, impelled by the same motives, came in parallel lines, crossed and re-crossed each other's paths in the wilderness. The immigrants to the New World were at first lured into the deeper forests by the fur trade, and the glittering wealth from this source was the incentive that bore along that wave of humanity that has covered finally the continent from shore to shore. The French about Quebec were originally the most successful in getting the fur trade. Among them grew up a remarkable class of men known to history as the *coureurs des bois*—translated—"travelers of the woods." The peculiar times as well as people were necessary to produce this distinct class of men. They were land sailors, and something of their remains may now be seen among the western cow-boys of the plains. They were young Frenchmen who had come to or had grown up in this country, who upon the slightest taste of nomadic life in the wilderness were enchanted by it, and they threw off the stern morals of the churchmen who were in control of Canada, and repelled by austerity at home and allured by absolute freedom toward the wild wood, they practically abandoned civilized life and adopted that of the wild man.

They traveled, did these brave pioneers, among the Indians, learned their ways of capturing game and living, and these brave and hardy young men soon became much as naked barbarians. Their long light bark canoes shot around the bends of the rivers, floated along the currents of the smaller streams, or were carried over the portage here and there; they struck into the dark old woods, scaled the steepest hills and passed over the tallest mountains, and to every tribe and Indian village they traveled and were welcomed for the bright trinkets and fire water that they exchanged for pelts and furs. Sailor-like, these voyagers in the woods married squaws with great impartiality in nearly every tribe and village after the Indian fashion. The Indian law required the purchase of wives for an agreed time, and these rollicking young outlaws no doubt often for a single colored glass bead completed the wedding trade for as many days as they would remain trading at that particular place. They in time could equal, if not excel, the Indian in making the light canoe, and then in handling it on the water. They were expert hunters and marksmen with the long old-style match-lock guns, and they could make and use the bow and arrow. They spoke the Indian language, and in meeting a new tribe with a new language

they could readily by signs make their wants understood by the strangers. They learned the streams and the country well, and were familiar with the Susquehanna and its branches for nearly a century before the pioneer settlers followed them to possess and hold it. While the authorities at Quebec were greatly scandalized by the immoral and reckless lives of these men, and enacted severe laws against them, yet they increased in numbers and were the builders of the fur trade that came to be the chief concern of the contending English and French at one time. These voyagers built up an important trade, as well as being the first to visit nearly every part of the unknown land. They would load their canoes with the little provision necessary, and the trinkets to trade and go out on their fifteen months' expedition, and return laden with valuable furs. These they would sell to the merchants, and then in a few days' drunken debauch spend the entire proceeds, often selling the last rag of new clothes they had purchased on their arrival, and when everything was gone go to the trader and on credit get their meager supplies and outfit, and start on another fifteen months' expedition. Their commissary supplies were hominy and bear's grease—a bushel of lye hominy and two pounds of grease was a month's subsistence. To this meager fare they added but little of such as they could readily get, and on it fared abundantly. When the adjustments of war came, these *coureurs* were the nucleus of armies that could successfully contend with the cunning and scattered savages in the forests and the swamps.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLERS.

TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION—DURING THE WAR THE COUNTRY ABANDONED BY THE WHITES—MARAUDING INDIANS—FOX AND SHUFFELT, THE FIRST SETTLERS—LIST OF THOSE FOLLOWING THEM—FIRST OF THE SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY—THE FIRST DISCOVERERS UNKNOWN—APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY—A BOY AND LEATHER BREACHES—ETC.

AMONG the early immigrants to America, a strong and marked race of people were the Dutch; these were among the first on the south line of the State—the oldest settled portions outside of the city of Philadelphia. Bradford county, being in the extreme northern portion of the commonwealth, was not settled for nearly one hundred years after the Dutch and Scotch-Irish had reduced to possession the bay and the mouth of the Susquehanna river. And here came the German Palatines, a people that were denounced in the father-land as religious outlaws, and had been driven out and turned their faces toward the New World, and landing in New York had located their

colony in Schoharie county. It is said the British settlers had placed these Palatines between them and the Indians as a protecting shield against the incursion of the barbarians— the strong and warlike Mohawks. Many of these people were not pleased with their treatment at the hands of the English of New York, and cast about for a new location. They heard of Penn's Woods, and many of them came in scattering bands to this province as early as 1727, and as they came from the North down, the Delaware and then again from the Mohawk, the short portage to the Susquehanna, and once upon the latter stream they would naturally float down and the moment the current brought them to what is now Bradford county, they beheld the beautiful land and coveted it. It is not known how early the first of these daring explorers discovered the northern part of the Susquehanna river; nor is it more than conjecture whether the hunters and trappers were here before them or not. The reasonable supposition is that for at least a hundred years before the Palatines had migrated from the Old World, all this region of country along the Susquehanna was known to the whites. Who were they? And when did the white-faced discoverer come? These are questions that echo only can give any answer to. The Palatines came in 1710 to New York; how soon after this they were here is not now knowable. The best that is known is that in 1731, when the Moravian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, came up the river on his way from Philadelphia to the Six Nations, in the Genesee country, he found some of these Germans at Wyoming trying to buy lands of the Indians.

Rudolph Fox.—In the month of May, 1770, came two of those German relatives—Rudolph Fox and Peter Shnefelt [in time spelled "Shoefelt"]. Fox stopped at the mouth of Towanda creek, immediately south of the borough, Towanda and Shoefelt continued on to where is Frenchtown. These were the first white families who undertook the work of making permanent homes in what is Bradford county, whoever may have been here as mere travelers or hunters and trappers before them. The Penns had sent surveyors up the river, as high as Wyalusing, for the purpose of making surveys and allotting lands in that vicinity as early as 1769—a year before Fox and Shoefelt came. Then, too, at or about the same time as these men, came the Connecticut people; they had not only long been fully acquainted with the beautiful country on the upper Susquehanna, but were ready to come and lay claim to it in the name of "The Susquehanna Company." And the meager first arrivals from Connecticut were about the same time, or soon after, of Fox and Shoefelt. Some idea of the sociability of the first to arrive is seen in the fact that Fox settled at the mouth of Towanda creek, while Shoefelt continued on down to Frenchtown—these men were of the kind that wanted breathing room evidently—they had come from the Old World, crowded and cramped with wrong and oppression; where liberty was scourged and confined, and the very air was laden with taxation and tyranny; where rulers were many and great, and where the people were worse than mere chattles; where ignorance and vileness were worshiped as "the King who can do no wrong," and equally the masses could do "no



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right;" where whatever ruled was a sacred fetich—the self-assumed vicegerents of God, born to waste in worse than drunken debauchery the hard and never-ending toil and bread of life of the people; where the ruling powers were rich aristocrats, who taxed and exacted the very heart's blood of all men; where the governments were paternal in all powers over the people; where men were educated into ignorance far below the dull ox on the hill sides; where men's beliefs, from inheritance and wrong education through generations, were simply stolid and absurd. The most venomous idea in this world is the long-drawn-out beliefs that man, in his aggregate, must have a supreme ruling head, born so, and whether a scrofulous infant, full-grown idiot, mad-man or a two-legged impotent animal in the prime of life, utterly base, low and vile, ignorant or brutal, yet always the "good king" with supreme power to tax, to oppress and destroy. They are all rulers, sacred heads of the society or government, the most of whom have been worshiped because they have been utterly vile. Some barbaric peoples have worshiped toads, lizards, snakes, alligators and man-eating tigers, and other peoples who worship kings and princelings for their national fetiches speak of and regard with contempt the snake worshipers; but would not a modicum of sense reverse all this and justify the wild barbarian's contempt for this boasted better civilization? No man-eating tiger god was ever half so evil as the average royal rulers the world over. The worship of the toad is a harmless lunacy compared to that of any of the "divine rulers," that can "do no wrong," the average "infallible head" or ruler, whether king, junta, head and supreme war-makers and governors—the whole race of born paternalists from *Alph*a to *Omeg*a. The bee-hives have their queen and their drones and innumerable workers. The queen is born in her regal cell, and is fed on queen food. The workers sting the drones to death at the end of the season and cast out their dead bodies; all but one of the queens are destroyed, and that one, while she does not go to the field with the workers to gather stores of honey, yet she has her duties and lays all the eggs for the colony that in time is to go out and make new hives. She is a real queen, a good queen, but never yet has she tried to tax all her workers and take from them all the honey they had gathered during the long summer. And these little insects have ages and ages ago reached a perfection of good sense and social organization that compared to the best that man has been able to do, is an ideal government; a high water-mark of intelligence that poor dumb man it seems can never hope to attain. The most astounding thing of all in human nature is the unshakable tenacity with which men cling to ancient, disgusting practices. Suppose that you could put a million of men, the wisest the greatest and best men in all the world, chosen from every quarter of the globe, on some new world to themselves, and surround them with everything that goes to make them great, happy and contented; they would not be in their new place ten days before there would be a convention called to select an all-wise, paternal ruler, —a taxer, who could fix at will the amount of tribute the others should pay him for fine houses, palaces, servants and standing armies,—his chief business would be to build harems and

call about him his favorites to help spend in waste, extravagance and debauches the hard-earned substance of the people, and, as a rule, the more intolerably infernal he would become the more wildly worshiped he would be. Well, every forty years or less an entire new generation of the fourteen hundred million people on the earth is born. This entire new race find things just about as their forefathers found them, and that settles it; the man who dares to ask "Why"? is in immediate danger of losing not only his reputation but his life. Possibly this is the divine order; that we are so constituted that we can in no other way be happy than by being completely miserable, so we balance the books by striking the balance sheet between optimists and pessimists.

The very dreams of the wildest theorists build their Utopias on the old plan, invariably; they can and have worked out some beautiful conditions and theoretical lofty surroundings, but the foundations, the fundamental ideas are those simply of the good old cannibal king of pre-historic times,—a "divine" taxer, and lest poor man might escape government paternalism somewhere in the great futurity, there are watchful gatekeepers to the high walls on his every pathway. In this respect, the wildest barbarians, yet too wild and crude to form tribal relations, without fire and naked, fighting for life on the outer borders of brute creation, at least are not taxed, are not blessed or cursed with a paternal ruler.

The first arrivals of the Susquehanna Company came to Bradford county in 1774—four years after the arrival of Fox and Shoefelt. They had built their little bark huts, much after the Indian fashion, and enlarged the "deadendings" about them, and were now raising a little corn and a few vegetables, and had ponies and cows, and from the streams and the woods all the meat they wanted. When the ground was cleared enough for the sun's rays to play freely upon it, the rudest cultivation yielded the greatest returns. These first arrivals surveyed for themselves the long east and west townships, Wyalusing and Standing Stone. Among these settlers were James Welles and Robert Carr, at Wyalusing; Edward Hicks, at Sugar Run; Benjamin Budd, at Terrytown; Anthony Rummerfield, at Rummerfield; the Van Valkenbergs, at Misiscum; Lemuel Fitch, at Standing Stone, and John Lord, at Sheshequin.

St. John de Creve Cœur, a Frenchman, passed up the Susquehanna river, with Indian guides, in 1774. A report of his exploration was published some time after in France. He was an educated man and a close observer; he says: "On the fifth day we arrived at Wyalusing, situated ninety miles from Wilkesbury. It is a plain of considerable extent and of great fertility. I observed that the blue grass had been replaced by white clover with which the pastures were covered. There were as yet only a few families living along the river. Their cattle were of great beauty. * * * Passing up the river they showed me the remains of the ancient villages of the *Succas*—Sissusing (Sheshequin) Teoga, Shamond (Chemung), etc. After three days' navigation, always against the current, we landed at Anaquaga, one hundred and eighty miles from Wilkesbury."

By the next year, 1775, the Proprietories had made grants and set off and surveyed them to the grantees. Among others was that of Casper Hoover, nearly opposite the Dodge farm, at the upper end of Terrytown.

Henry Pawling, of Providence, in 1775, purchased of Job Chillo-way, the Indian, the valley of Wyalusing and four rights in the Susquehanna Company, adjoining, and that year, with his three sons, Benjamin, Jesse and William, settled on their land. With this family came Isaac Hancock, as tenant and housekeeper, and, as laborers, they brought Richard Berry and a man named Page. The three Pauldings were young men who afterward were known as among the wealthy, influential people of the county. The Pawlings for years lived on the site of the old Moravian Indian town. Isiah Pasco lived just north or above them on a lot owned by Elisha Williams, and still further on was James Welles and family, near where the old Foley house stood; Nathan Kingsley was a few rods above the depot; Amos York on the John Hollenback farm, and near him his nephew, Miner Robbins. Capt. Robert Carr was on the north of Wyalusing creek; he sold to James Forsythe, and he in turn to Abraham Bowman.

In 1777, settlements were made near where is Comptown in Wyalusing, and also along the river at Asylum, Standing Stone, Macedonia, Wysauking, Towanda, Lower Sheshequin and at Sugar creek, Philip Painter and Leonard Lott were in Wilmot, on the Gamble place.

Benjamin Budd and his three sons, John, Joseph and Asa, and also Parker Wilson were located at Terrytown.

Peter Shoefelt, companion in the coming of Rudolph Fox, was at Frenchtown, where were also James Forsythe, Samuel Ketchem (his place afterward was the William Storr's place) and Samuel Cole and family; Jacob Bruner and Stephen Sara were at Macedonia.

Anthony Rummerfield was the first settler on Rummerfield creek, and that stream bears his name; and at Standing Stone was Simon Spalding, Lemuel Fitch, four of the VanAlstyne, Henry Birney, Charles Anger, John Pencill and Adam Simmons; these were mostly just below the York narrows.

The Van Valkenbergs and Stropes were near the mouth of Wysox creek; William Nelson, on the Lanning place; Isaac Larraway, senior and junior, and Samuel Showers were on the flats nearly opposite Towanda.

Jacob Bowman was one of the first close neighbors of Rudolph Fox and Capt. John Bortles had made his "pitch" up the Towanda creek toward Monroeton; John Neeley was at Greenwood.

John Lord had settled in Sheshequin, on the Gore place, and he soon sold to William Stewart.

At Tioga point was John Secord, family and two grown sons, James and Cyrus. A full account of the settlers at this point will be found in the chapter, "Athens Township."

These constituted the beginnings of the "Happy Valley," at all events would have been, not only the happy, but as well the magically growing valley, had not cruel circumstances—in one sense like fate itself—come upon the people. There were the fewest of people, and

only the wide-scattered, rudest of huts with their bark coverings—without schools, churches, courts, officials, police, culprits, palaces, paupers, penitentiaries, or preachers, these people were laying the foundations of peace, happiness, wealth and a great empire; they were a law unto themselves—industrious, frugal, honest and intelligent—the world's fairest models of self-government; living examples of how very little men need governing when really left by rulers to govern themselves. A healthy, robust public opinion was the strong, supreme law of the land, before which the most hardened outlaw slunk away from the sight of men as do the ferocious wild beasts and the venomous vipers. A blue-coated policeman with his brass buttons and tin star would have been to these simple-minded pioneers as veritable a show as the elephant and his keeper pulling himself up by his tusks and poking his head in the animal's wide-extended mouth. Think of a police court every morning consigning the poor over-night drunks to the rock-pile in those primitive days! About the only officer of the government they ever knew was the tax-collector, and he was not seriously dreaded, for, even though the nation was young, as all supposed, hopelessly in debt, all her great institutions to build, yet the tax was then but a fraction of a cent to where it is now dollars. Money was very scarce, but so were paupers and millionaires. The modern reader need not shudder in pity over these "simple annals of the poor"—they were the contented poor, with little or none of that sordid greed that has been the fruitful source of so much of man's inhumanity to man. With none of the glittering and costly trappings of state, hardly able to realize they had a tax-gatherer, they had set about the noble life-work before them, and the rainbow of promise spanned their eastern sky. But in a moment through their "sweetest of the plains" went driving the plowshare of war—the people rose up against their horrid King fetich, whose cruelties had driven the iron into their very souls, and finally on the altars of liberty they staked their fortunes and sacred honor. Driven to rebellion they were rebels, outlaws, with a price set upon their heads, and for seven long, dreary, cruel years the cloud of war hung over the land, the invading enemy on one hand, open and secret foes and spies in their own midst, and the prowling, pitiless red savages in the rear, marking the trail of his marauds by the smoldering ruins of pioneer cabins and the bloodiest of massacres. Did these men and women, think you, realize that all this infliction had come upon them because they and their ancestors had held to the implicit faith of the "divinity" of kings, the right of taxing at will the people? They were not in a condition possibly to know that the only "divine" thing in this world is every human being's right to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," absolute and unrestricted.

The roar of resounding arms—the harsh tocsin of war drove out the people from the fair and happy valleys of the upper Susquehanna, and armed men in serried columns cut highways through these forests, where were only the few and small deadenings and blind paths before. The people fled for their lives to the forts in the older and heavier settlements, the men as best they could conveying their families to

places of comparative safety for the time, having, when they left their backwoods cabins, left crops and kine behind them and departed at a moment's notice often; and, as soon as the general rendezvous was reached, they would shoulder their rifles and join the army, and go forth with their lives in their hands—the long and indescribable cruelties and sufferings of war, invasion, rapine, “hired Hessians” murdering for lucre, and painted savages for even less compensation, the miserable instinct of cruelty confronting these men—pickets in the fore of civilization, and behind them were their wives and babes and the dark, uncertain hope that hung only as a deep pall above them. For seven long years Bradford county was again the gloomy, silent wilderness, with no sign of life save that of the fierce growl of fighting wild beasts, the war whoops of fiercer men, or the crack of the long black rifle, as some enemy of mankind bit the dust and laid his bones to bleach on the hill-side. The women and children to the forts, the men to war and the rare Tory to Canada, and the upper Susquehanna was again a lonely desert. On the heels of the fugitive pioneers came the Indian marauders, headed by Englishmen, determined to stamp out forever all rebellion against the “sacred King”—wash it out in blood and burn it up with fire, and behind these pitiless woods’ people was the great English Empire—the bloody Anglo-Saxon, turning in inappeasable wrath upon his own kith and kin, unleashing the dogs of cruel, horrid war. The forts were besieged and overpowered, and the bloodiest border massacres of the Revolution were enacted along the banks of the beautiful blue Susquehanna, when finally Washington sent Gen. Sullivan’s expedition, and then the heavy heel of the Son of Man came with one fell crushing blow upon the head of the serpent. Gen. Sullivan cleared the beautiful valley of these devils incarnate, killing the men as fast as he could reach them, and then destroying their villages, driving off their stock and destroying the last vestiges of their crops—a very lesson of destruction both to the savages and their white allies. Then again the white men began to venture on these grounds; hunt out the little spot where stood the cabin, now gone in smoke and a scattered handful of ashes, and the unconquerable pioneer, undaunted, set about the work of re-making his wilderness home. Nothing can be more tiresome than that dyspeptic sentimentalism that is now possible at rare intervals among American writers, who carp at what they call Sullivan’s cruelty to “Lo, the poor Indian,” on the occasion of his expedition. Red or white, he struck to kill, as was his high and holy duty, and these hysterical outgivings—carpings that he came with real soldiers, instead of praying missionary women, to appease with gifts and burning aromatic incense these children of Satan—is a travesty upon common sense.

Hardly was the ink dry on the parchment that contained the treaty of peace when the eager Susquehanna settlers were again ready to pour into the valley and build anew their cabins on the little spot of ashes that was the only remains of their former homes. This borderland for more than seven years had been the scene of the march of soldiers and the stealthy, prowling men in moccasins and their white conquerers. These had crossed and recrossed each other’s tracks—the white

man most often in hot pursuit of some band fleeing from the lower settlements where they had swooped down in the darkness and committed some horrid slaughter and stolen the horses and cattle of their poor victims; many of their acts of refined cruelty were in stealing the children of the whites and carrying them away and keeping them in captivity, leaving a poor mother to waste the remaining years of her life in the pursuit or vain hope of recovering their precious babes. A little girl child was stolen and carried up the Susquehanna and adopted into the tribe, and was never again found by friends until long after she was a woman and the wife or squaw of an Indian. She refused at that late day to return to friends and civilization.

Much additional particulars will be given of these pioneers in the respective chapters relating to the thirty seven townships that constitute Bradford county. It is enough to say here that the development of the county was slow indeed-- the people came in a little stream and never in swarms or colonies, as has been the case in some of the Far West new territories. They encountered many obstacles then that are known not of in this age. For fifty years the advance was so slow that it was hardly more than perceptible; the dark old woods melted away reluctantly, and easy or rapid transportation was unknown to them. The children of even the most favored or wealthy, while they had nearly everything they wanted, were ignorant even of luxuries such as our present children demand as common necessities. Many a youngman of that day was big and old enough to go "a-sparking" -- that is what they called love making in those simple, honest days, before he had become the happy possessor of a pair of boots. The young man of to-day breathes nearly a different atmosphere to that of the boys or young men of fifty years ago. One of these old time boys, whose head is now white with many winters, recently recounted something of his boyhood to his interested listeners. He was born in Bradford county of parents of more than the average advantages of wealth. He remembers every process of raising the flax and clipping the wool, and from that to the home-made clothes that dressed the entire family; how the ox was slaughtered in the fall, and the younger cattle in the spring and summer, and the hides were carried to the tannery and returned home; and then the annual visit of the shoemaker shod all around, the big and little in footwear that was worn with infinite pride, but each pair must last a whole year; how when he was large enough he hired out and rode one of the neighbor's plow horses while the man plowed his crop of corn, and three days the boy thus endured the sharp bare back; and when the man settled up he paid him two ten-cent silver coins--a picayune a day, and how, while he pocketed his wages in silence, as he trudged his way home, he took the coins out of his pocket and threw them into the brush by the wayside and hated the man most cordially all his life for his meanness. This man could draw a vivid picture of his boy life in this then comparatively new country, especially in the long walks the children often took to the log cabin school house, and while it was before the day of free schools, yet a large family of children then cost their parents less outlay of cash to educate them than each average child

now costs. This venerable man can tell you that in his young manhood he commenced life for himself, without capital or even the backing of strong friends, and opened a store, and at one time sold more goods every week from his store in Towanda than is now sold in the same length of time from all the many stores in the borough. While the boys of to-day will hear of the boys of fifty years ago, and pity them, yet it is a fact that the young man of to-day is under very many disadvantages in the comparison of then and now. Now, unless the young man has inherited capital, he must seek employment as a rule from others, and it is very much more difficult to become an employer of others than it was at one time. Capital and society have been recast. Capital has been aggregating, and the small beginners are smothered out; the country store, with its limited stock of goods, is more nearly in direct competition with the great city stores than formerly; and so of every other branch of business. The avenues to success are being slowly but surely closed up. Fewer employers, and the army of employes constantly growing and expanding. In such surroundings the struggle for life, with all those who must struggle at all, will grow harder and harder. To use a phrase that is not exact—national wealth will more rapidly increase in these conditions, but so will the numbers of the poor and, alas, too, the numbers of those out of employment and seeking it. While stagnation is death, yet all change is not improvement. It is easy for us to say our society is now better—the nearest perfect the world has seen; that we have those things that contribute to our happiness in the highest degree; that our schools and churches and the laws are better than ever known to the world before. There are *pros* and *cons* to all this self-laudation. We have better food, clothing, houses and drainage, and the average of life is longer than it was when our ancestors were first struggling here; but we have more penal institutions, asylums, feeble minded homes, soup houses and actual starvation; crimes wholly unknown and a class of criminals that our grandfathers never heard of; and one feature that is wholly new, and that is the bequest or gift outright by one individual of the enormous sum of six million dollars to the church and school, and hundreds of others giving nearly similar amounts, and yet the State has taken charge of educating our children, and from free schools and endowed universities and colleges laws are being passed to compel parents to send their children to school. And, amid it all, the demand exceeds the supply on every hand, except on the evil side.

Honest simplicity is never an ungainly thing—it may call for a smile of pity, but never a tear. Phenomenal school children, cunning and tricky street Arabs of the city may know many things that George Washington never learned. The dullard boy of to-day knows more of fast living than did the brightest boy a hundred years ago; but does he live longer or enjoy it more?

A Boy and Leather Breeches.—At the beginning of this century one of the sore needs of the people was wool with which to make clothing. The scarcity of this article was the mother of the idea of dressing deer-skins and making clothing. They were soon able to dress these skins, and they were soft and pliable, and the art of giving

them a slight buff color was learned, and when made into trousers they resembled modern nankeen, and to this was soon added a bright color for the fringe around the deer-skin hunting shirts—these were soon worn with as much pride as a militiaman once strolled under his waving rooster feathers. “*Deerskin*” pants, as these leather trousers were sometimes called, were no doubt in their time quite dudsish.

The pioneers had their own amusements, and had more time to be amused than have our modern get-rich-quick people. They had far greater wealth then than now, in the way of dogs and many children; and if in the family was a rat-tailed spotted horse, the big boys of that fortunate household were, not only rich, but happy. Fifteen children and forty-two grandchildren, to say nothing of the great-grandchildren, revelled in all the needed prospective wealth of the eldest male Monte Cristo, in the “old man’s” long-squirrel-gun, and the short, slim-tailed spotted horse, that in the course of nature would come to the expectant and hopeful heirs. It is a portentous fact that these peculiar guns and horses were far rarer in those good old times than are railroads and millionaire bondholders now; and the prospective heir was far more happy, as well he might be; and we know that great and splendid wealth is wholly in the variety of the dower, and not in any intrinsic values. For instance, our modern idiots dote on diamonds and similar miserable and useless trash, all not only worthless, but worse than bubbles. Compare these with our dogs, sixteen children and a rat-tailed spotted horse and a flint-lock, long barreled squirrel gun, and then please exploit yourself “a ass” in the stupid faith that the new order may smile in contemptuous pity upon the great past. Poverty *then* and riches *now*, no sir! It is base diamond-crowned delusion now, and it was the gun and pony then—real substantial wealth *versus* a lunatic’s dream. A glint of sunlight is worth more than all the diamonds and rubies the whole world has ever contained; and a dog, flint-lock and a calico pony, granting him a fair share of pole-evil and string-halt, is a solid, intrinsic reality; a real wealth to dower fifteen towsley brats, and make them lords and ladies all.

Then, too, the pioneers and their “brats” had amusements far better than anything we now know. Sugar-making camps in the early spring, when the sweet sap from the maple flows, when the whole neighborhood would go to the woods and camp and make sugar and that dark and delicious syrup. Why our effete youngsters know not enough to dream in their lifeless way of real fun—life in its highest and best form. One hundred years ago the people knew how to really live—live for all that healthy, bounding life is worth. The woods were full of game and the streams of fish, and hunting, trapping and fishing commenced as soon as children could toddle, and continued with no game laws interfering, as long as old age could again toddle. The nightly concerts of the wolves and panthers would literally knock silly our make-believe tragic operas; two gow-gawed “humaxes” singing out their mad duel, fought with paper swords, and another fellow stabbing himself with a bar of soft soap, accompanying the act with such boss bullfrog croaking as of itself ought to kill the lunatic as well as the audience. The pioneers had great hunting frolics, log



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rollings, and real courting that was give-and-take like the strokes from a blind mule's hind quarters compared to this modern dude-tolling. Towanda creek especially was noted for the number of its rattle-snakes, and nearly every year hunting parties were organized, and at the meet divided off under captains, and contest as to which party could kill the greatest number of rattlers. Our modern men hunt snakes, but the kind that is corked up in bottles, whose bite is so intoxicating that men seek them out and actually pay so much a nip. And other things have changed as much as ancient and modern snake hunting.

One of the old-time boys, so old that he remembers an incident in his life that occurred eighty years ago, relates the following: He was promised that if he would for the next month be a *real good boy*—that is, work to the utmost limit of endurance, then he might go afoot five miles to the shop and see the man pound hot iron. His imagination was fired at the very thought—was ever a boy so rich in anticipation—a real blacksmith and pounding hot iron and the sparks flying in every direction and they never burned up the smithy,—a sure enough king of fire, and his parents had promised him an afternoon holiday to go and see all this for himself! Time with that boy now lingered, loitered and fooled away his gallop along the way incomparably slower than it now does with the hard-up young man who knows the "old man" has made his will and there's millions in it for him, except the old man is awful healthy,—has neither manners nor regards for his only hopeful and chip-of-the-old-block son; if the loving son only had energy enough he would poison the old duffer. But this is wandering from the boy that, if the boy could, time ever did get around, was going to see the hot iron;—did. His mother and sisters realized that the boy must have different clothes,—must be dressed well, as well as all over, to go on that great expedition; he had a pair of "doeskin" trousers and roundabout of the same, and on a pinch could wear his father's moccasins, but he had no cap; a solemn council convened, and as a result of its deliberations a cat was killed, the skin dressed with the tail left hanging down his back for a queue. The great day did arrive and the boy went, and as good luck would have it the smithy was not too drunk to work, and his visions were more than realized. The smithy, with a tooth for enjoyment, took in the situation when the gawking boy was looking on so intently as he worked the bellows and slyly spat on the anvil and jerked out the white heated metal and struck it a tremendous blow, and the loud explosion nearly frightened the lad to death, and he confesses that he was a married man and had children before he had any other thought but that the anvil, the hammer and the smithy had all exploded at the same time—a veritable cataclysm to him, and that the creature was supernatural was evidenced that it could not kill him, as he pounded away right merrily.

When that boy returned he was the hero of all the children for many miles around—all of them went to church, or meeting rather, the following Sunday to see him. The nods, frowns and thumb jerking of the old folks could not control them—the good divine thundered his

thirty-seventhly louder, but in vain; the children for once did not quake when he, a last resort with the good Shepherd when all else failed to interest the people, as he called it, would "lift the led of hell and show them the fires," the children, the boys especially, had heard that before, but had never before known a boy that had been up to see hot iron pounded, and the poor preacher, parents, pickled rods, etc., were unheeded, and they gathered about the real hero of the day, who told them all he saw; that is all that he had words to express. Happily, children can make themselves understood to children, and there was never a boy at meeting that day but who went home with the high resolve that, come what might, some day he too would go and see the blacksmith pound hot iron—utterly reckless of consequences, some day when he had a pair of "doeskin" trousers, like those his big brother always wore when he went a-courting, he *would* go and his mother and sisters could not scare him out of it, especially if he could get his hair roached, and look big and not afraid; hadn't he already gone clear out to the wood-pile one night, and although he heard a screech owl he held onto his armful of wood and landed it, with a good deal of clatter, it is true, on the floor by the chimney corner—and then foolish girls talk to him about being afraid of pounded hot iron, even if everything and smithy too did burst, what of it? *go he would!*

Simply as a matter of relish of life can you imagine anything, anywhere of modern days, that in the least compares with this instance in pioneer life? All true life is in the mind's excitation, the mental exultation in expectancy that fills the cup to the brim and it overflows. It is but one in every pioneer family of the land, where things were pure and primitive—when neither children nor grown persons died of ennui—when children had hardly anything as toys or luxuries that could be called "boughten." Why is it that the children who never had a doll, except rag ones of their own making, remember their childhood with so infinite a zest that it is beyond all comprehension of the modern child that is loaded and even oppressed with its multitude of elaborate and expensive toys? Luxuries, expensive and valuable luxuries, costing great sums of money, and that are beautiful and fragile, are not what the child wants, unless the little one is first trained out of all natural sweet childhood. The boy that gets some person to bend a pin for him, and provides his own string and fish-pole, for his first fishing in the shallow puddle, has incomparably more delight in fishing than is ever known to the coddled child of wealth who when he is nearly grown is allowed to go with a groom and fish with one of these expensive tackles that can be purchased at the sporting store. It is the boy fourteen years old who looks forward to the day when his father will buy a new cap or hat, and give him the old one to dress up in and go to meeting, who will remember longest his triumphs and joys in the acquisition of new clothes, or anything and everything that comes to him in his callow days. The modern boy and man for that matter looks back upon the pioneer times and shudders at their primitive simplicity, because he is ignorant of the fact in the premises; he gratifies every appetite, and they in succession cloy and he gets drunk, if he has the energy, or might commit suicide, and

has but the one consolation—that he didn't live before they had rail-roads and uniformed servants and waiters on every hand, and he may have looked forward to the one glory of death, of being buried in a suit cut and made in Paris. Expensive and artificial life is not a boundless joy—rather it is the keen earnestness of simplicity—gratified rarely, but always intensely.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LOG CABIN.

THE FIRST BRUSH CABINS—THE IMPROVED ONES—ETC.

THE log cabins of the pioneers were the powerful lever that pressed the Indians that skirted along the Atlantic shore back toward the Alleghanies, and then across the mountains and on to the Mississippi river, and across that and then to the Rocky mountains, and eventually across these snow-clad ranges and down the slope and finally to the Pacific ocean. Nearly three hundred years were consumed in these long and often bloody journeyings of the two peoples so distinct in color, race and instincts. They were antagonistic races that could not well exist together. The Indian's supreme impulse was that of absolute freedom—liberty in its fullest extent, where there was no law other than that of physical strength and courage, might was right, and from that the weak had no appeal save that of the stoic's divine right to death. The Indian's death-song was therefore a part of his deep-seated philosophy, and whether cooped up on the tall cliff—Starved Rock—and slowly starved to death, slain in battle, or dying of disease, his last and supreme act was to chant his weird death-song. Death then was not his one-dreaded, visible foe. When he could fight and kill no more, then it was his friend—the angel with outstretched wings in his extremity, tenderly carrying him away from his enemy and his pain. His ideal was that animal life typified in the screaming eagle of the crags, or the spring of the striped tiger, whose soft foot had carried it in reach of its unsuspecting prey.

The rugged and weather-beaten pioneer, he or his ancestors had fled from tyranny and religious persecutions, severely austere toward his own real or imaginary faults, welcoming any inflection that would only purify, as by fire, his soul, and fleeing from the persecutor of the body, he erected his altars to a God that was simply inappeasable, not only for his own sins, but for the yielding to temptation of the first mother of the human race, and this he unfalteringly believed “brought death into the world and all our woe.” This creature of curious contradictions, while over-exacting toward himself, and welcoming any

and all self-inflicted strifes, slept on his arms for anything mortal that dared to intimate an approach on his religious rights or beliefs—yielding all to his God, he would yield nothing to anyone or anything else. He would put a padlock on his mouth, that it might not speak evil, and his very thoughts in the stocks, that he might not think evil—silence and dreams of the glories of heaven alternating with the groans and outcries of the damned, and eyes closed to all earthly things, he even tried to control the strong impulses of his heart in its love for wife or children in the fear that God would be jealous and might blast forever his soul with a frown. And from the depths of his troubled life he would cry out that he could do nothing to please God—that he was utterly unworthy and totally wicked; that his whole inheritance, through a thousand ancestors, was sin, and it would be but a supreme mercy in his Maker to cast him out forever. He invented his own penance, inflicted his own judgments, clothed himself in sackcloth and ashes, and finally consigned himself as the only mercy he deserved to the endless tortures of hell.

This was the fugitive, the waif cast upon the troubled waters, that came from the Old to the New in the hunt of religious liberty and a home. Unkempt and unwashed, rough and storm-beaten, with long, bushy hair, and in his leather jerkin, this apparition stood before the savages of the valley of the Susquehanna, rifle in hand, one foot thrown before the other, braced, erect, his keen eye directed straight into the wild man's soul; there he had put his heavy foot down, and the quick instinct of the savage told him never to take it up again. The wild man struck like the coiled snake; the crack of the white man's rifle echoed through the old forest trees and stilled the serpent's rattle forever.

The first habitation was an opened-faced brush house, if such a thing can be called a house at all. It was between two trees standing close together—a pole across, and leaned against this was brush, bramble and leaves piled on; two wings projected from the ends similarly constructed, and the whole front open, and here was the camp fire. The furniture was a pile of dry leaves on one side of this brush dwelling. This was rather a poor protection, yet there was a time when it has been all some of the earliest pioneers had during their first long winter in the remote wilderness. They possibly had simply wintered there intending to resume their journey when warm weather came. Sometimes they thus camped, waiting the fall of the high waters in the stream. These advance couriers of civilization were encumbered with no camp equipage; the old heavy rifle, and the hunting knife, and the few leather clothes they wore were all they had. Then, too, they may have reached the one spot in the wilderness they had traveled so far to find. Just there a stream or a spring of sweet water, the giant trees extending their strong protecting arms, and the abundant evidences of game on every hand may have been the determining cause, or, as was often the case, living away back in Massachusetts or Connecticut, the young man had met some hunter and trapper, and had made eager inquiries as to where he could find the best place in the new country, and the hunter

had mapped out to his mind the long road to that particular spot. How he would pursue a certain course, guided by the sun and the North Star, or the moss on the trees, and just where he would cross certain rivers and streams, and follow these to such a point, then deflect to the right or left and strike a certain prairie, and after a while he would pass a mound or a lone tree, and then in the blue distance a point of timber, and from that another point, and then for days and days upon the prairie sea, and again reaching the timber another stream, and follow up that to where a creek or arm emptied into it, thence up that stream, and a small prairie, and a grove, and then on and on to the timber and streams again, and here a spring would be reached—a natural camping place and perhaps the end of the long journey, and to-day his grandchildren born on the old farm where he first stopped and put up his brush house may not know or be able to find the spring that was his objective point when he so bravely started from his old pioneer father's home in the east. The brush covering protected him somewhat from the inclement elements, the fire in front served a double purpose—it warmed and dried him when wet or cold, and kept away the fierce wild animals that otherwise would have attacked and devoured him. If during the night it burned low, the screams of the panther or the howls of the close-coming wolves would admonish him to throw a few sticks on the fire, or sometimes amuse himself by firing at the eyes of the beast that was so near him that its gleaming eyeballs make an excellent target.

The first months of this man's life were passed in the most primitive manner. He procured food by his rifle, supplemented with the natural fruits and berries of the woods, learning to eat many of the roots he could dig. He neighbored much with the Indians, and often got of them some of their coarse materials for making bread. The one chief deprivation, both to him and the Indians, was the want of salt. This no doubt was the one luxury of which he would often dream that he had left behind him when he ventured out from civilization. Early in the spring he was hunting in the woods for the wild onions that are among the first to push their green stems above the soil, and in the wild sheep-sorrel he found the delicious acid that his system so much needed, then the May-apples, and then the berries, the paw-paws, the nuts and wild grapes, the buds, the bark of certain trees, and at a certain time in spring the top root of the young hickory, were all in their turn within his reach, and were utilized.

This was the first little wave, the immediate forerunner of the round log cabin. He had soon learned many of the Indian ways, and their expedients in emergencies. He was a demonstration of the fact that a civilized man will learn to be a wild man in less than a fifteenth of the time it will take to teach a savage to become civilized, or to like any of the ways and habits of civilized life. Had he forgotten to think of this lonely, silent life? He would visit his distant neighbors in their wigwams, approaching as quietly as they, enter with a grunt, seat himself, light his pipe, and all would sit and smoke in silence. An occasional grunt or a nod of the head, but never a smile;

and this had come to be his idea of enjoyment in social life too. He learned to go to the deer licks, as had the Indians, for other purposes as well as those of finding the deer there and shooting them. He had learned to find certain clays that the savages ate. He soon knew as much of wild woods life as did the natives.

One day, late in the spring, while hunting, he met an Indian, who startled him with the news that a pale-faced neighbor had come and actually had settled as near as fifteen miles up the creek. This was the most astounding news he had ever heard. Only fifteen miles—why, this is settling right in my door-yard, and not so much as even saying, by your leave! Can it be possible? I can't stand too much crowding. He quits the chase, and returns straight to his cabin, cooks and eats his supper, and sits on his log and smokes and thinks, yes, actually thinks, till his head fairly swims over the day's news. He goes to bed and sleeps and dreams, and millions of people are pouring into his cabin, and behind them still comes the eternal stream of humanity, laughing, crying, shouting, struggling, and the great wave is upon him, and he is being smothered, when, with a mighty effort, he wakes, and the owls are hooting from the treetops, and the wolves are howling beyond his cabin their mighty lullabies. And he is so thankful it is but a dream, but he again thinks over the news, and finally determines on the morning he will go and visit his near neighbor and make his acquaintance, and turns over on his dry leaves and is once more sound asleep.

He pays the visit the next day, and his sudden and strange appearance is nearly as great a surprise to the newcomers as was the news to him the day before. He finds the man busy chopping, and for the last mile had been guided by the ring of the ax, and seated on the log, they tell each other the latest news from the settlements and from the wigwam villages. The new neighbor tells him that he and wife had come on foot from Vermont, and had arrived some weeks ago, and did not know that they had a white neighbor within a hundred miles. He described how he had carried the rifle, the ax and the few little things, they had brought, and his wife carried the hoe, the only farming implement they had, and hung on the hoe over her shoulder was the small bundle of her earthly possessions; that they had heard of the rich country in the Susquehanna valley, and had got married and started for the good country, where they could make their home and their farm, and in time hoped to have a plenty; they had planted the two or three potatoes, the half dozen pumpkin seeds and the few hills of corn, and the first year they hoped to raise some seed. The gun, the ax, an auger and the hoe were their marriage dower with which to start life. They had brought a few trinkets, and on their way had exchanged these for some skins and furs, that were so necessary. The man and wife had put up the round-log (or pole) cabin, and covered it with bark. It had simply a door for entrance, and a stick-and-mud chimney—no floor, except such as nature had made, but here and there was laid a dried skin, and in one corner the man had made a one-legged bedstead, and crossed this with raw-hide whangs to support the bedding of skins. It is made by making the one leg, and then in

the corner of the room you bore a hole in each wall; one of these holes receives the side rail from the post, and the other receives the end rail from the same post. The two walls of the building form the other side and end of the bed, and there you have it—fit for a king! if the mind is content. Upon these primitive beds of our fathers has come as sweet repose as ever found its way within palace walls, and on the great mahogany teester bedsteads draped in silks and satins and the costliest laces.

The small "clearing and girdling" was planted by the wife mostly, while the men felled trees, chopped logs and gathered and burned the fallen timber. The wife worked with the heavy hoe, and the man with the ax and gun. The few seeds they planted grew at a remarkable rate, and now they had in store a little bread, a few vegetables and abundance of meat. His gun and traps had brought them meat and fur and feathers, and honey they had found in abundance in the forests. Before the year had expired they made a raft, and loaded it with their stores, and went to the trading post, and exchanged honey, furs and pelts for such manufactured articles as they needed, and ammunition and salt. They had enough to buy a pony of the Indians, and by the second year were farming in great content.

But a few years have passed, and the land begins to be dotted with log cabins. That is, every few miles on the way could be seen in the distance the blue curling smoke lazily ascending from these outside, low, mud-and-stick chimneys. This, now, is the glorious log-cabin day and age. Let us examine one, and if we can, secure the shadow ere the substance has gone forever. As you approach you are impressed with the squat and heavy, solid appearance of the building. The roof is of split clapboards, weighted with heavy poles. There is not so much iron as a nail in all the building. The batten door is made of the same kind of boards, and swings on wooden hinges, and has a wooden latch, to which is attached a leather string that passes up and through a small hole to the outside. To pull this string is to raise the latch and permit the door to open. To lock the door it is only necessary to pull the string inside, and then no one on the outside can open it. Hence, there is much friendly significance when one says to the other, "my latch string always hangs out for you." You will notice as you approach that to your right and near the end of the cabin, but some feet in front of a line with the front of the house, is a very small cabin, a kind of baby to the main building. This is the meat house. The lord of the manor is evidently a little proud of this harder, and hence it sets a little in front of the line of the dwelling. It he speaks for him a good provider, "and juicy hams and red gravy," galore. Farther off there you see the stables covered with straw, and the stacks of grain and hay, and over there in a long rack made of rails crossed over a pole about two feet high, filled with straw, and about the premises are cows and calves, and horses with long hair and bushy manes and tails, and razor-back hogs, the largest parts apparently the head, from their long snouts. On every hand there are evidences of plenty and content. Pull the latch and walk in where a hearty and cheery welcome will greet you, even the long-haired

curs will "bay you a deep-mouthed welcome," that will be stopped only by the authoritative voice of the master. The wild blazing fire, extending nearly across the whole end of the house, adds to the brightness, and the iron lard-lamp, with a rag for a wick, the recent great improvement on the scraped turnip that did duty as a lamp, you hardly notice as it burns away stuck in a crack in one of the logs. The good wife and the strong and red-checked girls are preparing the evening meal. The spare ribs hanging in front of the fire are turned frequently, and their odors at once whet your already keen appetite. The bread is in the oven, and on this is a lid with the edges curled up to hold the heaps of coal that are on the top, while there are still more under the oven. An iron pot is hanging by the crane, and is boiling furiously. While these preparations are going on, take an inventory of the room. You are in one of the two split-bottom chairs. The old chest can hold or be seats for three or four of the family; then there are two or three three-legged stools. Then there is a bench made of a split log with legs to it, that is, seats all along one side of the table, but is moved around at pleasure. Over there is "granny" with her "spees," the brass rim nearly worn out, and all looking as old as she does except the new yarn string that holds them in place. That is her corner, on her low stool where for years and years she has knit and knit and knit, never stopping, even when she told of when she was a little girl, and often lived in the fort when the Indians would go marauding over the land. At the other end of the 14x20 room are two beds standing end to end, with barely room for a person to squeeze between them. On these are such fat high feather beds, and over these such gay-colored red and light-colored woolen coverlets. These were woven away back in the old settlements. Such gorgeous figures, sometimes eagles with outstretched wings, or horses and dogs or buffaloes, and even in a square in one corner were elaborate attempts at letters, but which as you never could see exactly right side up you could never read. A gay calico "vallance" hung around the legs of the bedstead, and you know that these hide under each big bed a trundle bed. You see this was the original folding bed, and from this at one time universal part of the furniture of the cabin came that barbarous expression from some old sour bachelor about "trundle-bed trash."

Opposite the door, which stood open nearly the year round except at night, is the window, the half of two of the logs cut away, making a hole a little over a foot wide and two feet long, and the light comes through greased paper that covered the opening. The floor was of puncheon—split logs; the face dressed down nicely with an axe, and the edges tolerably straight, but cracks frequent. On the walls hung strings of sage, onion tops and a beautiful wreath of red pepper. Some loose boards were laid on the cross-beams, and the stairway was cleats fastened to the wall. This was the girls' boudoir, and from the rafters hung dresses and female clothing, and in one corner close to the roof were the shoes that were only worn on Sundays when going to meeting. The ingenuity and taste of the girls had secured a barrel, and over this was spread a pictorial *Brother Jonathan*, that had in



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some way come to the family long ago. This was their dressing-case, and on the barrel were were combs, ribbons and trinkets, and 4 x 5 framed mirror hung gracefully above the dressing case against the wall. But, leaving the privacy of the girls' private room we go below again, and soon we discover that we had overlooked some of the most interesting things in the living room. In the wooden racks over the door were the two guns of the family, and hanging from either end of these racks the pouch made of spotted fawn skins, and the large powder horns with the flat end, wooden pegs in the small end that the hunter always pulled out with his teeth when he would pour out the powder in loading. The women were as proud of their household utensils as the men of their new buckskin hunting shirts or their guns, and chief among these was the cedar "pigon." This was a bright red, medium sized bucket, with one of the staves long and formed into a handle. The broom stood handy just outside. This was made of a young hickory split up into small strips and turned over gracefully and tied in a wisp. For many years after we had the modern brooms these were still to be seen in every house, and were the scrub brooms.

But supper is now ready and steaming hot, the dishes are sending out great volumes of appetizing odors, and you and the men and boys are all seated around the bountiful board. The women and children wait for the second table. How can you wait in patience while the good man invokes heaven's blessing upon what he is pleased to call the Lord's attention to this "frugal fare." He likes that phrase, and his boys often think that to get to say it is sometimes the chief impulse to the ceremony. When the good man addresses his Maker, he changes his language materially from every-day use, somewhat as he does his clothes when he goes to church. For instance, he emphasizes distinctly all the ed's, saying bless-ed, instead of, as commonly, "blest."

The blessing over: "Now help yourself," is all the ceremony, and all that you feel you need. The broiled venison steaks, the well browned spare ribs, the "craklin'" corn bread, the luscious honey piled in layers, and the cold sweet milk, and the hot roasted sweet potatoes, with appetites all around the board to match, this feast is fit for the gods. You eventually quit eating for two good reasons: Your storing capacity is about exhausted, and then you notice such a hungry, eager expression in the faces of the children who are standing around and furtively watching the food on the table, and no doubt wondering if you will ever get through. Each one, when he finishes his meal, without ceremony gets up, and as no change of dishes is thought of, the particular youngster who is to eat after that particular person is quickly in the place, and proceeds to stay his appetite. This arrangement is one of the children's, and no doubt often saves serious scrambling for places. The supper over, the pipes are filled, and the women have so quietly whisked things away and cleared the table—how they did it and where they put them you can not for your life tell; yet they are gone, and the day's working and eating are over, and in a few minutes the trundle-beds will be pulled out, and the children at the head and at the foot will fill them, something after the fashion of a sardine box; let us bid these good people good-bye.

The Improved Log Cabin.—Nothing more distinctly marked the advance of the settlement of the country than the change in the architecture of the log cabin. I have tried to describe the open-faced brush and the round log cabins that were so distinctly the first era. In a few years if you go back to see your friend, as you are very apt to do, as you will remember that supper a long time, you will find a two-story hewed-log house, the cracks between the logs “chinked and pointed” with clean white lime mortar, and it may be the walls inside and out are heavily whitewashed. It may be covered with shingles even, and glass windows with 6 x 8 glass put in with putty. Hard oak planks, mayhap with the whip-saw, are on the floors above and below. An outside rock chimney towers above either end of the building. A shed-roofed kitchen, which is also the dining room, is along the whole length of the main building. A leaning ladder of easy ascent takes you “up stairs” which is one big room, while the lower part of the main building is divided by a partition. The upper floor is the sleeping-room of the boys and the “hands,” while the room partitioned off is the girl’s room, and which they consider the “parlor” as well as the bed-room. The old folks have their very tall feather bed in the main or living room, but under it is the trundle bed, as there is probably another under every bed in the house, and although the number of beds has greatly increased, if there is company to stay all night, this will necessitate “pallets” on the floor. There is still the great wide fireplace and the cheerful open fire, and if it is winter, every evening just before dark a new back-log is rolled in with handspikes and into its place, and a “fore-stick” quite as large as one man can handle is placed on the short heavy dog-irons. But a second and smaller back-log is on top of the main one, and then the great yawning fireplace is soon full of the bright, blazing fire. A hanging crane is here as well as in the kitchen fire-place. In the same yard is still the old round-log cabin where the family lived before the new house was built. This is now the loom-house. It is also lumbered up with barrels and boxes and piles of truck and hoes, tools, and probably there is still a bed in it. The people are now wearing home-made clothing, and here the girls deftly weave those bright linseys with their bright red, white and black stripes.

On the outer walls of the loom-house were now stretched the coon and possum skins, and the roof was used to dry apples and peaches in the fall of the year; and in this lumber house, tied in sacks and hanging from the cross beams were the garden seeds, the bunches of sage, boneset, onion tops, and the dried pumpkin on poles, on which were placed the rings as thickly as possible. The barrel of kraut stood with its heavy weights on it in one corner of the kitchen, and by the side of the fireplace was the huge dye-pot, and on this a wooden cover, and this was often worn smooth, being a handy seat by the fire. Even stories were told, that seated on this there had been much “sparking” done before the older girls were all married off. When a young man visited a girl, or for that matter a widower or bachelor paid any marked attention, it was universally called “sparkin.”

This hewed-log house was sometimes neatly weatherboarded,

panted and had a neat brick chimney, and you could not very readily tell it from a frame house. Here children were born, grew to maturity, married and commenced life nearly in their one-room log cabin, which more rapidly gave way to the nice frame or even the great brick mansion, with the ornaments and luxuries of modern life. Where now may be seen buildings of granite, marble and iron that gleam in the morning sun in blinding splendor that have cost hundreds of thousands, nay, even millions of dollars, once probably stood the round-log cabin that had been built from the standing trees about the spot by the husband, aided only by the young wife, with no other tools than the ax and the auger. These honest, patient, simple-minded folk never bothered their heads to anticipate the regal edifices of which their humble cabin was the beginning. Their earnest and widest aspiration was merely, "be it never so humble there is no place like home." Around these wide but humble hearths they saw their children grow up to strong men and women, honest, unsophisticated, rough and blunt in manner, but ignorant of the knowledge of the vices that so often lurk beneath the polish and splendors of older societies and superfluous wealth. Their wants few and simple, within the easy reach of every one, their ambition brought them no heart-burnings, no twinges of conscience, and none of that pitiable despair, where what we may call that higher sphere in the circles so often brings—where there are no medicines to minister to a mind diseased.

CHAPTER VII.

THE REVOLUTION.

MANKIND'S FIRST ATTACK UPON KING FETTER—WAR MEETING, 1774—WHIGS AND TORIES—THREE COMPANIES SENT TO THE FIELD—PROMINENT MEN—RUDOLPH FOX CAPTURED—BATTLES IN BRADFORD COUNTY—WYOMING BATTLE, AND NEAR WYALUSING—CAPTIVES ESCAPE—SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION—COL. FRANKLIN, SAMUEL GORE, MAJ. FLOWER AND OTHERS—ETC.

IN preceding chapters are incidental allusions to the great American war for Independence—the war of all wars in behalf of mankind, of man's inalienable right to liberty and the unrestricted pursuit of happiness. The whole world had been for all preceding time dominated by the one idea that the masses were made to belong to their respective born rulers; to toil and sweat and yield tribute for the pleasure and glory of kings and princelings, whose will or whim was at all times the inexorable law; that the life and labor of every one born below a certain favored circle was the property of the king, which he could use or destroy at his drunken pleasure. Of all the monstrous perversions of nature there has been no idea so utterly

shocking, so laden with crime and woe unspeakable. On every hand, even with our self-government long past the century post, there is still a wide persistence in this fatal delusion, and the far larger portion of the race are now writhing in the horrors of the beliefs in these king-monkeys, these born rulers, these inheritors, the "divine governors" of the world; these half-idiotic devotees of war to suppress freedom, wars for glory, wars for looting, wars for empire, where men are arrayed in mutual destruction as are fighting dogs in the pit, for the delight of spectators, hardly fit by nature to lick the wounds the poor brutes have received in the fray. In all history there has been nothing so shocking as this idea that these master-rulers are the heavenly order, to which the human race is unalterably fixed. Could anything be more pitiful to a healthy mind than the spectacle going on at this hour, of the rule of the mad king in one of the European powers?

This "divine" ruler, "who can do no wrong," is but one of a family of lordly manias, whose chief delight and employment is to slip out on his grounds and shoot peasants. His keepers humor him, load his gun with blank cartridges, and the people are required to fall when he fires, and as he tumbles them over he is wild with delight; wholly daft, he is far more harmless, in fact, than have been the most of the sanest of the long line that have afflicted the world. And to see a nation black with grief over the deaths of such fetiches—in deepest, real sorrow, trembling for fear God has determined to ruin them by taking their beloved royal family, would be amusing as well as pathetic were it not the proof of a perversion so deep as to be hopelessly incurable. This condition of the race is artificial; there can be nothing natural in it because it is monstrously cruel—the cruelest idea that ever found lodgement upon the earth, and it is absurd, stupid and horrid, throughout. The companion idea of this king-fetich worship is the one of a strong, fighting government, able to cross over and murder your neighbors and loot their country, and millions of men upon the earth ready to offer up their lives on the slaughter block in defense of the theory that their nation has a chip on its shoulders and dares all the world to knock it off. Naturally enough, indeed, the poet philosopher has exclaimed, "What fools we mortals be!"

The first real effective assault made upon this heathenism by men combined together to the extremity of life and death itself, was the immortal Declaration of Independence, made by our fathers, whose sharp swords cut the way to liberty and self-government. Other men had struck at the born-ruler idea, but it had been as Napoleon did—merely to push them off that he might seat himself on the throne and be a little more "divine" than the best of them, because he had the sharper sword; a mere swapping of whips, which, no matter how the trade went, was sure to end in the deeper and still more cruel enslavement of the people. How our grand old sires slowly and finally reached the sublime idea of the non-necessity of a crowned ruler to transmit to his offspring all the "divine rights," it is now easy enough to see, provided we commence only at the time of the signing of the Declaration; but it is a more involved problem if we go a little farther back and

attempt to find the germ idea. It is glory enough that they struck down the king-fetich delusion, and proclaimed that they and their posterity were equal to the task of self-government, and no thanks to the bastard race.

The proclamation of war against the mother country found the people of this section fairly consumed with the Pennamite and Yankee contention, and the rebellion portents came to them slowly; but the idea once grasped, all local questions were forgotten, and neighbors became Whig or Tory, respectively, and forgot that they were once divided between Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Some prominent men on the lower Susquehanna had been denounced by their neighbors as Tories, and they had come to what is now Bradford county, to get away from their neighbors. But this was literally jumping from the pan into the fire, as this was the outer borders and the confines of the Indian country. In 1777, some deserters from the Colonial army found refuge here, and in a little while the terms Tory and Whig were bandied with even fiercer passions than had the old feud epithets. British emissaries stirred to foment the Indians, and the whites, whether Whig or Tory, had to flee for their lives. The Whigs, of course, suffered the most; many of them were killed, their property destroyed, and others carried into captivity; and from 1779 to 1783, there was not left a single white inhabitant in what is now Bradford county. Yet this was an important theater of war during the entire seven years of the struggle. The most decisive act, of course, was the expedition of Gen. Sullivan, and the expedition of Col. Hartley, that followed up the river and destroyed nearly every Indian village that lay in his route. The great Indian war path followed the river, and in their incursions upon the Wyoming they usually traveled the Shoshquin path. Hardly a month passed, from the beginning to the end of the war, but these old hills echoed the war whoops and the cracking of the rifles of the pursuers of the savages.

A war meeting was called by the people of this section as early as 1774, and as this was then known as Westmoreland county, Conn., it was divided into eight military districts, and immediately thereafter it was publicly resolved that the people form themselves into military companies. In August, 1775, the Wyoming people of Westmoreland Town declared in a public meeting that "we consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings, and advice of the Continental Congress, and do rejoice that those measures are adopted." And a committee was appointed "to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the honorable Continental Congress, and will unanimously join our brethren in America in the common cause of defending our liberty." This was heroically responsive to every sentiment of the Declaration—indeed, it was a second Declaration, coming from the then remote borders of American civilization. The meeting of these earnest old patriots (but rebels then) unanimously resolved "that Mr. John Jenkins, Joseph Sluman, Nathan Dennison, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Lieut. William Buck be chosen a committee of correspondence for the town of Westmoreland." It was further resolved that Jonathan Fitch, Anderson Dana,

Capt. McKarrachan, Caleb Spencer, Capt. Samuel Ransom, Lieut. George Dorrance, Asahel Buck, Stephen Harding, John Jenkins, Jr., Barrilla Tyler, Elijah Witer, Nathan Kingsley, John Secord and Robert Carr "be chosen a committee of inspection for ye town of Westmoreland." Miner says (page 189): "The proceedings of this meeting cast the die for Wyoming. Her people girded up their loins for the contest against British oppression, and immediately commenced putting themselves in condition to meet the shock of battle."

The news of the battle of Concord and Lexington roused the military ardor of the people, and instantly Lieut. Obadiah Gore, with about thirty others, hastened to join the command of Capt. Weisner, of the New York line; and, August 23, 1776, at a meeting at Wilkes-Barre, it was resolved that Westmoreland would immediately raise two companies and place them in position for defense of the people until they received orders from Congress. They left it to Congress to appoint the commissioned officers. There was a hearty response from those eminent men to this call from in what is now Bradford county. Among the first to respond were Simon Spalding, then living at Standing Stone; the Welleses, father and son, of Wyalusing, and Ambrose Gaylord, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Ludl Gaylord, Stephen Skiff and others. Congress appointed as officers of the two companies of Wyoming: Robert Durkee and Samuel Ransom, captains; James Welles and Perm Ross, first lieutenants; Asahel Buck and Simon Spalding, second lieutenants; Herman Swift and Mathias Hollenback, ensigns; and the two companies were mustered into service September 17, 1776, under the name of the First and Second Independent Companies of Wyoming.

October following Connecticut passed an act for the raising in the town of Westmoreland of another company, of which Solomon Strong was captain, and Obadiah Gore, Jr., and John Jenkins, Jr., lieutenants, and to be a part of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Connecticut Militia. Immediately thereafter John Jamison recruited twenty men and marched out and joined the Connecticut line. These were in addition to the eight "train bands" that had been provided for in 1774, which had been united and formed the Twenty-fourth Connecticut, commanded by Col. Nathan Dennison; George Dorrance, lieutenant-colonel, and John Garrett, major.

December 12, following, the two companies joined Washington's command, then retreating from New York City.

The people in this valley were busily erecting forts, and Old Forty Fort was enlarged and strengthened, and others built to the south of it.

Stone's history of Wyoming, referring to the critical moment of the war, estimates that in what is now Bradford county there were probably twenty families that should be classed as in sympathy with the Tories, and through their influence appeared again the old feud between the Yankees and Penns., and Miner discovered an old document bearing this label: "A list of Tories who joined the Indians." It was said to have been made by Col. Zebulon Butler; most of these were transient persons who had come to the Wyoming as birds of passage—hunters, trappers or laborers, and that among the Connecti-

cut people in the valley there were not more than three families thus affected. In the list are mentioned "four Secords, three Pawlings, three Larraways and four Van Alstyens." The Pawlings were of Wyalusing the Van Alstyens of Standing Stone, the Larraways of Wysox, and the Secords of Athens.

For some time there was nothing more serious on the Susquehanna than rumors and charges and counter accusations between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut people, and the secret contriving of the few Tories remaining. But in the spring of 1777, the Tories from the lower Wyoming to Tioga Point (Athens), began to give signs of activity and uneasiness; first noticeable in the impudence, and arrogance of the Indians, who had at the commencement treated to keep the peace and remain neutral. The Indians withdrew from among the white settlements. Burgoyne was marching with a strong force from Canada to effect a junction with Gen. Clinton at New York, and this was designed to cut the Colonies in twain. British emissaries had tampered with the Indians, and offered them gold and scalps and loot if they would join them. Soon the Indians committed act after act of open hostility. Col. John Jenkins, with James Sutton, visited Queen Esther's village, near Tioga Point, in the hope of procuring the release of Ingersoll, who had been carried into captivity. They were received cordially, but the Queen finally told them that the bucks had resolved to waylay and murder them, when they started to return. By the loyal aid of the Queen they escaped in the darkness to the river, and jumped into her canoe, and softly paddled down the river. Now several deserters from the American army came to Tioga Point and Sheshequin, and their presence was unfortunate.

It is probable that designing parties, on both sides in the right to the territory question, unfortunately now seized upon this as a pretext, and each was ready to charge their opposers indiscriminately with treason. The British were not idle, and the Indians made themselves not only intolerable, but began systematic plundering and murdering upon exposed, helpless families.

The people (Yankees, to more particularly designate them) resolved on active measures to rid themselves of the spies and enemies in their midst. Samuel Gordon, a surveyor, was sent on a tour of observation to locate the dangerous men, return to Wyalusing and there to meet Lieut. Jenkins with a force and by rapid movements capture the leaders. Jenkins' expedition miscarried from some cause, and the Tories assembled and captured Gordon with other prisoners. Open hostilities swiftly followed. Rudolph Fox, the first settler at the mouth of the Towanda creek, was carried off into captivity in the month of March, 1777. He was taken to Quebec and kept nine months, his family all this time being in total ignorance of even his life or whereabouts. In the meantime the savages had stolen, and by open robbery had carried off even the last morsel of food of the family. Mr. Fox escaped, and on the night of December 17th following he reached the opposite side of the river and called to his family, and his voice was recognized by his wife. The Indians had stolen the canoe, and the ice was running in the river and a raft could not be pushed across, so

the poor man was obliged to bivouack on the bank in that black and stormy night, and the next morning the river was frozen over; but he reached his family alive.

Mr. Fox was again captured when the Indians captured the Strobe family, and they carried him along for fear he would give the alarm. He soon made his escape, and again returned to his family. The dangers thickening, he undertook to gather his kine together, and with these make his way overland, while he placed his family in a bateau and started them down the river.

When in the vicinity of Dodge's island, Mr. Fox discovered a band of Indians crossing the hill in front of him. He motioned his family to come ashore, when he abandoned his stock and got into the canoe with them. They secreted themselves behind the island until the hostile party had passed, when they again resumed their journey. It was about the time of the Wyoming battle, and the river was swarming with parties of hostile Indians. It seems almost miraculous that they could have escaped. At one time, as they were passing along, they heard firing and cries on the shore. A band of Indians had surprised a party of whites; and what also added to their danger, the babe, Rudolph, commenced screaming. The mother tried to hush him, crammed leaves into his mouth, and still being unable to quiet him, thrice took him up to throw him overboard—a desperate, but apparently only means of escaping detection. But the mother's heart could not consent to the sacrifice. They succeeded in passing the Indians, and reached Sunbury in safety.

After the Wyoming battle Mr. Fox came up the river with Hartley's expedition to look after his interests. Upon the return of the detachment, he went back to his family. He remained at Sunbury till the close of the war, when, in 1873, he moved his family to Wilkes-Barre, whence he and four of his children proceeded to their old home at Towanda. A short time after this he returned to bring up their effects and family, and left a young daughter all alone to take care of the cabin.

"A young girl, on the spot where their buildings had been burned, surrounded by savage beasts and liable to be disturbed by savage men, consents to be the sole occupant of the premises for ten days, the time supposed to be necessary for the trip. But unexpected trials awaited her. The mother was found to be too ill to be removed, and a delay of more than a month was unavoidable. Provisions ran short with the little girl. * * * The Forsythes returned and called to see her, and tried to persuade her to go back with them. This she stoutly refused to do, and they left her some food, while she awaited the coming of the family. The shrill scream of the panther and howls of the wolf at night, added horror to her dreary situation in the wilds. Both these savage beasts had been heard upon her bark-covered cabin, hoping to gain admission. One night as she was lying upon her bed of hemlock boughs asleep, a panther unceremoniously came in through her blanket-door, took the jerked venison from over her head and then left again without doing her any harm. The animal was detected by his tracks the next morning. When a short distance from



(S. Russell)

her cabin one day, the sound of footsteps suddenly fell upon her ears. She was much alarmed at first, thinking that Indians were coming. Peering out from behind a tree she saw an enormous pack of wolves advancing, and, as she remarked, her fears were gone. Picking up a pine knot, she struck it against a tree, making a sharp, ringing noise, which frightened the grey denizens quite as much as she had been, and they turned and run off as fast as their legs would carry them. She kept her post for about three weeks, when, after eating the last of her provisions, and seeing no prospect of relief, she set out to meet the family, or find a hut where she might procure some food. She had proceeded but a few miles, when at Gordon's Island, she discovered the boat with her family slowly ascending the river. The moment of deliverance from peril was not only a moment of pleasure, but of pleasantry. The father inquired, 'Where are you going?' 'To Wilkes-Barre, to get something to eat,' replied the daughter. She was taken on board, and they reached home after an absence of five years."

The sequel of the story of this bold first settler of Bradford county may be properly here given in a few sentences. He was drowned in the river at a place since known as "The Fox Hole," breaking through the ice, March 4, 1806; he was by birth a German, born March 29, 1759, and was thirty one years old when he first came. His wife was Catharine Elizabeth Miller; she was born in Germany, May 4, 1748, and died April 10, 1810. The brave old pioneers sleep side by side in Cole's cemetery. Their daughter, Elizabeth Fox, was the first white child born in Bradford county, September 1, 1779. In this family were children as follows: Catharine, Mary, Philip, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Daniel, Rudolph, John, Anna, Eleanor, Susanna, Abraham, Margaret and Christiana. Many descendants are now living in the county, and have maintained the good name of the family—worthy sons and daughters, and noble parentage.

About the time of the first capture of Rudolph Fox a party of Indians plundered Mr. Fitzgerald's house and drove all his stock, and took him prisoner; he lived at Standing Stone.

Lieut. Col. Dorrance, with about 60 men of the Twenty fourth Connecticut, made an expedition up the river as far as Sheshequin. They went to the wigwam of an Indian who was known to be in the English service to hunt for suspects whom he was supposed to be harboring. They did not propose to molest Indians, but arrested him while searching his premises. He attempted to break away from his guard, Rufus Baldwin, who shot him through the body; he recovered, however, and was at the battle of Wyoming. This was said to be the first bloodshed in this county in the Revolution. Dorrance captured and carried off several Tories, and pacified the Indians, but they soon broke out again more violently than previously. Thereupon was published an order, holding the following as prisoners of war, all from Bradford county: Richmond Berry, Edward Hicks, Jr., Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, Henry Hoover, Jacob Anguish and George Keutner. There were other prisoners from the valley, but the list given is confined to this county.

The year 1777 closed in uncertainty and gloom for the patriots of

this locality. All their surroundings were dark and foreboding. Tioga and Sheshequin were filled with fierce and arrogant foes, while the able-bodied whites were away in the Continental army. In January following, Lemuel Fitch, of Standing Stone, the first settler in the township, was captured and carried off to Canada, where he died. A party of Indians led by Terry and Green went to Wyalusing—a severe snow storm raging at the moment of their arrival. They secreted themselves in the old Indian town until the next morning, when they made a sally and captured Amos York as he came into the village on horseback: his horse was plundered and stock driven off. A short time after this, in the same place, they captured Nathan Kingsley and carried him and York to Quebec. Wyalusing was now abandoned by every white person—captured or fled the country. In March following, as soon as the ice was clear of the river, Lieut.-Col. Dorrance again came up with 150 men for the purpose of aiding the remaining whites to get out of the country. A raft was made of the old Moravian church, and the people and some of their effects loaded thereon; among others, the families of York, Kingsley, Benjamin Eaton, Fitzgerald, Jonathan Terry and Christopher Hurlbut.

Old man Van Valkenberg and three daughters, and his two sons-in-law families and the Strobe family, had not been molested, but had been assured by the Indians of their continued friendship and protection. But in time, they became alarmed, and Strobe set out for Wyoming for aid to take his family down the river. Hardly had he left his family, May 20, when thirteen Indians rushed in and captured the inmates, burned the house and drove off the stock. The men captured at this time were sent to Niagara, but the women and children were kept until the war ended. Thus, piecemeal, the entire settlement was swept away. It is estimated that in the beginning of 1777, there were thirty-eight Whig families in Bradford county; seven of these had enlisted in the two companies, and two had joined the militia company; seven in the Van Valkenberg family were captured; seven were killed by the enemy; one died in captivity, and another soon after his release; the total property of these people was destroyed, the cabins all burned, and the gloom and desolation brooded over the fair and once happy land, as if the angel of destruction had spread its wings and covered it in the shadow of death and utter ruin.

Of all these people the last to attempt to flee was Radolph Fox, at the mouth of Towanda creek, and as soon as possible he gathered his effects and family and fled down the river.

Wyoming Battle.—The enemy now had undisputed possession of all that is Bradford county. The few people here, brave and patriotic men and women as ever lived, had stood as a barrier and shield to the older settlements against the mongrel enemies—the Indians, Tories and deserters and spies, who wanted this key to the great Susquehanna valley for the free going and coming of their marauding parties.

Maj. John Butler, of the English army, actively set about gathering and organizing a force at Tioga Point (Athens), and in June, 1778, had about 400 assembled there. He was soon joined by Joseph Brandt, and a descent was made on Cherry Valley, and a force under an

Indian chief made a foray on the West branch, and in the meantime a large force at Newtown (Elmira) and Tioga Point were making boats with which to descend the river. They gathered in all about 1,100 men, under Butler, 500 rangers and the others, Indians and deserters. A great dog feast was indulged in at Tioga, preparatory to starting, and then, daubing themselves with paint and singing their war song, they floated out on their bloody mission to Wyoming. Butler concealed his movements with great cunning, and sent out small parties in different directions for the purpose of misleading the people along the way. The fortunate return of Mr. Jenkins from captivity at this moment was the first warning to the people of the coming attack. This was the second of June. The people assembled rapidly and sent a statement to Congress by carriers, and asked for military aid. The air was now filled with alarms, and every hour the gloom and sadness deepened. William Crooks and Asa Budd, both formerly of this county, were sent out as scouts, and were fired upon, and Crooks was killed and Budd narrowly escaped. Crooks was the first man killed in the Susquehanna valley in the war. Blood was now tasted and the dogs of war unleashed. Butler was capturing, killing or driving all before him.

Col. Nathan Dennison, commanding the militia, saw the impending danger, and sent out word for all to speedily assemble at Forty Fort. About 500 were thus called together, according to Col. Franklin's estimate. Col. Zebulon Butler was put in command, and Cols. Dennison, Dorrance, and Maj. John Garrett were his aides. The commands were two companies from Wilkes Barre, under Capt. James Bellach, Jr., and Rezin Geer; Capt. Asaph Whittesey's company from Plymouth; a company from Hanover under Capt. Lazarus Stewart.

Maj. Butler invested the fort, and demanded a surrender, which was promptly refused. A council of war was held in the fort, and there was a divided opinion as to whether to go out and fight, or await the enemy's attack. It was expected that Col. John Franklin and his company would arrive during the night. Lieut. Timothy Pierce had just arrived from Spaulding's company, and reported that that command could reach the fort in two days. Capt. Stewart favored an immediate attack on the enemy—vowed he could whip the whole of them with his one company—and finally threatened to take his company and return to Hanover if the attack was delayed, and unfortunately Butler yielded. The little army marched out to Abraham's creek, where it halted to await the attack. The enemy being concealed just in front of them, our forces marched into the trap. When within three hundred yards they deployed and opened fire; the Americans poured a galling fire into the enemy and continued advancing, when the enemy's line began to waver. At this moment the savages rushed from their concealment in the flank and rear and attacked furiously, and now an order to fall back was mistaken for one to retreat.

The whole valley was now in a panic of terror, and the people fled down the river and across the country to places of safety; and in after years the women and children told the pathetic stories of their sufferings in their hurried exodus from the dark and bloody ground, where they

left here unburied some one of nearly every fleeing family. When the dreadful story spread through the country, it created a profound sensation all over the civilized world.

The militia were called out and ordered to Sunbury. These were to be joined by Capt. Spalding's company. A detachment from New York was given them, and under Col. Thomas Hartley, of Pennsylvania, an expedition was set on foot up the Susquehanna. Much delay in getting the expedition ready, followed. Only in September had 200 men assembled at Muncy, of these 130 were from Wyoming under Capt. Spalding, sixty of whom were from the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment. With this little band Col. Hartley set out for Tioga Point, September 21. The road was a terrible one; the fall rains had raised the streams, and of the route Col. Hartley said: "I cannot help observing that I imagine the difficulties in crossing the Alps or passing up the Kennebec could not have been greater than those our men experienced for the time." Four days was this journey, through the cold rains and wading streams frequently, and on the cold ground at night without fire, for fear of the enemy, and yet these men never so much as murmured. The first of the enemy they discovered was near where is now Canton, in the southwest corner of the county. Sept. 26, Hartley's advance met a party of Indians, fired upon them, killed and scalped their chief and the others fled. In the neighborhood of LeRoy they came upon a fresh camp where about seventy had spent the night previous, but had fled on Hartley's approach. The command pressed on as fast as possible to Sheshequin; here they rescued fifteen prisoners from the Indians, and recaptured quite a number of cattle. Col. Morgan was to have joined Col. Hartley at this point, but failing to do so, a small detachment was sent to Tioga, and Queen Esther's village was destroyed. No more daring military movement was ever made with impunity, than this of Col. Hartley's. He returned rapidly, the first day reaching Wyalusing, where they halted and cooked the little beef they had as all the food left. The powerful enemy was rapidly collecting to swoop down on his little band and exterminate them, and Hartley realized that he must move fast enough to keep ahead of any pursuers. They had hardly formed in the march out of Wyalusing when they met the enemy,—these they soon dispersed, and in a short time again were attacked in front but again beat off their assailants. As they reached Indian Hill on the lower edge of Bradford county, a heavy attack was made on their left flank and rear,—the rear guard gave away when Capt. Spalding went to its support. Col. Hartley skillfully handled his men, while those in the boats landed and came up in the rear of the enemy, when they supposing they were about to be surrounded precipitately fled. Hartley's loss was four killed and ten wounded. Col. John Franklin was in this expedition as captain of the Wyoming militia. In his diary is this entry: "The troops retook a great number of the Wyoming cattle, horses and other property, and returned with their booty October 1; they met many hazardous skirmishes, with the loss of several lives. Several Indians were killed. Col. Hartley and

his men were warmly thanked on their return by the executive council of Pennsylvania."

The battle and massacre of Wyoming occurred July 3 and 5, 1778, now one hundred and twelve years ago, and yet the barest recitals are enough to chill one's blood in horror. The people had fled to Forty Fort, when they heard of the devastation that roving band of Indians, in which were white men often directing the bloody work, were making along the Susquehanna valley. The Indians in strong force bore down upon them and the men in the forts, instead of waiting and standing upon the defensive within the inclosure, marched out and gave battle. A heavy fight was kept up in front, and the Indians sent out a force on the flanks, and then closed in on their rear and killed or captured all. This battle occurred on July 3, and on that and the next two days they amused themselves killing every one they had captured. Here the savage Queen Esther shocked the civilized world by her brutal ferocity. A number of captives were arranged in line near the foot of the hill and near the Susquehanna river at the base of Bloody Rock, tied and held by the Indians while this female monster walked in front of the line braining them, one by one, with a heavy tomahawk. Only two men escaped. One of these it is said was Joseph Elliott, who settled in Merryvale township, and whose descendants are still living there. They broke away from those holding them and sprang into the river, and by diving under drift wood finally got away and from their pursuers, who sent a shower of bullets and arrows after them, wounding each one several times, but fortunately only slightly; and after crossing the stream they were soon hid in the mountains, and after many days and much danger they made their way separately to civilization and safety. This crowning act of infamy on the part of the Indians closed the doors to all further attempts at peaceful arbitrament, at least until the heavy hand of punishment should fall upon the monsters. The historians of that evil day say that in the force that attacked the whites at Wyoming or Forty Fort, were 800 Seneca Indians, and 400 British, or Tories.

The Continental Congress now determined upon the vigorous measures to punish the Indians who had been practicing the most cunning deception on the frontier settlers, protesting entire neutrality between the Americans and the British. They now had the correct insight into the Indian character. The Congress advised with Gen. Washington, and it was determined to send a strong force up the Susquehanna, and from thence through the Genesee valley, the heart of the powerful Iroquois nation, and lay waste and kill to their utmost power—kill the men and lay waste the lodges, villages, as well as take cattle, ponies, and destroy all their growing crops. In the rich Genesee valley the Iroquois had advanced in the cultivation of the soil beyond anything known of any other Indians at that day, and here the British could find abundant supplies for invading armies, as well as great assistance from the braves in these extended and pitiless inroads upon the frontier settlers. Gen. Washington advised this movement as the only way to strike effectively this dangerous enemy in the rear—more threatening than the armies in front. The result was Gen.

John Sullivan's expedition up the Susquehanna. Washington's instructions for the commander bear date May 31, 1779. He tendered the command to Gen. Gates, who, on account of age, declined, and it was given to Gen. John Sullivan, who was directed to rendezvous a force of about fivethousand men at Easton, Pa., and march up the Susquehanna. At the same time, Gen. Clinton was ordered to move with his brigade of New York troops and pass down the upper Susquehanna and join Sullivan's forces at Tioga (now Athens), Bradford county. This was one of the important military movements of the Revolutionary war—in results, perhaps, far exceeding any or all others. It was forced reluctantly upon Washington, who had forgiven one act of treachery after another on the part of the red men. After he and the American people had exhausted every means to keep terms of amity with the Indians, or at least to remain neutral in the rebellion against the Mother Country. There was nothing in the question between the two countries that should have caused the Indians to take sides. In their dense ignorance they knew not that they were by their folly, not only forfeiting their rich possessions, but were periling their very existence as a tribe. Washington's military genius indicated to him the immediate results that must follow the success of Sullivan's expedition, but to greater and ulterior results, it is highly probable, neither entered his mind nor that of the Continental Congress. A panic ensued, and in a few minutes the field was covered with flying fugitives, pursued by yelling, murderous savages, and more than one-half of the entire force soon lay dead on the field. Of all the prisoners taken, but five escaped alive. Maj. Butler reported 227 scalps, and he adds: "The Indians were so exasperated with their loss last year, near Fort Stanwix, that it was with the greatest difficulty that I could save the lives of these few." He congratulates his superiors in his report that the women and children were spared. Three of the Gore boys and their two brothers-in-law lay dead on the battlefield, side by side. The poor mother in the fort heard the firing and saw our men in confusion and being tomahawked, and stood in the door of the fort waiting the awful news so soon to break upon her, and when it did come, "*What have I now lost?*" was all that escaped her quivering lips.

The expedition was directed against the Six Nations, the most powerful body of savages this continent ever knew. Their seat of empire was along the Genesee valley by the lakes. They had trodden like the grass the other tribes of America, extending their conquests to Florida and west to the Mississippi river. The lands in New York were as rich and beautiful as any on the continent. They had progressed in agriculture until broad, smiling fields of grain, corn and various vegetables, were on every hand. They had comfortable huts, and in some cases rude chimneys to them. They struck the cruel blow upon the helpless frontier people, and thereby forfeited all their rich inheritance. In Gen. Washington's instructions to Sullivan and in his report to Congress he says: "I congratulate Congress on his (Gen. Sullivan's) having completed so effectually the destruction of the whole of the towns and settlements of the hostile Indians in so short a time and with so inconsiderable a loss of men." In his letter of instruction

to the commander before starting he said: "It is proposed to carry the war into the heart of the country of the Six Nations, to cut off their settlements, destroy their next year's crop, and do them every other mischief which time and circumstances will permit." And again, that there might be no misapprehension, he adds: "The immediate objects are the total destruction of the hostile tribes of the Six Nations and the devastation of their settlements and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible." There could be no mistake here on the part of Gen. Sullivan. Not only the commander, but the civilized world, understood that here was the terrible answer back to the Wyoming massacre. This was war, not strictly in kind, but swift and terrible, and gave us empire from ocean to ocean. Strict neutrality would have left the Indians in peace, the possession of their homes, crops, ponies and cattle, but far greater than these their rich and boundless land possessions.

Gen. Sullivan's expedition was at the same time supplemented—rather duplicated—by a similar expedition simultaneously carried on by Gen. George Rogers Clark, down the Ohio river and into the Illinois against the British forts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. The first was under the Continental Congress and Gen. Washington, while the other was under Virginia (Gov. Patrick Henry) and the "Hannibal of the Northwest"—Gen. George Rogers Clark.

These military expeditions, conceived and executed at the same time, one by Washington and Congress, the other by Gov. Patrick Henry and Gen. Clark, the movements of each unknown to the other, are two of the most stupendous episodes in the annals of mankind.

The question of the success of the American Revolution, little as it was known by our great forefathers, was the very soul and being of the advance of the human race in liberty, in thought, and the higher civilization. We can now know the liberty gained by the Americans in its reflected influence spread over the world, even to the remotest corner of the British Empire itself, after its long seven years of cruel war of attempted subjugation. The American Tories—even these mistaken men, so fierce in opposing their own neighbors, and sometimes members of their own families—were among the beneficiaries of the heroic struggles of the noble sons of liberty. Until the hour of the conception of the Sullivan and the Clark expeditions, there was no thought among the fathers other than that of independence for the little fringe of territory that ran along our Atlantic shore. It was hardly more than individual liberty in their ideas, but these two expeditions were the secret of our present wide empire: these numerous stars set in azure blue, now glinting upon sixty-two millions of freemen, marching ever onward. These then were vastly more than local events. In results they were not only continental, but world-wide and as enduring as the hills. They have touched the whole human race, and made millions of freemen where otherwise would yet have been bred only galley slaves—men and women yoked to the cruellest servitude.

Here the chief interest in Sullivan's expedition, as a part of the local history, is, that his army passed through Bradford county, follow-

ing the river to where is now Athens, where a fort was built, and where Gen. Clinton joined Sullivan by coming down the stream that he had ascended, and thus strengthened Gen. Sullivan marched out and fought the battle of Newton (near Elmira, and overwhelmingly defeated the Mohawk warriors under their greatest commanders, Joseph Brandt and Col. Butler, and their English allies, with their science of war, added to their savage cunning, bravery and fortitude.

The army passed up on the east side of the river, nearly the same as is the bed of the railroad. From the many diaries of men in the expedition is extracted the following, *verbatim*, from that of Maj. James Norris, commencing with their arrival at the battle ground of Wyoming:

June, 18, 1779. The New Jersey and New Hampshire brigades, with Proctor's regiment of artillery, under the command of Major General Sullivan, began to march from Easton on an expedition to the western frontiers against the savages. [Omitting the next few days the extracts are taken up again on the arrival at the battle ground.]

23. Our next place of halting is Wyoming. " " About 4 miles from this town we saw two Monuments set up by the wayside in memory of Capt. Davis and Lieut. Jones, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reg't, with the following inscription: "The place where Capt. Davis was murdered by Savages, April 23d, 1779;" & "The blood of Lt. Jones—". About 12 o'clock we entered the Town of Wyoming, which exhibits a melancholy scene of desolation, in ruined Houses, wasted fields & fatherless Children & widows. These unhappy people after living in continual alarms & disputing for many Years their possessions with the Pennsylvanians, at length were attacked by a merciless band of savages, led on by a more savage Tory, the inhuman monster, Butler; their houses were plundered and burnt, their cattle and effects carried away after they had capitulated; and the poor helpless Women & children obliged to seek in the Mountains and perish or travel down to the Inhabitants, hungry, naked and unsupported; in a word Language is too weak to paint & Humanity unable to bear the history of their sufferings. The Refugees who joined the Indians to cut off this settlement are said to have given proofs of more wanton and unnatural Barbarity than even the Savages themselves. The following is a deeper Tragedy than has been acted since the Days of Cain. A Young man by the name of Henry Pensil, who had escaped the Fate of most of his Countrymen, & in the Evening after the battle had taken refuge in a small Island in the River, was discovered by Tory who fiercely accosted him with the Appellation of a Damned Rebel; the poor fellow being unarmed began to implore his pity, fell down upon his knees and entreated him not to stain his hands with his Brother's blood. "John, I am your brother, spare my Life and I will serve you;" "I know you are my Brother," replied the Villain, "but you are a damned Rebel, Henry, and we are of opposite sides and Sentiments;" in the meantime was loading his gun with great coolness, which after the most moving appeal to his humanity & Justice, with all deliberation he levelled at his breast and shot him! Then Tomahawked & scalped him! Another young man who lay concealed in the bushes a little way off & afterwards made his Escape, heard all that passed, and saw the Murderer, who stood up upon a log while he loaded his Gun and Knew him to be the Brother of his unfortunate Companion. He also adds that the Savages came up soon after he had finished the bloody deed; and cursed his cruelty in the bitterness of their hearts & said they had a great mind to put him to death the same way.

24 This Evening one of the Centries fired upon a Savage, who had crept up within 2 or 3 Rods of him to take him by surprise but the fellow made his escape—

28. Genl Sullivan recd. a Letter from Genl. Clinton, dated Schoharra, advising that he was furnished with 3 Months Provisions, 1500 effective men with him present & 300 more at another post ready to join him & was waiting his Commands.—Same letter adds that he had taken and hanged a British Officer, a Spy, who was going from Butler's Army to N. York—by the Same Express we learn from Genl. Clinton that the Oneida tribe of Indians had recd. a letter from Genl. Haldiman, Governor of Quebec, Charging them with a breach of faith & breathing out threatening against them, if they did not declare in favor of Britain.

2d Rode out this morning with Genl. Poor and Leut. Col. Dearborn about four miles from Camp to view the ground where the battle was fought between the Savages



Edwin J.

and the people of Wyoming under Col. Butler, he saw a Stockade fort with a Covert Way to a fountain which our guide told us was built for a shew by some of the disaffected Inhabitants & given up to the Enemy immediately upon their Approach; we examined the Trees where the line of Battle was formed, but found very few marks of an Obstinate Engagement; it appears indeed that the Enemy were superior in numbers to the Militia and soon after the Commencement of the Action turned their left Flank, this brought on a retreat, in which the savages concerted upwards of 200 Men—We saw more or less bones scattered over the ground for near two miles & several Sculls brought in at different times, that had been Scalped and inhumanly mangled with the Hatchet. A Captain's commission with 17 Continental Dollars was found in the pocket of the Skeleton of a man, who had laid above ground 12 months. Our guide showed us where 73 Bodies had been buried in one hole, this place may with propriety be called Golgotha—All the houses along this river have been burnt; and the Gardens and fields, the most fertile I ever beheld, grown over with weeds and Bushes, exhibit a melancholy picture of Savage rage and Desolation.

"5 [August]. Our next place of Encampment is Wyalusing, distant ten miles the Ground rocky and mountainous, particularly one tremendous ridge over which our right Flank was Obligated to pass, that seemed to over look the World & threaten Annihilation to our prostrate Troops. After leaving this place the Scene opened into a fine, clear, extensive piece of Woodland; here the Genl. apprehending an attack, the Signal was beaten for the Army to Close Column this order of March was observed till we left this forest and gained the Summit of a very lofty Mountain, when another Signal was given for marching in files. From the Top of this height we had a grand prospective view of our little Fleet coming up the river about three Miles distance. The green hills as far as the eye could reach rising like the seats of an Amphitheatre and the distance of the prospect gave the River and the boats the beautiful Resemblance of Miniature painting. After marching abt. 2 Miles we descended into the low grounds of Wyalusing where every one was amazed at the luxuriant growth of Timber, chiefly Sycamore—few of the trees being less than 6 ft. in Diameter; and to close this days march the more agreeably after passing half a mile of pine barren, the plains of Wyalusing opened to our sight covered with english grass, the greatest and richest Carpet that Nature ever spread—There was once an Indian Town at this place consisting of about 80 Houses, or huts built in two parallel right lines forming a Street of 60 or 70 feet wide; with a Church or Chapel in the Center, the place of the town is still to be seen in the old Ruins that remain on the Ground—The natives it seems had actually embraced the Christian Religion which was taught them by a Moravian Missionary from Bethlehem for that purpose, in the year 1750, the Connecticut Company having purchased the lands on this River, the Indians retired further Westward and left this place in the possession of a few Americans who have joined the Enemy since the Commencement of the War—notwithstanding the Settlement has been ever run by the Savages and the Town burnt. The Susquehanna at this place makes nearly a right Angle, and forms a point on which the Town stood and where Genl. Sullivan's Army lay Two days encamped."

8th. Sunday morning, 7 o'clock moved on towards Towanda Creek & encamped on a low piece of ground by the River, where there has been a settlement of 400 families dwell in the year 1755. This place is called *Schock Bottom*. Genl. Spaulding who commands the Independent Company in Genl. Hood's Light Troops, lived at this place—distance ten miles.

9. Marched at 6 this morning and halted to breath near a cold stream called Wesawking [Wysox], about three and one-half miles from last encampment—Then pursued our route without rest or refreshment twelve miles farther, the Weather hot and the men much fatigued, this brings us to Sheshukonick Bottom, a large meadow of 150 Acres, lying on the Susquehanna covered with a vast burthen of wild grass. We rested here this evening.—[This is opposite Ulster.]

In explanation of the route of the army it may be well enough to here explain the apparent fact from these diaries and journals of those who were with the expedition that there is no mention of Towanda creek, or any other point in or about where is now the borough. It seems there was no "journal" of the trip kept by anyone who was on the fleet. There were 120 boats laden with stores, and carrying the cannon, etc. In order to protect the boats there was a detachment of the army that was kept on the west side of the river. And there

was no diary kept or that was published in the Government report by any one who was in that portion of the army that was on the west side of the river. It seems that the main army shortened their route to Sheshequin by striking straight from the bend of the river below Towanda in a northwest course to that place, that is from the mouth of Wysox creek. In this way they passed east of Towanda nearly four miles. The army rested two days at Sheshequin, no doubt chiefly awaiting the arrival of the boats and the detachment that had followed the bends of the river on the west side.

On their way from Wysox to Sheshequin the army passed the Narrows above Towanda—called “Breakneck mountain.” On this narrow path some of the cattle fell over the side and were killed.

On the 11th of August they struck tents on the way to Tioga Point. The diary speaks of the splendid rich valley they found two miles above Sheshequin. The main army crossed the river to the west side two miles above Sheshequin. All passed over in safety—one man was washed down stream, but he was rescued. They would stem the swift current in safety by firmly locking hands, and thus supporting each other. The cattle and pack horses forded also in safety. Maj. Norris then proceeds to say: “After advancing about one mile through a rich bottom covered with strong and stately timber which shut out the sun and shed a cool agreeable twilight, we unexpectedly were introduced into a plain as large as that of Sheshequonnick that *Esther*, Queen of the Seneca tribe dwelt in retirement and sullen majesty, detached from all the subjects of her nation. The ruins of her palace are still to be seen; surrounded with fruit trees of various kinds. At the east end of the plain, the Tioga (Chemung) forms a junction with the Susquehanna river. At this place the army forded the Tioga river about half a mile above the junction where it encamped. We now find ourselves happily arrived at Tioga with our army and fleet.”

Gen. Sullivan at once set about building a fort and preparing the place for military occupation, and as a base for his army in his movements north into the Indian country. Maj. Morris describes the place as presenting evidences of recent occupation by large numbers of Indians—many hides being strewn over the ground, and the place of burial for their dead, but he adds, “There were no Vestiges of Huts or Wigwams.” The commander had built Fort Sullivan and four block-houses, and near these the boats were sheltered. A strong-enough garrison for defense was left, and Gen. Clinton and his force had arrived. In the meantime, before Clinton’s arrival, Sullivan had hurriedly marched out fifteen miles to an Indian town, Chemung, and, finding it deserted, burned the place—about forty Indian huts. The place had been deserted on the approach of the army, and the Indians were seen on a hill watching the soldiers. Gen. Hand pursued them, and they waited until he was in range, when they delivered a fire and fled. They were hotly pursued about a mile. The fire of the Indians was effective, as they wounded three officers, killed six men, and wounded seven others. This has the strong appearance of having been an ambush in which the crafty savages drew Gen. Hand, and then fled, receiving no injury in return. The soldiers were then put to des-

troving a field of corn, about forty acres; while thus engaged they were fired upon from across the river, killing one man and wounding five.

August 26. Army about 5,000 strong moved out of Tioga, leaving three hundred men to guard the fort, under command of Col. Shreve. On the 29th the army reached Newtown, and fought the decisive battle of that name. This is situated about seven miles south-east of where is now Elmira. The Indians were commanded by Col. John Butler and Joseph Brandt. The Americans had three men killed and twenty-nine wounded. The town of forty huts was destroyed, and the growing grain in the fields. The army then proceeded without further interruption up to and through the great Genesee valley, laying waste on every hand, literally overrun and destroyed it, and then returned to Tioga Point. In this expedition it was estimated the army burned forty Indian villages, destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, besides thousands of fruit trees, etc. "The land was the Garden of Eden before them, and behind a desolate wilderness."

October 3. Fort Sullivan was demolished, and the next day the army set out for Wyoming, passing down through Bradford county over the route they had come up. On the 15th the army reached its starting point, Easton, where a thanksgiving service was held. On the 17th, Gen. Washington congratulated the army on Gen. Sullivan's success, and that "The whole of the soldiery engaged in the expedition merit, and have, the Commander-in-chief's warmest acknowledgements for their important services."

This blow, more lasting and terrible than was supposed at the time, destroyed the power of the Iroquois forever. The greatest Indian confederation ever formed, Gen. Sullivan had crushed. While the war lasted they kept up their forages, but it was in insignificant bands of four or five. There were no more Wyoming or Cherry Valley massacres from these savages.

Particulars of this important movement of the Colonial authorities, while one of the most important in our history, has been a neglected chapter by our historians. Simply to mention it as an incident, with but little regard to the tremendous effects following, has been too much the rule of writers on the subject of the war for Independence. Under the auspices of the State of New York a Centennial Celebration of the battle of Newtown was held in the year 1879, August 29, and under a resolution of Congress of 1876, asking for the publication of the history of the several counties in the Union, the historian of that locality brought public attention to Sullivan's expedition. It was then determined to fitly celebrate the centennial day of the battle of Newtown, and to construct on the ground a monument dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. This resulted in the grandest celebration of that period. And the activity of the managers of that occasion, the liberal assistance from the State of New York and the elaborate memorial addresses, particularly that of the Rev. David Craft, of Wyalusing, all contributed to give this important event its proper place in American history. The 29th of August was hot and dry, but the people assembled in vast multitudes, by organized military and civic societies, singly and in long and numerous processions. The monument standing on

Sullivan Hill, on the battlefield, commanding a wide view of the surrounding country, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies, and addresses delivered from two stands by many of the most eminent men of the country. The governors and staffs of New York and Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, as well as Gen. Sherman and staff, and many other officials, were present. It is estimated that there were assembled on the battlefield 50,000 people on that eventful day.

This expedition forever destroyed the powers of the Iroquois, and drove Butler and his forces from this portion of the country, and comparative peace and safety were once more established on the Susquehanna.

March, 1780, a party of fifty or more Indians came down the river and when near Wyoming they divided into bands for the purpose of striking the isolated settlers. One of these parties captured Thomas Bennett and his son, near Kingston, and added Libbens Hammond to their capture, and started to Tioga and camped near Meshoppen. During the night the prisoners rose upon their captors, killed four, wounded another, and one fled, and seizing all the rifles of the slain returned home March 27; another of these bands suddenly appeared at Hanover and shot and killed Asa Upson. Two days after they captured a boy, Jonah Rogers, and the next day Moses Van Campen; they killed and scalped Van Campen's father, brother and uncle; the same day they captured a lad named Pence. They then passed to Huntington and fell in with Col. Franklin and four of his men, two of whom were wounded but all escaped. They found in Lehman township, Luzerne county, Abraham Pike and his wife making sugar. They stayed all night with them and took the man and wife prisoners the next morning, having bundled the baby and thrown it on the cabin roof; during the day they released the woman, and she returned in all haste to her baby which she found, and with it in her arms fled to the settlement. Pike was a deserter from the British army--a gallant Irishman, and made up his mind that it would be decidedly unpleasant to be carried into the British lines. The party with their captives on the night of April 3 camped on the Strobe place, at the mouth of Wysox creek. Supposing they were now out of danger, they relaxed somewhat their vigilance. Jonah Rogers, the boy mentioned above, afterward told this narrative:

"In the afternoon of the day before we reached the place of encampment we came to a stream. I was tired and fatigued with the journey; my feet were sore and I was just able to proceed. Pike told the chief of the gang that he would carry me over on his shoulders. The old chief, in a gruff voice, said: 'Well.' Pike whispered in my ear as we were crossing the stream: 'Jonah, don't close your eyes to-night. When they sleep take the knife from the chief and cut the cords with which I am bound.' I was the only one of the prisoners who was not bound every night--the old chief took me under his blanket. The nights were raw and cold, and though protected in this way I thought I should perish. This much of the project was communicated by Pike to the other prisoners. Toward nightfall they halted, kindled a fire, partook of their evening meal, and were soon

stretched on the ground. In a few minutes the old chief was asleep, and in the course of half an hour the savages were all snoring; but he knew his friends were awake, from the occasional half-suppressed cough.

"Pike was the nearest to me, and not over two feet in distance. It was a terrific effort for me to make up my mind to perform my part of the business, for I knew that instant death would be the penalty in case of failure. But, as time passed on, and the snoring of the savages grew louder and louder, my courage seemed to gather new strength. I had noticed where the old chief lay down; the knife in the belt was on the side next to me. I peered out from under the blanket, and I saw the embers of the fire still aglow, and a partial light of the moon. I also saw the hands of Pike elevated; I thought the time had come, and these two hours of suspense I had passed were more terrible than all the rest of my life put together. I cautiously drew the knife from the scabbard in the chief's belt, and, creeping noiselessly out from under the blanket, I passed over to Pike and severed the cords from his hands.

"All was the silence of death save the gurgling noise made by the savages in their sleep. Pike cut the cords that bound the other prisoners. We were all now upon our feet. The first thing was to remove the guns of the Indians—the work for us to do was to be done with tomahawks and knives. The guns were carefully removed out of sight, and each of us had a tomahawk. Van Campen placed himself over the chief, and Pike over another. I was too young for the encounter, and stood aloof. I saw the tomahawks of Pike and Van Campen flash in the dim light of the half-smoldering flames; the next moment the crash of two terrible blows followed in quick succession, when seven of the ten arose in a state of momentary stupefaction and bewilderment, and then came the hand-to-hand conflict in the contest for life. Though our enemy were without arms, they were not disposed to yield. Pence now seized one of the guns, fired and brought one down; four were now killed and two dangerously wounded, when the others, with terrific yells, fled at the report of the gun. As they ran, Van Campen threw his tomahawk and buried it in the shoulder of one of them. This Indian, with a terrible scar on his shoulder-blade, I saw years after, when he acknowledged how it came there."

Mrs. Jane (Strope) Whitaker told that Pike had visited her father often after the war, and she had heard him relate over and over again every detail of the episode.

In June, 1780, Col. Franklin, Sergt. Baldwin with four men had trailed a party from near Tunkhannock to Wysox, near where is the Lanning farm. They discovered the camp smoke, and crept upon them and captured four white men, bearers of dispatches to the British forces. One of them got away, the others were taken to headquarters; they were Jacob and his son, Adam and Henry Hoover. Among other trophies found on the prisoners was a beautiful spy-glass, now the property of Maj. W. H. H. Gore, of Sheshequin; it had been purchased by his father, Judge Gore. And Burr Ridgeway when a very old man said that he had heard Col. Franklin say, on pulling out a silver watch, "I took that from one of the prisoners."

Stubborn Fight—A battle with the red skins on Bradford soil took place at the Frenchtown mountain, opposite Asylum, April 10, 1782. A band of marauders had captured Roswell Franklin's family, of Hanover. For some unknown cause this family was the especial object of attack by the Indians. A year before they had captured Franklin's son, Roswell, and his nephew, Arnold Franklin, whose father had been killed in the Wyoming battle, and they had burned his grain and drove off his stock. On April 7, while Roswell Franklin was away, a band of eight savages rushed into the cabin and captured Mrs. Franklin and her children, Olive, aged thirteen, Susanna, Stephen, aged four, and Ichabod, aged eighteen months, and hurried away with them, going north toward Tioga. The second day they were joined by five other Indians, making thirteen. In a few hours after they had gone, Franklin returned, and divining the affair hastened to Wilkes-Barre and the alarm guns were fired. The captives heard the guns and knew what it meant. Soon a party was in pursuit under Sergt. Thomas Baldwin, seconded by Joseph Elliott. The others of this party were: John Swift (afterward a general, and killed on the Niagara frontier in 1812), Oliver Bennett, Watson Baldwin, Gideon Dudley, Mr. Cook and a Mr. Taylor—eight men. The pursuers struck straight across the country to Wyalusing and reached that point ahead of the Indians, but, for the purpose of a more eligible place for a stand, they passed on to the Frenchtown mountain, and erected a kind of defense works by felling some trees and placing brush in front of them. The Indians had proceeded so slowly that they awaited them two days, and when on the point of concluding that they had gone by some other route they finally appeared and halted, and began to peer about with great caution. Mrs. Franklin thought they were looking for deer, as they were out of provisions. As soon as one of the bucks came in range he was fired upon, and then a regular battle commenced. The women and children were compelled to lie flat on the ground, as they were between the combatants and the bullets whistling close above them. A savage fell at Dudley's first shot, but when loading Dudley was wounded in the arm. A desperate fight now raged—each party behind trees. The next execution was Taylor's shot that killed their medicine man; he rushed up to scalp him, but broke his knife, when two Indians started for him, but he cut off the Indian's head and ran with it and escaped. The fight raged several hours. Mrs. Franklin, anxious to know whether her husband was in the rescuing party, raised on her elbow to look; her daughter, Susanna, seeing an Indian approach urged her to lie down; the next moment the Indian fired and killed Mrs. Franklin. Joseph Elliott saw the murder of the woman from his place, and creeping along the trunk of a fallen tree got an opportunity, and shot the Indian dead. The children now supposing all were to be murdered, jumped up and ran. They heard some one shout to them, and thought at first it was an Indian pursuing to murder them. Again they heard the voice, saying: "Run, you dear souls, run!" And the poor, frightened children rushed into the arms of Elliott. The Indians now fled in terror. The whites remained behind their ambush until near sunset

lest it was a trap to get them out and murder them all. Mr. Swift, had joined the party about the close of the fight, and was hardly on the ground when he was favored by the opportunity and shot an Indian dead. Mrs. Franklin was buried near where killed, and years after the daughter, Olive, wrote the following: "Our friends having found the tomahawks of the Indians along with their packs, cut dry poles to make a raft on which to float, and we dropped silently down the river, and at the dawn came to Wyalusing island. It was just a week since we were taken prisoners. Here we lay a whole day, fearing to go forward lest we should be discovered by the enemy, probably lurking near the shore, and could single us out and shoot us down at their leisure. We were sixty miles from safety, and starving; and our friends gave the one remaining biscuit to the children, and fears were entertained that the little ones would die of hunger." The party reached Wilkes-Barre the Wednesday following. The youngest child of Mrs. Franklin was caught up by an Indian at the moment they fled, and carried off, and was never again heard of.

No spot in America suffered more in the great cause in proportion to population than this, and the river was strewn with remains of the times, some of which are still being found.

Indian Relic.—Judge C. S. Russell has an old match-lock gun that it is supposed was left on the ground near Towanda by some "good Indian." Some years ago one of our citizens was passing over the country with his wagon, when he found the road obstructed, and in attempting to make a way around the obstruction removed an old rotted log; in doing so he struck his leg against something stubborn and sharp enough to penetrate his boot-leg, and after passing on a little distance he discovered the wound was bleeding. This excited his curiosity, and he returned and found sticking up the end of a gun-barrel, and it was the sharp point of the breech-pin that had wounded his leg. He carefully resurrected it, and it was found to be loaded; the breech-end was cut off, and now it has a stock and new lock, and is quite an old-fashioned long gun. Its owner was at Gettysburg, and after the battle he found a gun lock and also a part of the stock of a gun, and these were put on the old barrel. The supposition is that the old gun originally belonged to an Indian. When they came down for their second attack on Wyoming, the authorities heard of their approach, when word was sent to the people of the north part of Northumberland, and they gathered a force and swooped down, striking the Susquehanna at about this point, falling upon the Indian marauders in the rear. There was much skirmishing and running fighting as the Indians, when they discovered the trap they were in, turned and tried to break through the lines and get away to the point where they had started from. In this way there were dead Indians scattered for miles along the river.

Samuel Gore was one of the notable men of the Revolutionary war. In January, 1832, he penned his own petition to Congress, giving something of his service in the war and asking for a pension. It is a condensed, pathetic story of the dreadful days in this beautiful valley; after a respectable introductory address to the Congress then

in session he proceeds in his appeal for a pension, every word of which is pregnant with history.

"Your petitioner's request is of a singular nature, differing from the common case of those who served in the War of the Revolution; he was not engaged for any limited time; that he resided at Wyoming settlement at the commencement of the late Revolutionary War; that in the year 1777, in the month of May, he was enrolled in the militia of Capt. Aboliab Buck's company, and took the oath of allegiance to be true and faithful to the cause then at issue; that in December, the same year, he was draughted on a tour of duty up the river as far as Wysox and Towanda; the command he was attached to took twenty-eight prisoners, men that had served under Gen. Burgoyne the preceding campaign; that in the year 1778 the Settlement was in almost continual alarm the afore part of the season; and what added mostly to their fears was that three companies of soldiers had been enlisted in the Settlement and had joined the main army of Washington.

"The militia that was left was on duty the principal part of the time, in fortifying, scouting and learning the military discipline till the month of July, when the settlement was invaded by the British and Indians, under the command of Col. John Butler, and Brandt, the Indian chief.

"Your petitioner was in the memorable battle and massacre of Wyoming, and narrowly escaped the fate of five brethren and officers, and the principal part of the company to which he belonged.

"In addition to his misfortune, in running across a bay or morass, the Indians in close pursuit, every step over knee-deep in mud and mire, by over-exertion, caused a breach in his body, which has been a painful and troublesome disorder ever since.

"It is unnecessary to describe the entire destruction of the settlement by the enemy, dispersion and hardships of the fugitives, old men, women and children, fleeing through the wilderness, carrying with them scarcely enough to support nature by the way.

"The place was retaken in August or September following, by Col. Zebulon Butler, and Capt. Simon Spalding, and a garrison replaced there. Your petitioner returned soon after and served as a volunteer during the years 1779, 1780 and 1781, and was subject to be called on in every case of emergency.

"The expedition of Gen. Sullivan to the Genesee country did not prevent wholly the depredations of the enemy being frequently harrassed by small parties. In the year 1782, Capt. Spalding's company was called to join the main army at headquarters, and a company of invalids was stationed at the post, commanded by Capt. Mitchell, soldiers that were not calculated for the woods, scoutings, etc. Col. Dennison gave orders to have the militia organized and classed, which took place."

Afterward, April 3, 1832, Sergt. Gore wrote a private letter to Philander Stephens, member of Congress, and from which is taken the following extracts: "I would take it as a favor if you would inform me what is the prospect of a bill for the general compensation of old soldiers and volunteers of the Revolution. * * Some cheering informa-



Joseph Roman

tion on this subject would revive my spirits, which have been almost exhausted during the severity of the past winter. * * * * On reflecting back in these trying times, I would state some particulars respecting our family at the commencement of the Revolution. My father had seven sons, all zealously engaged in the cause of liberty. Himself an acting magistrate and a committee of safety, watching the disaffected and encouraging the loyal part of the community. * *

* * Three of his sons and two sons-in-law fell in the Wyoming massacre. Himself died the winter following. One son served during the war, the others served in the Continental Army for shorter periods." Then he draws a picture of some of the things he saw in that war, and says: "Let any person at this time of general prosperity of our country, reflect back on the troubles, trials and suffering of a conquered country by a savage enemy. Men scalped and mangled in the most savage manner. Some dead bodies floating down the river in sight of the garrison. Women collecting together in groups, screaming and wringing their hands in the greatest agony; some swooning and deprived of their senses. Property of every description plundered and destroyed, buildings burned, the surviving inhabitants dispersed and driven through the wilderness to seek subsistence wherever they could find it." "This," he says, and its truth is on its face, "is but a faint description of the beautiful valley of 1778," and it should be remembered the savages continued their depredations until 1782.

"John Franklin was chosen captain. Your petitioner was appointed to sergeant and had the command of a class which was ordered to be ready at the shortest notice to scout the woods and to follow any part of the enemy that should be sent on their murderous excursions, that he performed four tours of scouting that season of about eight days each.

"Your petitioner never drew any pay, clothing or rations during the contest for Independence, but ammunition he was supplied with from the Continental store.

"He had the charge of a family at the time his father being dead; had to support himself as well as he could by laboring between spells, and frequently plowing with his musket slung at his back."

He concludes with this pathetic sentence, after stating that he had been informed by the newspapers of the great spirit of liberality manifested by Congress toward old soldiers: "I take the liberty to request of your Honorable Body to take my case into consideration; and if you, in your wisdom and justice, should think that your petitioner is entitled to any remuneration to do what you may think right and just; and your petitioner will ever pray."

Such was the language of the old Revolutionary soldier who had served his country "without any pay or rations," and had to support himself and his dead father's family, by "working between spells; often with his gun strapped on his back." It is much of the story of the war in Bradford county.

The story of the wives and mothers of those times is condensed and typified in that of Samuel Gore's mother. When the battle was raging she was watching at the door of the fort to catch the first news

where were her four sons and two sons-in-law; the first panting courier told her the horrid story that her three sons, Ralph, Silas and George, and her two sons-in-law, John Murphy and Timothy Pierce, were dead, and their scalped and mangled corpses lay side by side; the brave woman's heart was broken, and her stricken soul cried: "Have I *one* son left?" The fort was pillaged the next day, and the Indians carried all the feather beds to the river's bank, and scattered the feathers to the winds. They burned Mr. Gore's house, and the children, while the Indians were sacking the fort, gathered enough feathers to make the noted "Wyoming Bed," and hid them. Mrs. Gore procured a horse, threw this "bed" across it and started on the long journey across the "Shades of Death," as the seventy miles of wilderness was called, that lay before them on their way to the Delaware. The old people and the children rode alternately and in hushed silence, not knowing what moment the red devils would spring upon them. The small children endured agony in silence and trudged on and on. That exodus from the Susquehanna is the unparalleled story of suffering and woe. One poor woman's infant died in her arms on the way; they could not stop to bury it on the way, and she carried the corpse over twenty miles in her arms. An old lady resident of the county, who died a few years ago, was born on that awful voyage. Frances Slocumb, a little girl aged five, was taken captive by the Indians, and never recovered. She was never heard of until she had become old, and then refused to return to her friends and civilization. She died Queen of the Miamis, near Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1847.

Maj. Zephaniah Flower's memory merits a paragraph among the heroes of the Revolution. The son of Ithuriel Flower, a genuine specimen of the Old-World Puritans that came of the stormy times of 1620, in the very beginnings of this continent, a generation praying and fighting and reading their old black-letter Bibles in order, we boys used to think, to find old scriptural names for their many children. The name Zephaniah, it is said, occurs but once in the Bible, but it could not escape the devotional readings of Father Ithuriel, and the bearer of that name was born November 30, 1765, and died April 16, 1855, on his farm across the river from Athens, now the property of his relative and adopted son, Z. F. Walker, and is buried near the old family residence on the roadside in the Franklin cemetery. He enlisted in the Continental army in 1778, when not yet quite thirteen years old, and served seven years, and at the age, therefore, of twenty-one, when the modern young man tears himself away from his mama's apron, he was an old Revolutionary soldier, who could tell of the war and battles and sieges and marches with bare feet over frozen ground; of how he was captured and re-captured; how he captured a Tory, and the Tory turned and captured him, when his overcoat caught in crossing a fence, and his prisoner took his gun and about-faced him, and finally took the flint from his gun and returned it to him with the injunction: "Go your way in peace and I will go mine." How he too quickly found a secret flint, and put it in his gun and ordered the retiring man to halt or he would fire, but the fellow only quickened his pace, and although

he could have shot him dead, yet he had not the heart to do it, and the man went in safety. Or how, when a sentinel, he challenged Gen. Washington, whom he knew very well, but refused to let him pass until he gave the countersign; this was given, and the great soldier threw the lad a silver half dollar to show his appreciation of the act. Or how, in storming a fort, he was at the head of the storming party, and on the impulse jumped to the port-hole to crawl in, when the cannoner attempted to fire the gun with the bayonet at its mouth, when he was killed almost in the act of applying the torch. In 1791, he came to Sheshequin, and then to Spalding's creek, and built a distillery. Then, though with very scant book education, he became a surveyor, and to this day his notes and surveys are among the most reliable records of the early times on the Susquehanna. In April, 1795, he surveyed for the Susquehanna Company the old town of Flowersburg, and in 1798 the township of Litchfield, as it is now, and Windsor, now Sheshequin.

While a resident of Sheshequin he was made a major of the militia. In 1803 he went to Athens and located on the present Michael Coleman farm, and was here when the great flood came, and his family was taken from the house in boats and landed at the foot of the hill of Col. Franklin's residence, and from there by boats or rafts across the flats to the door of Col. Satterlee's house; the women holding their skirts for sails as propelling power. His next move was to the Julius Tozer farm; then to the borough of Athens in the house now Widow Seward's. In 1834 he moved into the Col. Franklin house, and occupied this with his son Nathaniel, who had purchased the place.

An incident in the life of this old soldier and surveyor was the ill-will he encountered among the settlers because he was surveying the land. They shaved his horse's mane and tail, and threatened him with violence time and again. He was ambushed and fired at several times, but fortunately was never hurt.

Among his reminiscences was the "starving summer" of 1791, in this locality, when the people were brought to the verge of starvation by a frost that had ruined the previous year's crops; breadstuff had all gone and none obtainable, and only such meat as could be captured in the forests. The only market was Wilkes-Barre. The suffering people wandered through the woods, digging roots and devouring the scant eatable herbs they could find, and one who was there has said: "The best meal I ever ate was when finally we gathered rye that was just out of the milk, kiln-dried, and pounded it out with a flail, dried it again in kettles and then pounded it Indian fashion with a stone, and made Graham short-cake, and with our invited neighbors partook of the royal feast." Thus the hungry-eyed children were brought back to plenty and happiness, and the whole population were rejoiced, and the dreadful ordeal passed away.

Zephaniah Flower and Mary Patrick were married March 28, 1785; she was a native of Hartford, born December 25, 1765—a princely "Christmas gift," indeed. Her brothers, Shepard and Jacob, were among the early prominent pioneers of Wysox.

The children of Maj. Flower were, Heloisa, Mary, Nathaniel,

Ithuriel, Huldah, Philomela, Zulimma (mother of Z. F. Walker, of Athens), George, Alfred, Albert, Almore and Zephaniah. Mrs. Flower died March 5, 1848, and is buried in the Col. Franklin burying-ground, now on the farm of her grandson, Z. F. Walker.

Mrs. John Cole, *née* Catharine Letts, mother of Dr. C. H. Cole, of Sheshequin, who died in 1846, aged seventy-five, has often related her experiences at the battle of Wyoming. She was then but six or seven years old, and her father swam the river with his three small children clinging to his clothes, and made his escape and fled through, then called, the "Wilderness of Death," to the Delaware river, subsisting, on the terrible journey, upon roots and berries.

But few of the families of the Revolution on this border but had some such experiences as this old lady could tell of her young girlhood, and now to look back and hear it told as it came in later years from their lips, we wonder how it was possible that any survived to put in words the dreadful tale. We speak of our brave Revolutionary sires; and honor them above all men, and are liable to forget that the women and weak children were by their side in every ordeal—in the fiercest battles, the bloodiest massacres and in the flights through the wilderness, in the storms and hunger, when the very air was laden with death, and often with horrors far worse than death. One is now sometimes incredulous in trying to realize that one of our modern bug-squealing, corsetted girls could ever come of such a stock as the race of women and children that helped plant our civilization, and maintained it against every foe. Surely, the Lord tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb.

Soon after the establishment of the Union occurred the episode in history of the attempt by Col. John Franklin and others to establish a new State here. "Wirt Arland" (A. S. Hooker) in the *Athens News* March 5, 1889, communicated the following:

In the latter years of the last century this was the great unorganized territory of northern Pennsylvania. At the same time Col. Franklin and his followers were organizing to form a new State. John Sevier was carving a new State out of Tennessee, Carolina and Georgia. The move was to drive off the Connecticut settlers. Ethan Allen came and joined Franklin, and they resolved to make a new State with Tioga Point, now Athens, the capital. Gen. Allen said he had made one State and could make another.

The new State was to extend into the unorganized portions of Southern N. Y. The *Independent Gazetteer* of October 5, 1787, says: "A few days since Capts. Craig, Brady, Stephenson, Beggs, Pim and Erb went to the camp of Luzerne and there, by order of the Supreme Executive Council, apprehended John Franklin, and yesterday brought him to this city. This man has been very active in fomenting disturbances in the camp, has great address and resolution, as was shown by the gentlemen employed in conducting this business; they were all officers of the Continental Army, who distinguished themselves by their bravery during the late war—it is to be hoped they will receive sufficient compensation for their services."

Gen. Franklin's long imprisonment without trial—he was refused any, even enormous, bail that was offered, the trial postponed and he was kept in chains in a dismal fetid cell, is a most sickening chapter in Pennsylvania history. Prickering fled after Franklin's arrest. He returned, however, in 1788 to Bradford county. June 28, 1778, Prickering was seized and carried to the woods and kept secreted twenty days, but was finally set at liberty.

Ashburn Towner's novel, *Chendayne of Kotono*, gives an interesting description of this event. The real hero of those days was Col. Franklin. Franklin, the wilderness hero, lay in jail while the National Constitutional Convention assembled to form our wonderful constitution. When after in prison a year or more Franklin was brought before the court, the court said: "There was evidence that he and the people had assembled for the purpose of opposing the authority and law of the Commonwealth, and that a paper subscribed by him had been posted inviting the people to throw off allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania and to erect themselves into an independent

State, also it appeared that the insurgents had appointed a court of three judges, vested with jurisdiction in all cases criminal and civil."

This was sufficient treason, but the Commonwealth in its abundance of mercy had concluded to charge it to misprison of treason." Then bail was asked when the Chief Justice said that "yesterday we might have allowed it, but to-day's news of the arrest of Pickering shut out all such idea, and the charge was reverted back to 'treason.'"

The new State project lingered after the arrest of Franklin, November 5, 1787, Dr. Ben Franklin then Secretary of the Commonwealth sent the following to the council.

"Gentlemen: Since the last session, there has been a renewal of the disturbances at Wyoming, some restless spirits there having imagined a prospect of withdrawing the inhabitants of that part of the State and some of the State of New York from their allegiance, and of forming them into a new State, to be carried into effect by an armed force in defiance of the laws of the two States. Having intelligence of this, we caused one of the principal conspirators to be apprehended and secured in the goal of this city—and another, who resides in the State of New York, at our request has been taken up by the authorities of that Government. The papers found on this occasion fully discover the designs of these turbulent people, and some of their letters are herewith laid before you. . . . To protect the civil officers of our new Court of Luzerne in the exercise of their respective functions, we have ordered a body of Militia to hold themselves in readiness to march thither, which will be done unless some future circumstances and information from those points may make it appear unnecessary."

[Signed]

B. FRANKLIN,

President Supreme Ex. Council.

Session of Gen assembly, October 31, 1787, mostly taken up with the Luzerne troubles, a resolution was passed to raise troops. Benj. Franklin sent another message to the assembly recommending the adoption of effectual measures to suppress rebellion and enforce the laws.

The people drove the Commissioners from Luzerne Court, and at the November election following, Timothy Pickering was elected to the Legislature from Luzerne. He was afterward Washington's Secretary of State.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SEVENTEEN TOWNSHIPS.

JOHN WINTHROP. UNDER WHOM WAS THE BEGINNING OF GREAT THINGS—THE FIRST AND THE SECOND PENNAMITE AND YANKEE WARS—AN ATTEMPT TO FORM A NEW STATE.

NO local subject in the history, not only of Pennsylvania, but also of Connecticut, has excited a more general interest than the one commonly known as the "Connecticut Claims," or the "Pennamite and Yankee Wars." Bradford county lies within that disputed land, and the statement of the facts in the long dispute is the history of the early settlement of this portion of the State along the Susquehanna river—a contention that was bitter as it was long, and concerning which there were reprisals and bloodshed and flagrant wrongs on all sides; the innocent often the greatest sufferers. It is now more than one hundred years since its inception, and if, unfortunately, there are yet heart-burnings and evil feelings over these old questions that have been transmitted from sire to son, it is to be regretted. The bearing of this question and its final results have had a national influence; had it been settled differently from what it was, one more State would

have added its star to the original cluster of thirteen that typified the original Union of States. Pennsylvania would have presented a very different face on the maps to what it now does. The boundaries of that possible State would have been: "Beginning ten miles east of the east branch of the Susquehanna river, on the one-and-fortieth degree of north, thence with a northward line ten miles distant from the said river to the end of the forty-second degree and to extend westward throughout the whole breadth thereof, through two degrees of longitude, one hundred and twenty miles." This includes all of Bradford county except a little wedge of the northeast corner, as the east line bows to conform to the general bend of the river. The other three boundary lines are straight, the north line being the State line, and the south line being the south line of 41°. The other entire counties and parts of counties, as now formed, included in this described boundary, are as follows: Part of Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Cameron and McKean, and the whole of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming and Sullivan. What a solid little State this would have made--about the size of Connecticut! This would have been Connecticut's first-born Territory, and eventually a State.

What we may now regard as a close of this tremendous controversy is the address of Ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, November 10, 1879. Gov. Hoyt was then in office; he had been a citizen of Towanda, and in his law practice had been drawn into a careful study of the legal questions involved, and fortunately the society requested him to make an address on the subject. To the *data* he had professionally accumulated, he added such materials as the records and history gave, and delivered his able and eloquent address, and it may be now accepted as a full, complete and final summing up of the points involved, and dramatic as was that chapter in our country's history, the Governor's "Brief" or "Syllabus," as he terms it, of the "Seventeen Townships," reads like the learned and impartial decision of the upright judge.

The English discovered and possessed North America from latitude 34° to 48°, and called the Provinces South Virginia, and North Virginia, or New England. James I., April 10, 1606, granted the London Company the right to plant a colony anywhere between 34° and 41° north latitude. Out of this grant came Virginia and the Southern States. The same year the king granted similar right to Thomas Hanhaw, *et al.*, between 38° and 45°. All these rights or grants extended entirely across the continent. America at that time was a kind of king's grab-bag.

On November 3, 1620, the King incorporated the council of Plymouth "for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England," and giving to their care from 40° to 48°.—"Provided any portion herein named be not actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian Prince, or State."

On March 19, 1628, the Council of Plymouth granted to Sir Henry Roswell, *et al.*, all that part of New England between the Merrimac river and Charles river on Massachusetts Bay. The southern boundary

of this grant, as all of them in that day was, "from ocean to ocean," and it ran along the $42^{\circ} 2'$ latitude. [The north line of Pennsylvania runs on 42° .] This was conferred by King Charles, March 4, 1629.

March 19, 1631, the Council of Plymouth granted to Lord Say, *et al.*, "All that part of New England which lies and extends, itself, from the Narragansett river, the space of forty leagues upon a straight line near the shore, toward the southwest, west and by south or west, as the coast lieth, toward Virginia, accounting three English miles to the league." As usual it ran west to the sea.

Upon the wording of this grant arose the most of the controversy. President Clap describes it thus: "All that part of New England which lies west from Narragansett river 120 miles on the sea coast, and from thence in latitude and breadth aforesaid to the South Sea. This grant extends from Point Judith to New York, and from thence west to the South Sea; and if we take Narragansett river in its whole length this tract will extend as far north as Worcester. It comprehends the whole colony of Connecticut and much more." The grantees appointed John Winthrop their agent, who planted a colony at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and named it "Saybrook."

On April 20, 1662, Charles II. incorporated the Connecticut Colony, and by letters patent made practically a new grant, the material or descriptive part of which is as follows: East by Narragansett river, commonly called Narragansett Bay where the said river falleth into the sea; and on the north by the line of Massachusetts as usual running "from sea to sea." In 1635, the Plymouth Colony came to an end.

The import of this charter has not escaped the great American historian, Bancroft, who says, Vol. II., pp. 51, 54, 55:

"It would be a serious blunder to belittle this charter by viewing it simply as a link in this chain of title. Under John Winthrop it became 'the beginning of the great things' on this continent. 'They had purchased their lands of the assigns of the Earl of Warwick, and from Uncas they had bought the territory of the Mohegans; and the news of the restoration awakened a desire for a patent. But the little colony proceeded warily; they draughted among themselves the instruments which they desired the King to ratify; and they could plead for their possessions their rights by purchase, by conquest from the Pequods, and *by their own labor which had redeemed the wilderness.*'

"The courtiers of King Charles, who themselves had an eye to possessions in America, suggested no limitations and perhaps it was believed, that Connecticut would serve to balance the power of Massachusetts.

"The charter, disregarding the hesitancy of New Haven, the rights of the colony of New Belgium, and the claims of Spain on the Pacific, connected New Haven with Hartford in one colony, of which the limits were extended from the Narragansett river to the Pacific ocean. How strange is the connection of events! Winthrop not only secured to his State a peaceful century of colonial existence, but prepared the claim for western lands.

"With regard to powers of government, the charter was still more extraordinary. It conferred on the colonists unqualified power to govern themselves.

"Connecticut was independent, except in name. Charles II. and Clarendon thought they had created a close corporation, and they had really sanctioned a democracy."

On July 11, 1754, an interval of nearly one hundred years, the next line in the Connecticut chain of title, was the purchase of the eighteen chiefs, or sachems, of the Five Nations, for £2,000, by the Susquehanna Company, of the lands described above as the "Seventeen Townships."

In May, 1755, the Assembly of Connecticut, after stating that these lands were within the limits of their charter, resolved, that "we are of

the opinion that the peaceable and orderly erecting and carrying on some new and well regulated colony or plantation on the lands above mentioned would greatly tend to fix and secure said Indian nations in allegiance to his Majesty, and accordingly hereby manifest their ready acquiescence therein."

Miss Larned in her valuable history of Windham county, Conn., says:

"The marvellous richness and beauty of the Susquehanna valley were already celebrated, and now it was proposed to plant a colony in this beautiful region, and thus incorporate it into the jurisdiction of Connecticut."

In the Colonial records is found a petition to the Assembly of Connecticut, dated March 29, 1753, describing these lands, and "as we suppose lying within the charter of Connecticut," and among other matters they say that they desire permission to possess "a quantity sixteen miles square to lie on both sides of the Susquehanna river," to which they would purchase the Indian right "honorably," etc.

This constitutes the Connecticut chain of title to the "Seventeen Sections."

The Penns' Side.—William Penn's charter from Charles II., bears date March 4, 1681, the metes and bounds as are nearly now the boundary lines of Pennsylvania, except one degree south on the north line; whereupon, in taking possession of his domain, he issued the following proclamation:

MY FRIENDS: I wish you all happiness here and hereafter. These are to let you know that it hath pleased God in his Providence to cast you within my Lott and Care. It is a business, that though I never undertook before, yet God has given me an understanding of my duty, and an honest minde to doe it uprightly. I hope you will not be troubled at your change and the King's choice; for you are now fixt, at the mercy of no Governour that comes to make his fortune. *You shall be governed by laws of your own making*, and live a free, and if you will, a sober and industrious People. I shall not usurp the rights of any or oppress his person. God has furnished me with a better resolution, and has given me His grace to keep it. In short, whatever sober and free men can reasonably desire for the security and improvement of their own happiness, I shall heartily comply with. I beseech God to direct you in the way of righteousness, etc.

I am your true Friend,

[signed] WM. PENN.

On October 11 and October 25, 1736, the Six Nations sold to William Penn the "entire country of Pennsylvania." Additional deeds were made to the Penns July 6 and July 9, 1754, and finally November 5, 1768, a deed to the Penns by the Six Nations conveys "all that part of the Province of Pennsylvania not heretofore purchased of the Indians."

Up to 1768, there is no evidence that any settler under Pennsylvania had set foot in the disputed territory. In 1768, as we have seen, the Penns had completed their purchase of these lands at Fort Stanwix. The General Council, held then, had made treaties which promised relief from Indian troubles. We have now come to the miserable contest, known in the common parlance of the country as—

The First Pennamite and Yankee War.—It was a fair, and beautiful, and valuable prize, this valley of Wyoming, and all the valley of the upper Susquehanna. Both sides prepared for the fray.

In 1768, at Hartford, the Susquehanna Company resolved "that five townships, five miles square, should be surveyed and granted, each to forty settlers, being proprietors, on condition that those settlers



John A. Coddington.

should remain upon the ground; man their rights, and defend themselves and each other, from the intrusion of all rival claimants." Five townships in the heart of the valley were assigned to these first adventurers: Wilkes-Barre, Hanover, Kingston, Plymouth, and Pittston. Kingston, the first township occupied, was allotted to "Forty" settlers. The lands were divided into rights of 400 acres each, "reserving and apportioning three whole rights, or shares, in each township for the public use of a gospel ministry and schools in each of said towns." A stockade was erected on the river bank in Kingston, called "Forty Fort." It became the central point of much of the history of the region. With these settlers came Capts. Butler, Ransom and Durkee, some of whom had seen honorable service in the French war, and had shared in the campaign at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. They were not without the aid of bold adherents obtained in Pennsylvania—the Shoemakers and McDowells, from the settlements on the Delaware, above the Blue Hills; and Lazarus Stewart and others, from Hanover, in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, reinforced by some excellent Quakers from Rhode Island.

The designated leaders of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania were Charles Stewart, Capt. Amos Ogden and Sheriff Jennings, of Northampton county. They had able assistants in Capts. Clayton, Francis and Craig.

The Penns had leased to Stewart, Ogden and Jennings one hundred acres for seven years, on condition of "defending the lands from the Connecticut claimants." This lease was the flag they hoisted as the badge of title and possession. They arrived first upon the ground. This was in January, 1769. They took possession of the block-house and huts at Mill creek (about one mile above the present city of Wilkes-Barre) which had been left by the massacred settlers of 1763. They laid out for the Proprietaries two extensive manors: "Stoke," on the east bank, and "Sunbury," on the west bank of the Susquehanna, embracing the heart of the Wyoming valley.

In February, 1769, the first forty Connecticut settlers arrived. Finding the block-house in possession of Ogden, they sat down, mid-winter as it was, to besiege it and starve out the garrison. Ogden proposed a conference. "Propose to a Yankee to talk over a matter, especially which he has studied and believes to be right, and you touch the most susceptible chord which vibrates in his heart." It was so here. Three of their chief men went to the block-house to "argue the matter." Once within, Sheriff Jennings arrested them on a writ, "in the name of Pennsylvania." They were taken to the jail at Easton. Friends there bailed them, and they returned to Wyoming. Ogden then raised the *posse* of Northampton county, stormed the Yankee fort and carried the whole forty to Easton. They were all immediately liberated, on bail, and all immediately returned to Wyoming.

In April, the quotas of four townships, two hundred men, arrived. These with the others constituted a force of nearly three hundred now on the ground. They erected "Fort Durkee" on the river bank, and thirty huts. (The fort stood at the lower end of the "river common" in Wilkes-Barre; the town itself being laid out by Maj. Dur-

kee, and named after Cols. Wilkes and Barre, two members of Parliament friendly to the colonies). They had full possession now, and went vigorously at felling forests and planting fields. As the Colony of Connecticut was as yet taking no part in this struggle, the Susquehanna Company undertook to gain time and get delay by opening negotiations with the government of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania listened, but kept right on with the more rigorous preparations to recover the disputed ground.

In September, the indefatigable Ogden appeared before Fort Durkee with two hundred men, the *posse* of Northampton, for so far all was done under civil process. A four-pound iron cannon had been brought up from Fort Augusta (Sunbury). Capt. Durkee was captured by the adroit Ogden, and under the persuasion of the dreadful four-pounder, the whole garrison surrendered, and the Connecticut people were compelled to leave. This closed the year 1769, Wyoming remaining in possession of Pennsylvania.

Ogden, believing he had made thorough work, disbanded his troops, and leaving a small garrison in his fort at Mill Creek, went to Philadelphia to enjoy his honors. In February, Capt. Lazarus Stewart, of Hanover, Lancaster county, and his "*joyly*" settlers (mostly Pennsylvanians these, who had purchased the township which he named for his own home, Hanover), appeared in the valley. They ousted Ogden's men from his fort, and captured the "four pounder." This brought Ogden rapidly back from Philadelphia with fifty men, and he re-possessed his Mill creek fortress. In a sally made upon him here, the Connecticut people were repulsed, and lost one man, killed—the first bloodshed as yet. Ogden was obliged to surrender in April, and retired from the valley.

Planting time had come, peace reigned, and confidence began to prevail. Spring and summer came, and the harvests were ripening, and no foe.

Pennsylvania, for some reason, had not crushed this dispute. In point of fact, the Proprietaries having appropriated the best part of the valley to themselves, the people very generally sympathized with the settlers, and wished them success. However, with a new force, Ogden appeared once more in September, and by stratagem, most of the inhabitants being in their fields, without arms, once more captured the fort, dispersed the settlers and destroyed their crops. For the fourth time he retired to Philadelphia, in the full belief that the contest was at an end. At the very close of the year, on the 18th of December, Capt. Lazarus Stewart, with thirty men, again swooped down upon Ogden's garrison, and the year closed with the valley in possession of the Yankees.

Promptly with the opening of 1771, Pennsylvania again sent her forces to the recapture of Fort Durkee and the fields of Wyoming. Capt. Ogden abandoned his fortress at Mill creek, and defiantly erected a new one, Fort Wyoming, within sixty rods of his adversary. Capt. Stewart commanded at Fort Durkee. It was Greek against Greek now. Ogden demanded the surrender of Fort Durkee. Stewart replied: "That he had taken possession, in the name and behalf of

the Colony of Connecticut, in whose jurisdiction they were, and by that authority he would defend it." Ogden assaulted, but failed, a number being killed and wounded in this affair. In turn he was besieged. Escaping himself by a ruse, his garrison surrendered under formal articles of capitulation on the 14th of August, 1771.

The government of Pennsylvania, finding that the Connecticut forces had strongly fortified themselves—that their numbers were rapidly increasing, and believing, from the boldness and confidence of the intruding Yankees, that the government of Connecticut was sustaining them, gave orders for the withdrawing of their troops, and left the Connecticut party in quiet possession of the valley.

In answer to a letter from Mr. Hamilton, president of the council, to Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, inquiring under whose authority "these violent and hostile measures" were prosecuted, Gov. Trumbull thus cautiously replies, October 14, 1771: "The persons concerned in those transactions have no order and direction from me, or from the General Assembly of the Colony, for their proceeding upon this occasion, and I am very confident that the General Assembly, friends as they ever have been to peace and good order, will never countenance any violent, much less hostile, measures in vindicating the rights which the Susquehanna Company suppose they have to *lands in that part of the country within the limits of the charter of this colony.*"

Connecticut had not yet "asserted its title" to the country. The inhabitants of Wyoming established a government for themselves. They laid out townships, formed settlements, erected fortifications, levied and collected taxes, passed laws for the direction of civil suits, and for the punishment of crimes, established a militia, and provided for the common defense and general welfare of the "plantation." "Neither the Grecian nor Roman States, in their proudest days of republicanism, could boast of a government more purely democratic than was now established at Wyoming."

For the two years, 1772-1773, peace and prosperity reigned. The "settlers" showed themselves competent to defend themselves, and their footing seemed securely established. In October, 1773, the General Assembly of Connecticut "*Resolved*, That this Assembly, at this time, will assert and, in some proper way, support their claim to those lands contained within the limits and boundaries of their charter, which are westward of the Province of New York."

Commissioners were appointed, who went to Philadelphia, in December, to bring the controversy to an amicable conclusion. The case was there fully gone over on both sides; but the negotiation failed of results. It was conducted with the most stately courtesy and ability. A strong Pennsylvania advocate says of his adversary: "I should have been glad to have seen the excellent temper and abilities of their penman engaged in another cause."

In January, 1774, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, erecting all the territory within her charter limits, from the river Delaware to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna, into a town, with all the corporate power of other towns in the

colony, to be called *Westmoreland*, attaching it to the county of Litchfield. As might have been expected, this greatly strengthened the settlers, and was hailed with much satisfaction. They were now under the law and protection of the ancient and high-standing Colony of Connecticut. "A sense of security existed, a feeling of confidence ensued, which gave force to contracts, encouraged industry, and stimulated enterprise."

The Wyoming region was in Northampton county, until the year 1772, when it went into Northumberland, according to the municipal division of Pennsylvania.

On July 3-7, 1772, Col. Plunkett, of Northumberland county, under orders of the Government, destroyed the settlements of Charleston and Judea (Milton), on the west branch, which had been made under the auspices of the Susquehanna Company, in which affair some lives were lost. With about five hundred armed men, in December, 1775, Col. Plunkett, with his train of boats and stores of ammunition, moved up the north branch to drive off the Connecticut settlers from the Wyoming country. About three hundred of these settlers met him at Nanticoke and repulsed him, with some loss of life on both sides. At this point, Congress interfered and "*Resolved*, * * * that the contending parties immediately cease all hostilities, and avoid any appearance of force until the dispute can be legally settled." It is evident that the dispute had widened into national importance. After Col. Plunkett's failure, all "appearance of force" did cease until after the decree of Trenton, in 1782.

In 1775, the number of inhabitants of Wyoming was something more than three thousand.

In November, 1776, the town of Westmoreland was erected into a county of Connecticut, to be called Westmoreland, and thereupon its civil and military organization was complete.

Three companies of troops were raised there for the Continental establishment, and were part of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the Connecticut line.

The Decree of Trenton.--After the failure of Col. Plunkett's expedition, in 1775, we left the Yankees in possession. It required some considerable self-control and more patriotism in Pennsylvania to drop the controversy at that stage. But, under the request of Congress, she did so. Promptly on the appearance of peace, after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the State, by petition of her president and supreme executive council, prayed Congress to appoint commissioners "to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question, agreeably to the ninth article of the Confederation." Connecticut asked for delay, "because that sundry papers of importance in the case are in the hands of council in England, and can not be procured during the war." Congress overruled the motion, and on the 28th day of August, 1782, issued commissions to William Whipple, of New Hampshire; Welcome Arnold, of Rhode Island; David Brearly and William Churchill Houston, of New Jersey; Cyrus Griffin, Joseph Jones and Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, or any five or more of them, to be a court of commissioners, with all powers,

prerogatives and privileges, incident or belonging to a court, "to meet at Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, to hear and finally determine the controversy between the said State of Pennsylvania and State of Connecticut, so always as a major part of said commisssoners, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination."

The Commissioners, except Joseph Jones and Thomas Nelson, met and formed the court November 19, 1782. Messrs. William Bradford, Joseph Reed, James Wilson and Jonathan D. Sergeant, appeared as counsel for Pennsylvania; and Messrs. Eliphalet Dyer, William S. Johnson and Jesse Root, as counsel for Connecticut.

Upon the assembling of the Court, the agents for Connecticut, after reciting the possession and improvements of large numbers of persons holding under the Susquehanna Company, moved that "the tenants in possession, holding as aforesaid, be duly cited to appear and defend."

The Court rightly overruled the motion "that the same can not be admitted according to the construction of the ninth article of the Confederation."

The Commission under which they acted was founded on the second clause of the ninth article. The determination of the claims of private property, or right in the soil, would have been *coram non jultice*, that jurisdiction being derived from the third clause of the article, the two jurisdictions could not be blended.

Connecticut then moved an adjournment to procure evidence, especially "a certain original deed from the Indians of a large parcel of the land in dispute obtained from their chiefs and sachens, at their council in Onondaga, in A. D. 1763, and now in England."

The Court did not grant the postponement.

The agents of Pennsylvania set forth their claims as follows :

1. The charter of King Charles II. to Sir William Penn, dated March 4, 1681.
2. That said Penn and the succeeding proprietaries purchased from the native Indians the right of soil in some parts of the territory; and that the Indians had conveyed to Thomas and Richard Penn, particularly on the 25th day of October, 1736, "The full and absolute right of pre-emption of and in all the lands not before sold by them to the said proprietaries, within the limits aforesaid."
3. They stated the limit of the said charter.
4. That by virtue of the Declaration of Independence the articles of Confederation, and the act of the Legislature of 27th November, 1779, the right of soil and estate of the late proprietaries was vested in the State, and that "Pennsylvania was entitled to the right of jurisdiction and right of soil within all the limits aforesaid."
5. The claims of certain settlers under title derived under Connecticut, and the assertion of title by the State of Connecticut.

The agents for Connecticut exhibited a statement of the claim of that State, in which they deduced the title from the Crown, through the Plymouth Council, and the charter of Charles II., dated April 23, 1662, described the limits of that charter; set forth the exception of New Netherlands, afterwards New York; alleged that in 1753, the State having located and settled their lands on the east side of New York, and being in a condition to extend their settlements in the western part of their patent, for that purpose permitted certain companies of adventurers to purchase large tracts of land of the native Indians, on the Susquehanna and Delaware, within the limits of their

charter, "and in A. D. 1754, said companies proceeded and made settlements on said lands, so purchased, as aforesaid, and ever since have, though with various interruptions, continued to hold and possess the same, under the title of the Colony of Connecticut, and the Legislature have approved of the purchases and settlements of the adventurers aforesaid, and have actually erected and exercised jurisdiction in and over said territory, as part and parcel of said colony."

The Court was in session forty-one judicial days. On Monday, December 30, 1782, they pronounced the following judgment:

We are of the opinion that the *State of Connecticut has no right* to the lands in controversy.

We are also unanimously of the opinion that the *jurisdiction* and pre-emption of all the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, *do of right belong to the State of Pennsylvania.*

All the public, corporate rights of Connecticut, as to jurisdiction and property in the land, were embraced within the jurisdiction of this court, and this decree was final and conclusive *Between the States* which were parties to the cause.

That this determination did not touch the private rights of property not only appears by the record, but is placed beyond doubt by the written opinions of the members of the court that had decided the case. The individual claims of those who had purchased of the Connecticut company, it was understood by the unanimous court, were not effected by the decree. However, these facts were not given the public for a long time.

After the decree at Trenton, a petition was presented to Congress by Zebulon Butler and others, claiming the private right of soil under Connecticut, and praying for a court of commission to determine their claims. On the 23d day of January, 1784, Congress resolved to institute a court for the purpose. At length, however, the resolution was repealed, because the petition "doth not describe, with sufficient certainty, the tract of land claimed by the said Zebulon Butler and others, nor particularly name the private adverse claims under grants from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Congress seemed to have acted on the theory that each claimant should bring forward a separate petition, the land claimed, and name the adverse claimants with certainty. They do not seem to have entertained any doubt of the right to such special trials, independent of the decision at Trenton.

But the settlers were poor, oppressed, and wasted by war; and by this time, 1786, the heavy hand of civil and military power was raised to crush them. Before another petition could be brought forward the new constitution was adopted, and as a matter of course the Federal Courts succeeded to all jurisdiction vesting in the special courts of commissioners.

It has generally been considered that the decree of Trenton was made rather out of consideration of policy than right; that Connecticut had pre-arranged the case with Pennsylvania and Congress; and that, out of the arrangement, she was to get the "Western Reserve." The theory is based on a report on finances made in Congress on the 31st of January, 1783, a month after the decree, in which it is said, incident-

ally, "Virginia and *Connecticut* have also made *cessions*, the acceptance of which, *for particular reasons*, have been delayed." These cessions came thus:

At the close of the American Revolution, the circumscribed States contended that all unlocated lands of the States which ran to the "South Sea" should, beyond some reasonable bounds, belong to the United States in common, as a prize equally contended for by all. Congress recommended that this be done. Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia severally passed such cessions. In 1786, it was "Resolved, That Congress, in behalf of the United States, are ready to accept all the right, title, interest and claim of the State of Connecticut to certain western lands," etc. When the cession was offered, the absolute acceptance of it was opposed by Pennsylvania, whose members in Congress moved a proviso that it should not be construed or understood to affect the decree of Trenton. This proviso was rejected. They then moved that Congress should not accept the cession, because it might virtually imply a sanction of what was *not* ceded; but if Connecticut would first relinquish to New York, Pennsylvania, and the United States, respectively, all her claims of jurisdiction and property west of the eastern boundary of New York, the United States would then release to Connecticut the property, but not the jurisdiction of a tract of land, of one hundred and twenty miles in extent, west of Pennsylvania. This resolution was negatived. A proviso was then moved, that the acceptance of any cession of western territory from any State which had been or might be made, should not be "construed or understood, as confirming or in any way strengthening the claim of such State to any such territory not ceded," which also received a negative. Again it was moved, to be accepted on this condition, that it should in no degree affect the claims of any State to any territory, ascertained by the decree of the Federal Court, to be within the territory or jurisdiction of such State, or to injure the claims of the United States, under acts of cession from any individual State. This was also negatived. At last the acceptance was passed in these unqualified terms: "*Resolved*, That Congress accept the said deed of cession, and that the same be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in Congress assembled."

This has been regarded as a substantial recognition of the Connecticut charter by the United States.

By the deed, Connecticut grants "all right, title, interest, jurisdiction, and claim to certain western lands, beginning at the completion of the forty-first degree of north latitude, one hundred and twenty miles west of the western boundary line of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by the said Commonwealth, and from thence by a line drawn north parallel to, and one hundred and twenty miles west of said west line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it comes to forty-two degrees and two minutes of north latitude."

This reservation, or rather tract *not ceded*, is (bounding it easterly by the west line of Pennsylvania) one hundred and twenty miles east and west, and one degree and two minutes wide, north and south,

containing several millions of acres. This was called New Connecticut, or the Western Reserve—a goodly part of northeastern Ohio.

Whatever the motive, Connecticut promptly acquiesced in this decision at Trenton. Not so, however, the claimants under her. They held their case as still undecided. They admitted the retrospective operation of the decree as to the public rights of the immediate parties, that is, the two States, but contended that “the principle of relations does not retrospect so as to affect third persons.” They cited the long line of precedents as to settlements between colonies contending about the lines of jurisdiction; that the grants of colonies made to subjects had been held sacred, whether within the line as it was after settled or not. Such had been the case between Rhode Island and Connecticut, between Massachusetts and Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, between New York and Connecticut. That had been the case between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and between Pennsylvania and Virginia. New York, indeed, attempted to infringe the rule in the case of New Hampshire grants in Vermont, but finally conformed to the justice of the general rule. And it is perfectly analogous to the doctrine respecting officers *de facto*, whose acts, so far as relates to the rights and interests of third persons, are effectual in law, notwithstanding the offices are found to belong of right to other persons.

The vote of a sitting member in a legislative assembly is legal, though it may afterward be decided that he was not elected. The decision in such cases never operates retrospectively.

By the former Constitution of Pennsylvania, a year's residence was a requisite qualification to vote at elections. Within a year after the Trenton decree, twenty-four Wyoming settlers, who had lived a number of years on the contested land, attended in the county of Northumberland, and gave their votes for two members of the Legislature and one of the Executive Council. The votes were received by the returning officer, and decided the election in all the three cases. But the elections were contested, these votes set aside, and the elections declared in favor of the other candidates by the Legislature and the Council respectively, *because the twenty-four persons had not resided a year in Pennsylvania, for that territory was Connecticut until the Trenton decree.* This legislative and executive determination proceeded upon the same great principle that the jurisdiction, decided by the Trenton commissioners, does not go back and affect the pre-existing rights or condition of private persons.

In this view, the settlers determined to acquiesce cheerfully in the decree, accept their citizenship in Pennsylvania, but to listen to no terms which involved “abandonment of their possessions.”

From this time on, matters are to be conducted under the government of Pennsylvania, and we are to go through the “Second Pennamite War,” but the happy outcome is to be under Pennsylvania statutes, and the decisions of Pennsylvania courts.

The Confirming Act:—“The Second Pennamite War.” A bird's-eye view of Pennsylvania in 1783 will show: *The Friends*, possessed of a prosperous and thrifty metropolis, and rich fields in Philadelphia and the adjoining counties.



O. J. C. Hubbard.

The German, profitably and industriously settled along the eastern base of the Kittocthinny, or "Blue hills," from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, holding that rich agricultural territory, as he holds it yet.

The Scotch-Irish, in the Cumberland Valley, and pushing up the Juniata, and winding around the spurs of the Alleghanics, into the then counties of Bedford and Westmoreland.

The Yankee, seated in the valleys of the North branch of the Susquehanna.

The rest of the State, except some valleys of the West branch, was an unbroken wilderness. The total population did not exceed three hundred and thirty thousand.

Of the Yankee settlers, there were probably about six thousand. These were scattered, mainly, in seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne, then including the territory of Wyoming, Susquehanna, and Bradford. Their townships were five miles square, and extended, in blocks, from Berwick to Tioga Point, embracing the bottom lands along the river—Providence, the present site of Scranton, being on the Lackawanna. These townships were Huntington, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Newport, Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Providence, Exeter, Bedford, Northmoreland, Putnam, Braintree, Springfield, Claverack and Ulster. They contain a present population of one hundred and eighty thousand people.

The inhabitants at once set about meeting the adverse effects of the proceedings at Trenton. A petition was drawn to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in which, after reciting at length the facts, they touchingly and pathetically close thus: "We have settled a country (in its original state), but of little value; but now cultivated by your memorialists, is to them of the greatest importance, being their all. We are yet alive, but the richest blood of our neighbors and friends, children, husband and fathers, has been spilt in the general cause of their country. * * * * We supplied the Continental army with many valuable officers and soldiers, and left ourselves weak and unguarded against the attack of the savages and others of a more savage nature. Our houses are desolate—many mothers childless—widows and orphans multiplied—our habitations destroyed, and many families reduced to beggary, which exhibits a scene most pitiful and deserving of mercy. * * * We care not under what State we live. We will serve you—we will promote your interests—will fight your battles; but in mercy, goodness, wisdom, justice, and every great and generous principle, leave us our possessions, the dearest pledge of our brothers, children, and fathers, which their hands have cultivated, and their blood, spilt in the cause of their country, has enriched. We further pray that a general act of oblivion and indemnity may be passed, * * * and that all judicial proceedings of the common law courts held by and under the authority of the State of Connecticut be ratified and fully confirmed."

Acting on this petition, the Assembly, *inter alia*, "resolved that commissioners be appointed to make full inquiries into the cases, and report to the House; * * * that an act be passed for con-

signing to oblivion all tumults and breaches of the peace which have arisen out of the controversy."

On March 13, 1783, an act was passed by the Assembly.

The garrison of Continental troops had been previously withdrawn. Their places were now supplied with two companies of State troops, under Capts. Robinson and Shrawder. The presence of these troops was a cause of great anxiety to the settlers.

On the 15th of April the commissioners arrived. In their first communication to the "Committee of Settlers," 19th April, 1783, they made the ominous declaration: "*Although it can not be supposed that Pennsylvania will, nor can she, consistent with her Constitution, by any ex post facto law, deprive her citizens of any part of their property legally obtained, yet,*" etc.

This was pretty fair notice of expulsion. Judge John Jenkins replied in behalf of the settlers, by a dignified but passionless recital of their rights and claims much more worthy of the sturdy settlers than the petition referred to. The "Committee of Pennsylvania Landholders," Alexander Patterson, chairman, now came forward with their terms of what they called "the conditions of compromise." That the commissioners should have endorsed them is beyond belief. They were: "We propose to give leases with covenants of warranty for holding their possessions *one year from the first day of April instant* (22d April, 1783), at the end of which time they shall deliver up full possession of the whole, * * * and if they have any opportunities of disposing of their *huts*, barns, or other buildings, they shall have liberty to do it. * * * *The widows of all those whose husbands were killed by the savages, to have a further indulgence of a year, after the first of April, 1784, for half their possessions.*"

Patterson was determined "to feed fat the ancient grudge he bore them."

Judge Jenkins replied the same day: "As we conceive that the proposals of the committee, which they offer as a compromise, will not tend to peace, as they are so far from what we deem reasonable, we can not comply with them without doing the greatest injustice to ourselves and our associates, to widows and fatherless children; and, *although we mean to pay due obedience to the constitutional laws of Pennsylvania, we do not mean to become abject slaves*, as the Committee of Landholders suggest in their address to your honors."

The commissioners divided Wyoming into three townships, the new ones being named Stokes and Shawanese. Justices of the peace were elected by Patterson and his associates without notice to or participation by the inhabitants, they not yet being freeholders and voters in Pennsylvania.

The commissioners reported to the Assembly which convened in August, 1783. They recommended to the families of those who had fallen in arms against the common enemy, reasonable compensation in land in western Pennsylvania, and to the other holders of Connecticut titles who "*did actually reside on the land at the time of the decree at Trenton, provided they delivered possession by the 1st day of April following.*"

Now, Pennsylvania began to vacillate in her policy. The Assembly approved all their suggestions. The division of Wyoming into three townships was also approved. The "act to prevent and stay suits" was repealed 9th September, 1783.

Two full companies of soldiers, "who have served in the Pennsylvania line," were enlisted. Capt. Patterson, now a justice of the peace, returned full of zeal. He changed the name of Wilkes-Barre to Londonderry. For protesting against the lewdness and licentiousness of the soldiery, he arrested Col. Zebulon Butler, then just returned from service in the Revolutionary army. Him he sent to Sunbury, charged with high treason. In Plymouth he arrested many respectable citizens; feeble old men whose sons had fallen in the massacre—Prince Alden, Capt. Bidlack, Benjamin Harvey, Samuel Ransom, Capt. Bates and others—greatly beloved by their neighbors. They were kept in loathsome prisons, starved and insulted. They were disposed, and Patterson's tenants put into their places. The unhappy husbandman saw his cattle driven away, his barns on fire, and his wife and daughters a prey to licentious soldiery.

The people, outraged, petitioned the Assembly. It sent a committee to take testimony. Daniel Clymer, of Berks, one of the committee, rose in his place, and said, "there was evidence enough to show that Alexander Patterson ought to be removed."

Gen. Brown, another member of the committee, said he "was certain no member of the House could imagine him in the interests of the people of Wyoming, beyond the bounds of truth and the desire to do justice. He had visited Wyoming as one of the committee on the subject, and had heard all the evidence on both sides. The wrongs and sufferings of the people of Wyoming he was constrained to declare were intolerable. If there ever was on earth a people deserving redress, it was those people." But Patterson was sustained by the Assembly.

At the opening of 1784, matters reached a crisis. I quote Chapman, writing in 1818, a trustworthy chronicler: "The inhabitants finding, at length, that the burden of their calamities was too great to be borne, began to resist the illegal proceedings of their new masters, and refused to comply with the decisions of the mock tribunals which had been established. Their resistance enraged the magistrates, and on the 12th of May, the soldiers of the garrison were sent to disarm them, and, under this pretense, one hundred and fifty families were turned out of their dwellings, many of which were burned, and all ages and sexes reduced to the same destitute condition. After being plundered of their little remaining property, they were driven from the valley, and compelled to proceed on foot through the wilderness by way of the Lackawaxen to the Delaware, a distance of eighty miles. During the journey the unhappy fugitives suffered all the miseries which human nature seemed capable of enduring. Old men, whose children were slain in battle, widows with their infant children, and children without parents to protect them, were here companions in exile and sorrow, and wandering in a wilderness where famine and ravenous beasts continued daily to lessen the number of sufferers."

In March, of that year, a flood in the Susquehanna had swept the lowlands, carrying houses and fences all away. Patterson seized the opportunity, with land lines thus obliterated, to dispossess the occupiers, restore the lines of Pennsylvania surveys, and thus bring about the cruel and pitiful exodus just referred to.

He shall tell his own story: "The settlements upon the river have suffered much by an inundation of ice, which has swept away the greatest part of the grain and stock of all kinds, so that the *inhabitants are generally very poor*. Upon my arrival at this place (Wyoming), the 15th instant (April, 1784), I found the people for the most part disposed to give up their pretensions to the land claimed under Connecticut. *Having a pretty general agency from the landholders of Pennsylvania, I have availed myself of this period, and have possessed, in behalf of my constituents,* the chief part of all the lands occupied by the above claimants, numbers of them going up the river to settle, and filling up their vacancy with well-disposed Pennsylvanians, *

* yet I am not out of apprehension of trouble and danger arising from the ringleaders of the old offenders," etc. (By "ringleaders" he means such men as Butler, Ross, Dennison, Dorrance, Shoemaker, Jenkins, Franklin, Slocum, Harvey, etc). By the 1st of June, he had made pretty clean work of it, and this without trial or verdict or other process of law.

Wherever news of this outrage reached, indignation was aroused, and nowhere more generally than in Pennsylvania. The troops were ordered to be dismissed. Sheriff Antis, of Northumberland county, which then included Wyoming, went to restore order. Messengers were dispatched to recall the fugitives. But they found Justice Patterson still flaming with wrath, and went into garrison near Forty Fort. Two young men, Elisha Garrett and Chester Pierce, having been slain by Patterson's men, while proceeding to gather the crops, the settlers rallied for serious hostilities. John Franklin organized what effective men he could find. He swept down the west side of the Susquehanna and up the east side, dispossessing every Pennsylvania family he found. He attacked the fort to which they fled, was repulsed with loss of several lives on each side, and returned to the Kingston fort. Civil war now openly prevailed. (Forty of the Pennsylvania party were indicted at Sunbury, and subsequently convicted for their participation in expelling the inhabitants). Other magistrates, Hewitt, Mead and Martin, had been sent to open negotiations. They demanded a surrender of arms from both sides. In their report to the president and members of the Supreme Council, under date of August 6, 1784, they say: "In obedience to instructions of council of the 24th of July, we repaired to this place (Wyoming), and found the Pennsylvania and Connecticut parties in actual hostilities, and yesterday made a demand of the Connecticut party of a surrender of their arms, and submission to the laws of the State, *which they complied with*. We also made a demand of the same nature of the party in the garrison, but have received no direct, but an evasive, answer. * * As to the pretended titles of the Connecticut party we have nothing to fear, and are convinced that had it not been through the cruel and irregular

conduct of our people, the peace might have been established long since, and the dignity of the Government supported."

Again, under date of August 7: "We have dispersed the Connecticut people, *but our own people we cannot.*"

The "party in the garrison" consisted of Patterson and such troops as had enlisted under him in the interests of the Landholders, without any warrant of law. When Patterson refused to surrender, the Connecticut people were permitted to resume their arms. At this stage, Cols. Armstrong and Boyd appeared with a force of four hundred militia from Northampton county. By a piece of the most absolute treachery, he procured the surrender of the Yankees, and marched them, sixty-six in all, bound with cords, and under circumstances of great cruelty, to jail at Easton and Sunbury. The conquest was complete. "The only difficulty that remained was how to get rid of the wives and children of those in jail, and of the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers slept beneath the sod."

Col. Armstrong was now confronted, to his surprise, by the censure of the State authorities. The "council of censors" looked into the case, and took action. Frederick A. Muhlenberg was president. This body had just been chosen under the Constitution of 1776, and it was their duty "to inquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of the Government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution."

In September, 1784, they delivered a decision which was a solemn denunciation of the measures pursued against the Wyoming settlers.

The Executive Council paid no heed to the censure nor to the advice of President Dickinson. A fresh levy of troops was ordered. The militia of Bucks, Berks and Northampton, refused to march. Armstrong hastened to Wyoming with less than a hundred men, in October. He promptly attacked the settlers in their fort, at Kingston, without success. William Jackson, a Yankee, had been wounded. Capt. John Franklin seized Jackson's rifle, bloody from his wound, and swore a solemn oath "that he would never lay down his arms until death should arrest his hand, or Patterson and Armstrong be expelled from Wyoming, and the people be restored to their rights of possession, and a legal trial guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution, by justice and by law."

Gen. Armstrong went on to dispossess the families who had returned to their several farms. All these proceedings led up to the passage of the Act of Assembly of September 15, 1784, entitled "An Act for the more speedy restoring the possession of certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Northumberland county, to the persons who lately held the same," under which the settlers were once more let into some assurance.

Armstrong and Patterson were recalled. "Thus ended the last expedition fitted out by the government of Pennsylvania to operate against her own peaceful citizens," and "the second Pennamite war."

The few real Pennsylvania improvers had a sufficiently unhappy

life of it. They were subjected to great hardships, and, if you please, outrages, not forgetting the unfortunate encounter in Plymouth, in July—the lamentable affair at Locust Hill, with Maj. Moore's command, in August—the indignity offered to Col. Boyd, a Pennsylvania commissioner, in September—nor the attack on 26th September on the commissioners (disclaimed by Franklin and his party)—nor the final attack on "the garrison," in which Henderson and Reed were shot.

By the 1st October, 1784, the condition of affairs was deplorable, but "the thing was settled," and the agony over.

"Two years have now elapsed since the transfer of jurisdiction by the Trenton decree. Peace, which waved its cheering olive over every other part of the Union, healing the wounds inflicted by ruthless war, soothing the sorrows of innumerable children of affliction and kindling the lamp of hope in the dark chamber of despair, came not to the broken-hearted people of Wyoming. The veteran soldier returned, but found no resting place. Instead of a joyous welcome to his hearth and home, he found his cottage in ruins or in possession of a stranger, and his wife and little ones shelterless in the open fields or in the caves of the mountains; like the sea-tossed mariner approaching the wished-for harbor, driven by adverse winds far, far from shore, to buffet again the billows and the storm. It is true, and honorable to those who effected it, that the New England people were repossessed of their farms, but a summer of exile and war had left them no harvest to reap, and they returned to their empty granaries and desolate homes, crushed by the miseries of the Indian invasion; mourners over fields of more recent slaughter, destitute of food, with scarce clothing to cover them through the rigors of a northern winter, while clouds and darkness shrouded all the future. Assuredly, the people of Wyoming were objects of deepest commiseration, and the heart must be harder and colder than marble that could look upon these sufferings and not drop a tear of tenderest pity."—[*Minor.*]

We have had occasion to notice the failure of the claimants under the Susquehanna Company to get a new tribunal appointed by Congress to try their case under the Articles of Confederation. Col. Franklin had been active and untiring in his efforts to that end. Upon their failure he went to Connecticut to see his old friends and to stir them to some new and dangerous enterprise. He pointed out the richness and beauty of the valley of Wyoming; the wrongs of her people; the failure of Pennsylvania, with all her machinery, to oust a handful of settlers. "A chord was struck that vibrated through all New England. Franklin, in the spirit of his oath, infused his own soul, glowing with resentment and ambition, into the people with whom he conversed; and had not his schemes been counteracted by a timely and prudent change of policy on the part of her authorities, Pennsylvania had lost her fair northern possessions, or, by a new civil war, extinguished the Connecticut claim in blood."

Mischief was in the wind. Justice David Meade was about the last Pennsylvania claimant left in possession, although he was one of the earliest Connecticut settlers. He was one of Patterson's justices, looked upon as a traitor from the Yankee ranks, and a spy on the

people. Rising one morning, he found a dozen men mowing his meadows.

Said one: "Squire Meade, it is you or us. Pennamites and Yankees can't live together in Wyoming. Our lines don't agree. We give you fair notice to quit, and that shortly." It illustrated the situation. He was the last Pennsylvania claimant on the Wyoming lands.

The Susquehanna Company was re-convened at Hartford, on July 13, 1785. Its proceedings were significant, and embraced a substantial declaration of war. Pennsylvania had been a vigilant observer of events. On December 24, 1785, she passed "An Act for quieting disturbances at Wyoming, for pardoning certain offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

A general pardon and indemnity was offered for offences committed in the counties of Northumberland and Northampton, in consequence of the controversies between the Connecticut claimants and other citizens of the State, before the 1st of November, 1785, provided the persons having so offended surrendered themselves before 15th April, 1786, and entered into bonds to keep the peace. It also repealed the act confirming the division of the townships of Shawanese, Stokes, and Wyoming into two districts for the election of justices of the peace, and annulled the commissions granted.

No great number of these settlers were in any humor thus to sue for pardon, and the law fell— a dead letter.

The Susquehanna Company met again in May, 1786. This time it rather chivalrously resolved to "*effectually* justify and *support* the settlers." In fact, the latter, while nominally under the laws of Pennsylvania, governed themselves. Sheriff Antis, of Northumberland county, had wisely "pocketed" most of the writs he held against them, unexecuted.

On the 25th of September, 1786, the county of Luzerne was erected. It embraced the lands settled by the New England emigrants. It gave them representation in the Council and the Assembly, and proved to be a wise measure. But, step by step, as Pennsylvania moved to close up the trouble, the Susquehanna Company went forward with its scheme of revolution.

On the 26th December, 1786, at its meeting in Hartford, it appointed the following ominous list of "Commissioners:" Maj. Judd, Samuel Gray, Joel Barlow, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Al. Wolcott, Jr., Gad Stanley, Joseph Hamilton, Timothy Hosmore, Zebulon Butler, Nathan Dennison, Obadiah Gore, John Franklin, Zerah Beach, Simon Spalding, John Jenkins, Paul Schott, Abel Pierce, John Bartle, Peter Loop, Jr., John Bay, and Ebenezer Gray. These were well known names, and it was quite certain that what they responsibly undertook, would be done. They or any five of said commissioners "shall be a court with power, etc., * * *this power to determine whenever a form of internal government shall be established in that country.*"

Gen. Ethan Allen was in the scheme, and actually appeared at Wyoming, in regimentals and cocked-hat, with the Green Mountain boys, fresh from their victory over New York, in reserve, and in his honor was laid off Allensburg township, along the upper Wyalusing

creek. This was a large grant to Ethan Allen. The purpose was to erect the Connecticut claim in Pennsylvania into a new State, and the action was as public and as bold as that of the Declaration of Independence, by brave and desperate men who stood at bay.

They issued "half-share" rights in great numbers, and new faces—strangers to the "old settlers"—began swarming into the valley. The old-time residents had no sympathy with all this. They knew it prolonged the unhappy situation, and deprecated its effects. As a witness in *Vanhorne vs. Dorrance* expressed it: "The half-share men and the old settlers were a distinct people, and as much opposed to each other as to Pennsylvanians." On the 27th of December, 1786, an act was passed providing for the election of representatives, justices of the peace, etc., in Luzerne county. Timothy Pickering, Zebulon Butler and John Franklin were appointed in the act to notify the electors, take oaths of allegiance, etc. Franklin, as we have seen, had other views, and refused to act. Pickering had come as the special representative of the government of Pennsylvania. He was politic, and held to his definite purpose, wisely. Col. Butler wished repose for his neighbors and himself. Col. Pickering, as the result of a previous visit (unofficial) to this region, had reported to the State authorities "that the inhabitants expressed a willingness to submit to the government of Pennsylvania, provided they could have their lands confirmed to them."

He then consulted eminent legal authority as to the *right* of the State to cede the lands to the Connecticut people, and, thereupon, "he undertook the laborious, the difficult, and, in the minds of many, the *hopeless* task of conciliating the minds of the Wyoming people. With his utmost efforts, during a whole month's diligent application, he barely succeeded, and solely by the expectations he persuaded them to entertain *that they would be confirmed in their possessions.*"

With these assurances, the great majority of the people were for submission. Three classes were opposed. A few, thoroughly imbued with the absolute rights of their case—filled with the glowing traditions of their struggles—wanted their possessions confirmed first, and submission afterward. Pennsylvania claimants, of course, resisted: such of the Susquehanna Company's grantees as were outside the lines of "the seventeen township," and the new influx of "half-share men."

Says Miner: "And now, for the first time, was presented the spectacle, equally gratifying to foes and painful to friends, of open and decided hostility among the Wyoming people. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in respect to the justice of their claims, no liberal mind could have traced their arduous course through toil and privation, through suffering and oppression, through civil and foreign war, and observed the fortitude, fellowship and harmony among themselves that had prevailed, without a feeling of admiration for rare and generous virtues so signally displayed. In an equal degree was the mortification at the spectacle now presented. It was no longer 'Pennymite and Yankee,' but the 'old settlers' against 'the wild Yankees' or 'half-share men.'"



Very Truly
H. J. Macmillan

The election went forward. John Franklin was chosen the member of Assembly; Nathan Dennison, member of the supreme executive council, and Lord Butler, high sheriff. Thus the county of Luzerne was fully organized.

Forthwith, a long petition was sent to the Legislature then in session, setting forth that "seventeen townships, five miles square, had been located by the Connecticut settlers before the decree of Trenton," etc., and praying that "they might be confirmed in them."

On the 27th of March, 1787, "an act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons, called Connecticut claimants, the lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was passed.

The preamble is in the words: "Whereas, before the determination of the claim of Connecticut, a number of its inhabitants, with their associates, settled upon and improved divers tracts of land, lying on and near the northeast branch of the river *Susquehanna*, and the waters thereof, and now within the county of *Luzerne*; and whereas parts of the same lands have been claimed under titles derived from the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and *those interfering claims have occasioned much contention, expense, and bloodshed*, and this Assembly being desirous of putting an end to those evils by *confirming such of the Connecticut claims as were acquired by actual settlers prior to the determination of said dispute*, agreeably to a petition of a number of the said settlers, and by granting a just compensation to the *Pennsylvania claimants*," etc. It enacted:

That all the said rights or lots now lying within the county of *Luzerne* which were occupied or acquired by *Connecticut claimants who were actually settlers there, at or before the determination of the claims of the State of Connecticut by the decree aforesaid*, ("the decree of Trenton,") and which rights or lots were particularly assigned to the said settlers prior to the said decree, agreeably to the regulations then in force among them, be and they are hereby confirmed to them and their heirs and assigns.

A great town meeting of the settlers was at once called to accept or reject this act. John Franklin prepared for a final rally against it. He literally preached against it from settlement to settlement, and from house to house. The assembly was held at Forty Fort—the first place the organized Connecticut settlers touched on their arrival, and, as it proved, the place where the last word was said. As might be supposed, the meeting was an excited one, and friend fell into wretched antagonism to friend. The act was accepted. Col. Jenkins asked, "what security have we, that if we comply, and put ourselves in your power, the State wouldn't repeal the law, and deal as treacherously as in the case of Armstrong?" His question proved to be a bitter prophecy.

It was at this juncture that Gen. Ethan Allen appeared on the scene. Pickering well knew his object. Pickering and Franklin, each permitted no movement of the other to escape notice. The time for decisive action had come. Regarded as the head of the conspiracy, John Franklin was, on the 2d of October, 1787, arrested for high treason, under a warrant issued by Chief Justice McKean.

As Col. Pickering had personally assisted in the arrest of Col. Franklin, he deemed it prudent to flee to Philadelphia. While there,

the people chose him as a delegate of Luzerne county to the Convention called to ratify the Constitution of the United States. This was a cordial testimony to their belief in ultimate justice at the hands of the State. Having discharged that duty, he returned to Luzerne county, of which he was prothonotary, clerk of the peace, clerk of the orphans' court, register of wills, and recorder of deeds.

Franklin was cruelly treated, being ironed down in a cold, miserable dungeon, with insufficient food, no clothing except the light suit he had on when arrested, prohibited all communication with friends and all use of pen, ink and paper. Here he was kept nearly two years. His friends were desperately willing to do anything in their power to secure his release. June 26, 1788, they kidnapped Pickering, and proposed holding him as a hostage, or secure his influence for the release of Franklin. The kidnappers were pursued by Pickering's adherents, and were fired upon and serious wounds inflicted, when the pursuit was given over. This was the last time that blood was shed in the long and cruel contention. Pickering resolutely refused to yield to the demands of his captors, and was, after three weeks, released.

The arrest of Franklin, and the acceptance by the people of the "Confirming Law," no doubt arrested the movement for the *new State*, which had already gone to the extent of completing its frame of government, and Oliver Wolcott had drafted its Constitution and arranged that Maj. William Judd, of Farmington, Conn., should be governor, and Col. Franklin, lieutenant governor.

The following brief sketch of the greatest leader of his time in the settlement of northern Pennsylvania, was written by Edward Herrick, Esq., of Athens, in this county :

Col John Franklin was born at Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., September 26, 1749; removed to Wyoming in the spring of 1774; was many years an acting magistrate under Connecticut; captain of an independent company during the Revolutionary war, and, while attached to Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, was wounded in the attack on Chemung; member of the Assembly of Connecticut in 1781; in October, 1787, he was arrested on a charge of treason against the State of Pennsylvania, for "endeavoring to subvert the government, and to erect a new and independent State in the room and stead thereof;" was confined in Philadelphia nearly two years, a great part of the time heavily ironed, released on bail, and never brought to trial; in 1792, he was elected high sheriff of Luzerne county, while an indictment for treason was, still hanging over him, was commissioned and served; in 1795, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, he was a member of Assembly from Luzerne county; by the act of April 2, 1804, a small portion of Luzerne county, including his farm, was set off to Lycoming county; this act was avowedly for the purpose of keeping him out of the Legislature, but in 1805 he again appeared in that body as a member from Lycoming; in 1789 he removed to his farm in Athens (then Luzerne, now Bradford county), which was laid out to him under Connecticut title, and there resided until his death, March 1, 1831. He never accepted nor recognized a Pennsylvania title, but after his death, his heirs were required to purchase that title to his farm.

In the settlement of northern Pennsylvania he was the recognized leader, making annual pilgrimages to New England, and bringing back hosts of industrious settlers, whose descendants, to this day, preserve the virtuous character of their Puritan ancestry; the people whom he brought thither, he never forsook. Their battles he fought in the courts, the Assembly, in newspapers and pamphlets, and, if necessary, with his strong right arm, with a zeal, persistency and fidelity which deserved for the cause he *thought* to be right, a better fate.

The "Confirming Act" failed of execution. The reasons therefor

are best given in Col. Pickering's own words: "The conditions expressed in the contract (he refers to the act), were complied with on the part of the Connecticut claimants, as far as it was *practicable*, and they were not bound to perform *impossibilities*: that eight months from the time of passing the act were allowed them to get information of it, and to present their claims: that the commissioners appointed to receive and examine those claims were required to meet, for that purpose, in Luzerne county, in two months next after the passing of the act: that owing to successive resignations of General Muhlenberg, General Heister and Joseph Montgomery, Esquire, those examinations did not commence till some time in August: that the seizure of John Franklin, on the 2d of October, for his treasonable practices and designs, occasioned a sudden insurrection of his adherents, of whom a very small number had any pretensions to land under the confirming law: that a few days before this arrest, Col. Balliot, one of the commissioners, had gone home to his family: that the subscriber, another of the commissioners, having personally, in sight of the people, and with arms in his hands, assisted in securing Franklin and preventing any attempt to rescue him, and thus rendered himself obnoxious to the resentment and sudden vengeance of his partisans, was advised to retire to some secure place until their heat should subside:

* * that Col. William Montgomery, the other commissioner, seeing the storm gathering, immediately after Franklin was taken, had left the country to go home: * * that, the commissioners having thus separated, never again assembled, the time limited for the presentation of the Connecticut claims expiring so soon after as the 28th of November following; * * that, since this event (referring to his own abduction), the county has remained in perfect quiet, the laws having as free and complete operation as in any other county." Then, arguing against the repeal of the act (his paper is written 27th February, 1790): "That the people rely on the magnanimity and good faith of the State, for the execution of the grants made to them by the confirming law: that in this expectation their industry is manifestly increased, they have begun to build more comfortable houses, to erect barns, and to extend the improvements on their lands: that a repeal of the law would check this rising industry, stop further improvements, revive ancient jealousies and animosities, and, perhaps, destroy the peace of the country. But, to say nothing of the attempt, as a breach of public faith, it may be worth while to inquire, 'whether such repeal be in its nature possible!'" He goes on to treat the act as a "*contract*," or "*treaty of peace*."

The Landholders, however, were not without power in the Assembly. Using the conduct of the people as a cause or pretext, the act was *suspended* on the 29th of March, 1788.

Act Repealed.—The seal to this final act was prepared by the suspension act, through no fault, be it remembered, on the part of the Connecticut claimants. The cross purposes that had arisen among the people themselves and the clamor of the landholders, brought the pressure that resulted in its repeal, April 1, 1790. This act of crowning bad faith was strongly resisted by many leading men of Pennsyl-

vania, and among others some of the most noted lawyers of Philadelphia. Col. Jenkins' anxious, prophetic question had, indeed, at last been answered. Still the people went on quietly and hopefully. Although the law was repealed, by it Pennsylvania had distinctly recognized their rights in the case, and they settled in the conviction that somehow, at some time, their titles would be secured, and justice be done. The Susquehanna Company proceeded actively with their operations. What is now Bradford county was at once laid out in townships—not continuous with any municipal subdivision of the State. By the year 1795, it is said that what is now the entire territory of the county was covered with the "claims" of these grantees, and at the same time by "warrants" from Pennsylvania on top of them.

The Intrusion Law.—April 17, 1795, a statute was passed enacting penalties and punishment against any person taking possession, or intruding upon lands within the limits of Northampton, Northumberland or Luzerne counties, except by right obtained from the Commonwealth.

Section 6 excepts any claims of persons claiming under "the confirming act" of 28th March, 1787, etc. The exception took "the seventeen townships" out of the effect of the act.

Under this act John Franklin and John Jenkins, *et al.*, were indicted at August sessions, 1801, in Luzerne county, and a special verdict found against them. It was removed by *certiorari* into the Supreme Court. There the act was held constitutional, but the defendants were discharged on other grounds. *Commonwealth vs. Franklin et al.*, 4 Dallas, 255, 316. (The arguments of counsel as reported here are worthy of attention).

It was held under this act "that the contract in this case (for the sale of lands) is illegal, being founded on a breach of the law, and, of consequence, a void contract." *Mitchell vs. Smith*, 1 Binney, 110.

This act is known as the "Intrusion Law," and has been subjected to much harsh criticism.

At length on the 21st April, 1795, the case of *Vanhook's Lessee vs. Dorrance*, 2 Dallas, 307, came on to be tried in the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania District. It was ejectment for a little tract of about twelve acres. Selected as a test, the plaintiff naturally brought it on the best title which could be produced. Jared Ingersoll, John D. Sergeant and William Tilghman appeared for the plaintiffs. William Rawle, William Lewis and Joseph Thomas appeared for the defendants.

There was the fullest latitude in the testimony. All the charters and deeds, hereinbefore referred to, were put in evidence. The surveys and possessions of the tract in controversy were given. Col. Dennison, for the defendant, detailed his entry upon the lot in 1770, and the incidents of the first Pennamite war. William Gallop gave in evidence an account of "the massacre." Col. Pickering narrated the events of the second Pennamite war, and of the reception of the Confirming Act. Robert Morris stated how, while a member of the Assembly in 1786—87, he, at first, was in favor of calling out the militia to expel the Yankees, but became an advocate for the act. The resolves of Connecticut—the records of the Susquehanna Com-

pany—Smollett's History—acts of Congress—the conduct of Patterson's and Armstrong's troops—Col. John Henry Lydius' deposition as to the execution of the famous Indian deed of 11th July, 1754 (Mr. Tilghman hands this deed to court and jury, to show its suspicious face), were all put in evidence.

It was such a case as had never been tried in Europe or America.

It sufficiently appeared that the defendant had the earliest and a continued possession. The plaintiff claimed under a "warrant of survey," executed 15th March, 1771.

Judge Patterson gave the jury binding instructions, and made short work of the Connecticut title.

1. "The title under Connecticut is of no avail, because the land in controversy is ex-territorial; it does not lie within the charter bounds of Connecticut, but within the charter bounds of Pennsylvania. The charter of Connecticut does not cover or spread over the lands in question. Of course, no title can be derived from Connecticut."

The declaration that the land "does not lie within the charter bounds of Connecticut" is here, for the first time in the history of the controversy, judicially made. This was not decided by the court at Trenton—their decree was only that, *at the date of it*, the "jurisdiction" and "pre-emption" was in Pennsylvania against Connecticut. This conclusion may have grown out of acts of "dereliction" or "estoppel," since the *date of charter*, as well as out of a question of original "charter bounds."

Nor did it follow that "*of course*," no title could be derived from Connecticut." The judge does not advert to the facts from which the court at Trenton made the distinction between "jurisdiction" and "private right of soil"—that the defendant's title had been created under *another sovereign actually exercising jurisdiction*—that the jurisdiction had been recognized by the United States in various ways, notably by accepting the troops from Wyoming, the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment, as part of the Continental line—by accepting, absolutely, the cession of western territory from Connecticut under the same title the defendant held—that (by sufferance or otherwise) Pennsylvania had permitted the *de facto* government of Connecticut to be maintained at the *situs* of the land in dispute—and that in the origin and progress of the whole business there were such circumstances as *might give* the defendant title, independent of the will of Pennsylvania, previous to the 30th December, 1782.

2. The "Indian deed" was summarily dismissed as one "under which the Connecticut settlers derive no title."

3. As to the title under the Confirming Act of 1787.

An act calling upon an individual to surrender or sacrifice his whole property for the good of community, without receiving a recompense in value, would be "a monster in legislation, and shock all mankind. The Legislature, therefore, had no authority to make an act divesting one citizen of his freehold, and vesting it in another, *without a just compensation*." * *

"The next step in the line of progression is whether the Legislature had authority to make an act divesting one citizen of his freehold and vesting it in another, even *with compensation*."

"The existence of such power is necessary; * * and if this be the case, it can not be lodged anywhere with so much safety as with the Legislature."

Such a case of necessity, and judging too of the compensation, can never occur in any nation; * * even upon full indemnification, unless that *indemnification be ascertained in the manner which I shall mention*. * * Here the legislation must stop; * * they can not constitutionally determine upon the amount of compensation, or the value of the land."

That can only be done—"by the parties"—"by commissioners mutually chosen by the parties"—or, "by the intervention of a jury."

By the act, the Pennsylvania claimants are to present their claims to the "Board of Property," who are—

1. To judge of the validity of their claims.

2. To ascertain, by the aid of commissioners, *appointed by the Legislature*, the quality and value of the land.

3. To judge of the *quantity of vacant land* to be granted as an equivalent.

"This is not the constitutional line of procedure. * * By the act, the equivalent is to be land. No just compensation can be made, except *in money*."

"It is contended that the Legislature must judge of the necessity of interposing their despotic authority. Be it so. Did there exist also a State necessity that the Legislature, or person solely appointed by them, must admeasure the compensation, or value of the lands seized and taken, and the validity of the title thereto? Did a third State necessity exist, that the proprietor must take land by way of equivalent for his land? And did a fourth State necessity exist that the value of this land-equivalent must be adjusted by the Board of Property, without the consent of the party, or the interference of a jury? Alas! how necessity begets necessity. * * 'Omnipotence in legislation is despotism.' In short, gentlemen, the Confirming Act is void; it never had constitutional existence; it is a dead letter, and of no more virtue or avail than if it had never been made."

In its application to the exact facts of the case of *Vanhorne vs. Dorrance*, this exposition is undoubtedly correct. The act applied to this state of facts was unconstitutional for the reason stated. But at the time the confirming law was passed, *the State was proprietor* of a large portion of the lands which the settlers held. The State had the power and right to give away her vacant lands (vacant as to her titles), and it is the better opinion that this law was binding on the Legislature in favor of an "actual settler, before the decree of Trenton," for whose land, at the date of the act, there had been issued no Pennsylvania title. In that respect, the confirming law was *not* "of no more avail than if it had never been made." Mr. Rawle, in his dissentient, goes further, and says: "But in no instance can the power of repealing laws affect their obligations while in force, and, consequently, if the effect of the law while in force is *permanent and perpetual upon the subjects to which it relates*, a repeal, although it may *destroy the law*, can not *diminish the effect* it has already produced."

Judge Patterson proceeds to the mode of executing the law: "The estate of the Pennsylvania claimants was not divested on the passing of the act; it was not divested on presenting the claim on the part of the Connecticut settlers."

"*The intention* of the Legislature was to vest in Connecticut claimants, of a particular description, *a perfect estate* to certain lands in the county of Luzerne; but then it was *upon condition*," which, of course, must be complied with.

"If the Legislature had authority to make the confirming act, they had also the authority to suspend it. * * Of course, there is an end of the business. The parties are placed on their original ground—they are restored to their pristine situation."

This would not be accurate as to the class of Connecticut settlers just referred to. As to them, the grant by the act was a good one—for a sufficient consideration recited in the act—they had a right of title, which a subsequent Legislature could not defeat. "*The intention*" the judge refers to had been executed, irrevocably, as to them.

Judge Patterson did not regard the repealing act of April 1, 1790, bad, either as "an *ex post facto* law," or as "a law impairing the obligation of a contract." Yet he says, himself: "If the property to the lands in question had been vested in the State of Pennsylvania, then the Legislature would have had the liberty and right of disposing of or granting them to whom they pleased, at any time, and in any manner."

There were large quantities of such lands held by Connecticut settlers. Surely, as to such, the repealing law was "*ex post facto*," and "impaired the obligation of a contract," and as such, was contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Patterson closes pungently:

1. The confirming act is unconstitutional and void. It was invalid from the begin-

ning, had no life or operation, and is in precisely the same state as if it had not been made. If so, the plaintiff's title remains in full force.

2. If the confirming act is constitutional, the conditions of it have not been performed, and, therefore, the estate continues in the plaintiff.

3. The confirming act has been suspended; and

4. Repealed.

All of which was perfectly true in its application to the facts of the case, and the verdict was properly for the plaintiffs.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and stricken from the dockets without trial.

It was said Vanhorne fled the country, and process could not be served on him, and that Dorrance's attorney, Thomas, disappeared mysteriously with the papers in the case. Hence, but little or no results came of the case. It opened the courts whose records were soon burdened with cases where the Pennsylvania claimants hoped to gain possession of the disputed lands and rid the State of the burden of compensation; and while many actions were brought in eight years, there was the barren results of this one being partly tried.

Compromise Act of 1799.—This was the beginning of the end. The law was passed April 4, 1799, "offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants of certain lands within the *seventeen townships* in the county of Luzerne." The law fixes the status of the conflicting claimants, and appoints Isaac Wheelan, of Chester county; Thomas Boude, of Lancaster county, and Gen. William Irvine, of Cumberland county, commissioners to examine all questions concerning claims to land in the seventeen townships, and divide the claims into four classes to be known as, first, second, third and fourth class, and for paying damages according to the respective classes. The act is long and directory, and was intended as one of mediation on the part of the State between the conflicting claimants.

The Pennsylvania claimants, refusing or neglecting to execute releases, were to be paid in land or money. The Connecticut claimants, with the memory of the repeal of the "Confirming Act" fresh in their minds, were little disposed to act or take the benefit of this law.

April 6, 1802, an act was passed requiring the commissioners to survey, value and certify the whole of each tract claimed by Connecticut people, and turned the Pennsylvania claimant, who had not released, over to the mercy of a jury to award his compensation.

In 1805, the Westmoreland county records were authorized to be deposited with the recorder of deeds in Luzerne county, and certified copies made evidence.

April 9, 1807, Pennsylvania claimants, under title previous to the "Confirming Act," were permitted to release, and the commissioner in examining Connecticut claims "shall not require the same lands to have been occupied prior to the decree of Trenton, but the same lands to the several applicants certify, if under the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna Company, at any time they should otherwise thereto be entitled." This commission was abolished March 28, 1808.

These laws were executed with intelligence and fidelity. By October 20, 1802, about one thousand Connecticut claimants had exhibited their titles. All the lines in the seventeen townships had been again

surveyed, and certificates issued to the holders. These certificates were conclusive between Connecticut claimants, but did not conclude a Pennsylvania claimant.

Of the compromise act of 1799, in the case of *Barney vs. Sutton, 2 Watts, 36 Scott*, President Judge of the Luzerne Common Pleas Court, sums up the whole thus: "At last the Legislature adopted the expedient of acting as mediators between the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania claimants, for the purpose of putting a final end to the controversy. The act was strictly the act of mediation. It proposed terms of settlement and compromise to the parties, and the controversy was finally happily settled. The judge then gives the following as pertinent history of the long-drawn-out contention:

At the commencement of the Revolution, settlements had been effected in most, if not all, of the seventeen townships, and, in many of them, extensive improvements had been made. The settlers were a hardy, intelligent, brave, and patriotic people. During the revolutionary struggle, neither the sufferings and privations which they endured, nor the menace of the executive authority of Pennsylvania, could drive them from their settlements; nor could the offers of British gold tempt them to abandon their country, or the common cause of liberty and independence in which they were engaged. They had become so numerous that they furnished nearly one thousand men for the regular service. They did still more. They sustained, single-handed, for more than three years, a frontier war, during the most gloomy period of the Revolution, and successfully repelled an enemy, "whose known mode of warfare spared neither age, nor sex, nor condition." On the 3d of July, 1778, they were attacked by a numerous body of Indians, British, and Tories, and in one disastrous battle, nearly the whole settlement were reduced to widowhood and orphanage.

The feeble remains which escaped soon mustered, and returned to the settlement, and, until the close of the war, presented a barrier to the incursions of the savage foe.

This is a mere skeleton of the early history of this settlement. It would require a volume to fill it up. But enough has been noticed to satisfy any one, not blinded by interest or prejudice, of the equitable claims of these people. They came into possession under color of title—such a title, too, as they honestly believed to be good, and in which they were induced to confide, by a government claiming jurisdiction over the territory. Was this circumstance nothing as a ground of equity? Were the improvements and possession of the country nothing? Were the sacrifices, and sufferings, and privations of the people, in defense of the country, and in the common cause, nothing? Are such a people to be considered outlaws? To this last question, I adopt the answer of the late chief justice, in the case of *Satterlee vs. Matthewson*: "God forbid! they are not to be so considered." Considerations like these have uniformly been regarded as sufficient in Pennsylvania to ground an equity. The principle has been carried further. Our statute books, and the decisions of our courts, furnish numerous instances where like considerations have been deemed sufficient grounds of equity in favor of those who had taken possession of lands, without title or color of title, and in favor of those who had taken possession in violation of the positive enactments of the Legislature; as in the case of lands not purchased of the Indians.

"*Half-Share Men.*"—An act of the Assembly, March 11, 1800, repealed the general act for the limitation of actions to be brought under the act of March 26, 1785, within the seventeen townships, or in any case where title is claimed under the Susquehanna Company.

April 6, 1802, an act was passed by the Legislature which the court in the case of *Irish vs. Scovel, 6 Binn, 57*, fully explains, when it says: "the manifest object of this act appears to have been to continue the kindness which had been extended to the seventeen townships, *but to cut up by the roots the title of Connecticut in all other parts.*"

And it thoroughly accomplished its purpose, but was attended with some unfortunate circumstances, but of these it is necessary here to notice only such as were enacted within Bradford county. The "half-



Rev. Saml. F. Colr M.D.

share" men were often called the "Wild Yankees"—they realized that they were being ruthlessly outlawed, and Col. John Franklin, the Satterlees, Kingsburys and Spaldings were their friends, and in some respects their leaders. Acts of bloody violence were committed. Col. Arthur Erwin, an extensive land owner in the north part of the county, was shot dead while sitting in the door of Mr. McDuffie, of Athens; the Rev. Thomas Smiley, at that time living eight or ten miles up the Towanda creek, while acting as an assistant agent under the "Intrusion Law," was tarred and feathered. Col. Abraham Horn had been appointed by the Pennsylvania landholders to put the "Intrusion Law" in force, and at once entered upon his duties. In June, 1801, he came into Bradford county, but, apprehending danger from the violent oppression of the people, he stopped at Asylum. Rev. Thomas Smiley had written to the agent that nearly all the forty settlers on Towanda creek would renounce their Connecticut titles, and purchase of the Pennsylvania claimants. A conference was held at Asylum. Mr. Smiley was commissioned a deputy agent, and furnished with the necessary papers. July 7th, he obtained the signature of nearly forty to their relinquishments and submissions, and started for Asylum. A meeting was held, and the "Wild Yankees" determined that the business must be stopped. About twenty men from Sugar Creek, Ulster and Sheshequin, armed and disguised, started in pursuit. Mr. Smiley, hearing the arrangements of the conspirators, went down to Joshua Wythe's, near Monroeton, where he remained until dark, and then stopped for the night at Jacob Grantee's. The parties followed him and broke into the room where he was sleeping, captured his papers, burned them, and led him down to the creek, tarred and feathered him, and the leader giving him a kick told him to "go." John Murphy, David Campbell, Jacob Irvine, Ebenezer Shaw, Stephen Ballard and Benjamin Griffin were presented to the grand jury for this, but no bill was found.

Gov. Hoyt concludes with the following propositions:

1. In the form of Law, Connecticut, with a title regular on its face, failed justly.
2. In the form of Equity the Connecticut settlers, without other title than the *possessio pedis*, prevailed rightly.

This is the condensed story of the "Seventeen Townships," the "Connecticut Claims"—the "First and Second Pennamite and Yankee Wars," as well as the story of the settlement of northern Pennsylvania and the unequalled bravery, patience and endurance of our distinguished forefathers. A chapter of deep interest to every student of American history; the central individual figure in it all was Col. John Franklin, the representative of Connecticut. To this day men, in considering it, are liable to confuse the two and only questions in it all into one question, and thereby bias their own otherwise better judgments. These questions should have been kept distinct, namely *right of jurisdiction* and the *right of soil*, and in this light would, have been easily settled. The actual settlers cared nothing as to the jurisdiction over them, and it must be conceded that on both sides purchasers bought good titles, that is, the individual acted in good faith, and the authorities on each side had good color of authority to dispose

of the soil. In this view the judicial question for the courts should have been simply one of priority of claim, regardless of which faction either party belonged to or claimed under. When the Trenton decree was promulgated, it was the plain duty of Pennsylvania to have promptly accepted that as a settlement of all questions in her favor of jurisdiction, and at once recognized every title of the Connecticut claimants, and this would have incorporated the Colony as good and loyal citizens of the State, and have ended forever all dispute or bad blood. The State erred in making itself a partisan in the question of soil, a mere agent or attorney, intent upon land-grabbing in behalf of its clients, regardless of all questions of equity or even justice, and it proceeded in a long course of evictions that were not only unjust, but utterly cruel. As seen above, in the end the State had to become mediator; the very thing it should have done at first. It did this only when Connecticut ceased to trifle with the question, and set about in earnest a bold defense of its long-suffering people. After the thing had ran on a hundred years or more, and the people had suffered an unbroken stream of wrongs to which they had been led by the promises of Connecticut, then it roused up and boldly said to its colonists, if you can get justice in no other way than by forming yourselves into a new and separate State, we will back you even to the bloody issue. This action of Connecticut brought here Ethan Allen and his followers, flushed with his successes in Vermont, and it is estimated that by the time of the mediatory act of Pennsylvania, 1799, was passed, there were ten thousand people in the valley, ready to carve out with their sharp swords the new State, that these men, made desperate, could have defended against the world. Many of the ablest and purest men of the State were now taking sides with the Connecticut claimants, and happily the authorities saw the gathering cloud and promptly, though now impossible of fairness and equity, took the only step it could take, and the end came.

CHAPTER IX.

GLEANINGS OF THE EARLY TIMES.

WHAT THE FIRST NEWSPAPER TELLS US—THE BRADFORD GAZETTE—MUCH REAL EARLY HISTORY GLEANED—SPARSE IN EDITORIALS, BUT RICH IN HISTORY—EVERY ITEM INTERESTING—ETC.

THE *Bradford Gazette* was the first paper published in the county, by Thomas Simpson. Vol. 1, No. 5 of that paper, is the first whole paper that I found. Small parts of the other preceding numbers were in the bound volume, but so little remained that nothing could be gleaned from them. I examined the old volume through the kindness of Dallas J. Sweet, of Towanda. It is dated Towanda,

Tuesday, September 7, 1813. A four-column folio, and rates \$2 a year. In the "proposal" of publication, the proprietor, among other things, says :

The necessity of a weekly publication in this county being sufficiently obvious, it is presumed there will be no impediment to the general patronage of this paper, when the public are fully assured that its object is not discussion and domestic animosity, but the acceleration of local business; diffusion of national intelligence, and all those extra matters which are generally comprehended within the limited view of a newspaper—the amusement and benefit of our subscribers. Situated as the United States are, it is impossible that any man who interests himself in the affairs of his country should be impartial between its two great political sects. He who pretends to be impartial is no more than a pretender. The *Editor* is a *republican*, and his paper will bear that character in the editorial department, but its pages will be free at all times to well-written communications of whatever political nature.

It may be well enough to exclaim that when the editor announces that he is "a republican," that he means he was what we now call a Jeffersonian Democrat. The two parties then were Republican and Federalist, then came Democrat and Whig, and now Democrat and Republican is the order of designation. These are the changes in name of the two leading parties of the country. A prominent notice in the *Gazette* is that "all letters to the editor must be post-paid to be attended to." The first page is made up of three columns of "foreign news," dated May 6. From May to September would be a long time to wait for news now-a-days. Advertisements on this page are two by the editor—"All Kinds of Printing," and "Blanks of Every Description." Andrew Irwin offers for sale a quantity of "Soal and Upper Leather," and also "Fresh Goods," by Spalding & Comp; and all indebted to Harry Spalding & Co., to pay up or be sued; the last one is by William Means, "Oats Wanted." The second page is made of extracts, and among others is a long biography of Capt. James Lawrence. This was, it seems, cut in two and marked "to be continued." The third page contains other long extracts, but in the way of original matter, under date of Tuesday, August 31, gives the proceedings of a "Republican meeting held at the house of Mr. Means, in Towanda, August 18, 1813; Guy Wells, Esq., was appointed chairman, and A. C. Stuart, Esq., secretary. *Resolved*, that delegates from each township, of that part of Bradford county which formerly belonged to Luzerne, be appointed to meet the delegates from Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, at the house of Cyrus Avery, at Tunkhannock, on Monday, the 20th of September: Jesse Ross, of Rush; Guy Wells, of Wyalusing; George Scott, of Wysox; Burr Ridgway, of Towanda; Seeley Crofut, of Canton, and Chester Gridley, of Orwell, were appointed. Two from each township in the county were appointed as a "Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence," as follows: Chester Gridley, Lemuel Streeter, for Orwell; Jesse Ross, Jesse Hancock, for Rush; Guy Wells, Jonathan Terry, for Wyalusing; George Scott, Moses Coolbaugh, for Wysox; Burr Ridgway, William Means, for Towanda; Seeley Crofut, Noah Wilson, for Canton; Samuel Satterlee, Ephraim Gerould, for Smithfield; John McKean, Howard Spalding, for Burlington; Henry Wells, John Saltmarsh, for Athens; John Cummings, Samuel Edsell, for Wells; William Furman, David Haswell, for Columbia; James

Harkness, Isaac Cooley, for Murraysfield; and Samuel Gore and Abraham Menier, for Ulster. A vote was then taken, and Burr Ridgway nominated for county commissioner, and Jonathan Stevens, Henry Welles and Moses Coolbaugh, for auditors. In another column is a "Proclamation" of Abner C. Rockwell, sheriff, dated September 2, 1813, giving notice of the approaching election, and the places of voting, as the law required; for two members from Lycoming county, and that part of Bradford formerly belonging to Lycoming, in the Legislature; one for county commissioner; three for auditor; two to represent Luzerne, Susquehanna, and that part of Bradford formerly belonging to Luzerne, in the Legislature, and one inspector of elections in each township. The places of voting were: At the house of Erastus Lomis, Athens, for Athens and Ulster; Smithfield, at the house of John Cummings; Burlington, at the house of Mary Goddard; Canton, at the house of Henry Mercur; Towanda, at the house of William Means; Wysox, at the house of William Keeler; Orwell, at the house formerly occupied by Capt. Josiah Grant; Wyalusing, at the house of Justus Gaylord. Then follows the professional card of Dr. James Grant. The fourth page opens with the spring and fall poets' corner, giving two short effusions, one on "*To-morrow*," and the other, "*The Sabbath*;" some correspondence between the British General, Proctor, and Gen. Harrison, referring to the then recent battle of "Raisin," and it is stated "before Gen. Harrison knew of the massacre of the Americans." Then come the other advertisements of this issue: "A Set of Blacksmith Tools," by William Keeler, Towanda; "Tincher Wanted," Samuel C. Hall, Cecil, Md.; "Notice," by Obadiah Gore and Simon Kinney, adms. of the estate of Isaac Cash, late of Ulster township; "Notice," by Charles F. Welles, prothonotary; "To debtors and creditors," by Obadiah Gore and Simon Kinney, administrators; "Wanted at this office, an apprentice," by the editor; "Wanted—good butter," by William Means; "For sale a new and Fashionable Riding Chair," by Ebenezer R. Gregory; "Wanted," at the printing office, "twenty or thirty weight of tallow;" "Boot & Shoemaking, wanted a good man to open a shop in Towanda," by several leading citizens; "Tailor," Jesse Woodruff. Then follows a long "Notice to Millers," by Oliver Evans, in which he notifies all using his mill patents to come forward and pay for the said use.

This is a bird's eye view of the *Bradford Gazette*, as well as a similar sight of the county in business and politics. True, it is only one side ("Republican") of politics, and no doubt in looking at the next succeeding numbers there will be found accounts of the meetings and nominations of the other side—the Federalists. Men were quite as much interested in politics then as now.

The next issue of the *Gazette* has on the first page three columns more of the biography of Capt. James Lawrence, and at the foot is this: "Concluded next week." Page 2 is filled with foreign news, of date, June 10; clippings from foreign papers. This issue gives the proceedings of a county convention of the "Federal Republicans." It was a delegate convention, and met at the house of Harry Spalding.

in Towanda township, Wednesday, September 8, 1813, "to take into consideration and agree on the most suitable characters for Commissioner and Auditors to be supported at the next General Election." Ralph Martain, chairman, and J. F. Satterlee, secretary. "It was voted that Col. Joseph Kingsbury be a suitable candidate for County Commissioner." And Col. Aden Stephens, Russell Fowler and Perly Coburn were nominated for auditors. A corresponding committee of two from each township was selected, as follows: Dr. Thomas Huston and John F. Satterlee, Athens; Samuel Campbell and John Harkness, Smithfield; Ezra Long and Levi Soper, Burlington; Jared Holcomb, Esq., and George Kinney, Ulster; Abner C. Rockwell and Noah Spalding, Towanda; Hugh Holcomb and William P. Spalding, Canton; William F. Dinniger and William Allen, Wysox; Ebenezer Lewis and Daniel Brown, Wyalusing; Josiah Bosworth and Col. Theron Darling, Orwell; and Benajah Bostwick and William Bradshaw, Rush. In this paper appears the rather flowing advertisement of the "Boot & Shoe Factory" of Henry Harris. This was the quick response to the call for a shoemaker in the preceding week's paper. It paid in those days to advertise, it seems. But on reading the "ad.," it is discovered that the bold Henry Harris is not of Towanda, or Bradford county, but of Williamsport; and he gives elaborate directions how to send your measure for footgear. As it may sound a little curious to this generation, his instructions are given: "Take a strip of paper one inch broad, the length you want the boot—then measure round the calf, over pantaloons and stocking—then round the heel and instep, the thickness of the foot round the instep—then the exact length of the foot; cutting a notch for calf, heel and instep and length of the foot—also, mark each notch and take the exact size," etc. In the next column is a notice of a meeting of "Democratic Republicans" to nominate a candidate for auditor in the stead of Henry Welles, who had been placed on the ticket for member of the assembly. The old style / makes a person inclined to read the paper as though he were tongue-tied every time it occurs. This issue contains the first announcement of a marriage: Thomas Overton, Esq., of Sheshequin, to Miss Mary Tracy, "of this town." Ceremony by Burr Ridgway. Another notice is by Theron Darling, lieutenant colonel, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, P. M., to the officers and men to meet at the house of Joshua Moger, "Wysox." This is followed by a notice by Richard Benjamin, executor of the estate of Amos Bennett. Then comes a list of letters, Ebenezer B. Gregory, postmaster, Towanda, as follows: *County of Bradford*—Isaac Allen, Absalom Carr; *Towanda*—Ethan Baldwin, Samuel Cranmer, Isaac Ellsworth, William French, Sally Kent, Eliphalet Mason, Esq., Silas Scovel; *Canton*—David Way; *Orwell*—Nancy Darling; *Wysox*—Jacob Strickland. It will be understood from this notice that the mail for the entire county came to Towanda. When we reflect on the number of postoffices now in the county, the change will be strongly marked indeed.

The next issue of the *Gazette* is dated September 21, and contains the conclusion of Lawrence's biography. On the third page is a notice of the "*Celebration of the National Fast*," by "the friends of American

Liberty and Independence," in the township of Burlington, September 9, "in the meeting-house contiguous to Nathaniel Ballard's." The account says: "An appropriate and patriotic discourse was delivered by Rev. John M'Keen." In this paper is a notice by Eli Parsons, "Adm'r of William Johnson's estate." Then follows a notice dated, "Jail at Towanda," by Constant Williams, stating that he has applied to the judges "for the benefit of the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors." The poor man was imprisoned for debt. Abner C. Rockwell, sheriff, offers "\$30 reward" for John Shrader, Jr., "of dark complexion, black curly hair, dark eyes, speaks broad English, and the German tongue, about six feet high, who made his escape from the jail of Bradford on the evening of the 13th inst." He does not inform us what the man was in jail for. The next issue has a notice of a farm for sale, by Orr Scovell. It is described as lying on Towanda creek, 190 acres, within a mile and a half of Towanda. Another notice, by the same man, of a "paire of 2 yr. old steers, that broke into the inclosure of the subscriber." The next is by Joel Stevens and Elisha Rich, administrators of Gustavus Ellsworth, deceased. The issue, dated October 5, has a notice by A. V. Mathews, "Wanted, a good steady laborer." Ebenezer Gregory "forbids any person cutting timber" on the land in Towanda, he had contracted for with the town proprietors, John Shepherd and Benjamin Durrance; Lieut. Col. Samuel Satterlee gives notice to the officers and men of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, that the battalion commanded by Samuel McKean will meet at the house of William Furnan, in Columbia township, and the second battalion, commanded by Maj. Abraham Snell, are to meet at the house of Abner Murry, Athens; Justus Gaylord and William Myer, commissioners, give to all persons who have subscribed toward the public buildings of the county notice to pay up, and that they will receive proposals for 300 perches of stone for building the jail. The paper of October 12th, publishes on the first page the "official account of the capture of the British fleet on Lake Erie, by the American fleet under Commodore Perry." This celebrated naval battle was fought September 10, 1813. In the *Gazette* of October 12, appears an advertisement by Commissioners Justus Gaylord and William Myer, calling for contracts for materials to be used in constructing "a court house and gaol, as follows: 6,763 ft. square timber; 7,184 ft. scantling; 8,860 ft. white oak plank; 200 ft. cherry plank; 500, clear white pine; 5,000 ft. 1½ inch white pine boards; 50,000 ft. boards for ceiling; 4,500 ft. 1½ yellow pine flooring; 6,500, siding; 13,000 shingles; 10,000 brick, and 200 bu. lime." And again, they notify all who have subscribed toward public buildings to pay up. Then comes David Pratt with "Look Here," notifying those who owe him for "clothing" to promptly settle for the same. The next issue, October 17, contains the official returns of the election in the county. Burr Ridgway, Democrat, was elected over J. Kingsbury, Federal, county commissioner, by a majority of 108, in a total vote in the county of 622; 365 for Ridgway, and 257 for his opponent. The lowest majority given the Democratic candidates for auditors over their Federal opponents was 105. The vote in the respective townships between

the two parties was as follows—the first number being Democratic: Athens, 61—73; Cliffsburg, 73—10; Burlington, 49—8; Canton, 35—24; Towanda, 47—37; Wysox, 34—18; Orwell, 27—27; Wyalusing, 39—40. The three auditors elected were Clement Paine, Moses Coolbaugh and Jonathan Stevens. The elected assemblymen for the Lycoming section of Bradford county were John Forster and Henry Welles, Democrats; to the assembly from the Luzerne section of Bradford county, Jabez Hyde, Jr., and Joseph Pruner, Democrats. As a foot note to the election returns, the editor says:

It is presumed it will not be amiss to say there has not been a single word of slander or abuse on either side in the county.

The importance attaching to this quoted paragraph comes from three sources: First, it indicates a decent circumspection on the part of the respective candidates and voters; second, the only paper in the county was Democratic, and had no organ to reply to it; third, it was the first line or paragraph of editorial that ever appeared in the paper, either general or local. The style of papers in that day differed much from those of the present. Then the first page had a few "ads.," and was all "foreign news," about a month old, the remainder of the paper being clippings from other papers—long articles on religious, war or political subjects. The issue now under consideration has a "Communicated" of over two columns—a circular letter of the Chemung Baptist Association.

The editor of the first paper, or of any country paper for that matter, hardly reflects on the very important position he fills, especially with reference to the rising generation—the children in the farm-houses, where the county paper is an institution. As a farmer boy, the writer of these lines has fastened on his mind distinctly the numbers of the paper that he first read. He had been going to the country log school-house and the Sunday-school; had been supplied with some of the moral fictions about good children, and had surreptitiously read "Alonzo and Melissa," but rather liked better "Daniel and the Lions," or, "Jonah and the Whale;" and from these would turn with some interest to the weekly arrival of the paper from the county town. The "cuts" and "ads.," were first read, and as implicitly believed as "Alonzo and Melissa," and the other stories he had been devouring. He was forcibly struck with the character enigmas attached to the advertisements, as 7—1f, 9—2t, or 10—3, 9tf, and other puzzles of this kind. What did they mean? He made inquiry of all the family, but was none the wiser therefor. After reading the big type "ads.," he would turn to the "Poets' Corner"—first column on the fourth page always. He hardly ever understood what it was saying, but the short lines made it easy reading, comparatively. From here he would scan over the paper for very short articles, leaded articles, with very short paragraphs, but it was a long time before he had the courage to read a long article, set solid, with few paragraph breaks in it. A boy, though possessed of telescopic eyes, like the eagle, will almost jab his nose against anything he is much interested in looking at. Therefore very large display type does not make so good an impression on his mind as the medium-sized letter. But in time the boy will come to read the paper

carefully all through, and implicitly believe every word. A child's capacity to believe is very large, and is only gradually worn away to a respectable degree of doubting by repeated experiences. In time, the boy, who had finally become so deeply imbued with the excellencies and greatness of the county paper, reached the acme of his ambition, and owned a country paper, and was called upon to do at times about everything in the office. He plunged in with all the faith, hope and wild ambition of earliest manhood, to set the world aright—settle all these questions that the earth's great men had so criminally neglected. He read over and over the proofs of his own articles; re-read them when the damp first impression was struck off, and held his breath to witness the shock that would now come to our little universe. His amazement that people did not stop him on the street, rush up in crowds to his *sanctum sanctorum* (one corner of the imposing-stone), to talk about his editorials, was mitigated somewhat by a visit from the fellow who wanted to whip the editor. He rapidly ran the rounds of a new country editor's experiences: would lose faith in mankind, but eventually lost much of his own faith in himself. Whether he was a success in teaching mankind or not, was a question; but one thing remains a fact—the world taught the young man a great deal. He had been to the log school, the academy and to college, but at last realized that the days of education commenced when he entered the printing office. The country newspaper is the best school in the world, at least for the youth who performs the rounds in it from roller-boy to editor-in-chief, and all the intermediates of compositor, job man, pressman, mailman, general business manager, writing "ads.," and then setting them up; solicitor, paymaster, purchasing agent, fighting editor, his own lawyer in damage suits; clean the office, keep the files, read the exchanges, and placate a howling mob occasionally at the front door. If I had a boy and there was any promise in him, and I was given the free choice of the rounds in a country printing-office and a course through Oxford for him, I would by far prefer the former. The printing-office turns out no learned ignorance never. The schools and colleges do—a swollen stream that runs on forever. I have heard many a "tramp printer" (that is the title he gives himself) criticise a "take" of some man's manuscript, perhaps a man noted for his learning, until it would make his cheeks tingle, could he hear this rough and unpretentious man's just remarks in reference to it. The war-times printer, especially, was a character—reckless and dissipated often—making short stays at each place, tramping hundreds of miles in the course of the year, and at all times either "broke" or drunk; his more steady-going brother always giving him a chance to "sub" on his case, and make a "stake," as he called it. But this is now all changed. The printer is beginning to have his home, and as a rule he is looking forward to some day having his own office.

The *Bradford Gazette*, of October 4, 1813, opens the first page with a five-line editorial, which is placed at the head of a long article by John Dickinson, an address to "the free electors and all candid citizens of Pennsylvania." A new advertisement is in this paper: a



Dimon Bostwick

notice by John Ballard, "not to trust my wife, Polly," because she "has left my bed and board." The inference is that John and Polly found marriage a failure. In the next column is a notice in the divorce case of Mary Pitcher *versus* Jonathan Pitcher. It seems that Mary and Jonathan were not as Jonathan and David. Phineas C. Morgan and John McClelland, of Columbia, as administrators of the estate of Nathaniel C. Morgan, give notice of settlement. October 26, David Ridgway gives notice that "his indentured boy named Henry Shoemaker," has run away. The lad was sixteen years old. John Robinson, Stephen C. King and Harry Spalding, of Towanda, publish notice of dissolution of partnership. John Northrup gives notice of mill-stones to sell. John M'Kean, administrator of the estate of Widow Jane M'Kean, gives notice of settlement. The paper dated November 16, 1813, appears with a new head. So momentous is this fact that Editor Simpson ventures upon the only real long editorial he had yet printed. The opening sentence says: "The unexpectedly liberal support bestowed on this paper, so early in its establishment, has induced the editor to present to his subscribers the new head which ornaments his fourteenth number. * * * While our

readers are admiring the taste and skill of the artist, let them not fail to remember that the emblems with which he has surrounded the AMERICAN EAGLE are not now as they have been for twenty years past—vain, gasconading and ridiculous fancies.—The AMERICAN EAGLE is no longer a web-footed fowl plucked by every passer by—but, as the artist indicates, his wing is indeed above the clouds, the lightning that he grasps his enemies have felt, and the radiance of his crest will at length be real." As editorial eagle-soaring, that is very fair indeed.

The editor gives notice that he wants a quantity of "square timber," and also that he has "blanks" at his office. In the next issue, 23d, Harry Spalding, treasurer, gives notice that he is required by the commissioners to make immediate collections on "all obligations and subscriptions." Walter Wheeler says a stray steer broke into his inclosure in Wysox; John Smith, of New Sheshequin, states that a three-year-old black and white bull had strayed to his place; Eli Parsons, of Smithfield, gives notice, as administrator of William Johnson's estate; H. Spalding wants to buy rags. The issue of December 7th, is filled with war news from France and Austria, and new "ads." as follows: William Means issues a short notice for customers to "pay up or give notes at once." Thomas Beebe gives notice that he has a supply of saddles, harness, portmanteaus, bridles, lines, shoes, etc.; George Scott wants a journeyman blacksmith; J. W. Alder, of Lewisburg Glass Works, wants wood—offers 67 cents for chopping; Ezra Rutty, of Towanda, gives notice as executor of Ezra Rutty, deceased; Samuel C. Hall, of Cecil, gives notice, "Timber Wanted." In the issue of December 21st, appears an elaborate advertisement by Benjamin Coolbaugh, of a valuable farm in Towanda township, for sale, six miles from Towanda, on the bank of the Susquehanna, adjoining the lands of William Coolbaugh on the north, Solomon Coal on the west, and Aaron Morris on the south—one hundred and twenty acres. A good hewed-log house, with four rooms "on a floor," and thirty-five

acres under fence and about fifty acres planted, inquire of Mr. Coolbaugh, "on Towanda creek, and near Mr. John Mints, innkeeper." Samuel E. Grier, collector of 21st District, gives notice to retailers of liquors. William Knapp has on hand, for sale, "good sole and upper leather shoes, boot-legs and harness leather." George Scott wants a journeyman blacksmith for a term of six months; Walter Whellar, of Wysox, says a stray steer came to his place. The paper of December 28th, gives President Madison's message in full. It had been delivered December 7th. These, too, were stirring times of war—sometimes called our second war for Independence from Great Britain. The new "ads." in this paper: Dawner Woodworth, of Tioga, warns the public against a note given by him to Ebenezer Bacon. He says: "I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law." Henry Wells, of Athens, offers for sale a quantity of clover seed; Lieut. Col. Samuel Satterlee gives notice to the Fifty-seventh Regiment to meet at the house of Capt. Ebenezer Kendall, in Burlington.

On January 4th—he forgot to mark up the new year, and so it is "January 4, 1813."—is given Gov. Simon Snyder's message in full. The opening sentence is replete with history: "Since the last session of the Legislature, events the most interesting have followed one another in rapid succession. Our sister States on the lakes and on the Atlantic have been invaded, and the Capitol of the Union menaced by hostile fleets and armies. I am happy and grateful to say that under Divine Providence the savage invaders have been repelled. A territory has been restored to the Union; our western fellow-citizens now sleep in safety and pursue without fear their lawful occupations. The hands dyed in innocent blood, which were uplifted to slay and scalp our fellow-citizens, are now raised to supplicate for mercy."

A second letter list is published, and this time the postmaster is Thomas Simpson, A. P. M. The following letters are advertised: Scovel Bailey, Sally Kent, Eliphalet Mason, 2 Hugh Johnson, Dr. Stephen Ballard, Nathaniel Allen, Esq., Octavius A. Holden, David Pratt, Hous Bentley, Jacob Strickland, Silas Barton, Esq., Ebenezer Bixby, Stephen Flower, Charles Thompson, Jeremiah Smith, Peter Bright, Elijah Sturdevant, Samuel Rockwell, Elias Vaughan. A post-script is added, as follows: "Persons wishing to forward letters by mail, must send them to the postoffice every Tuesday before 12 o'clock." Then comes a "\$10 Reward," by William Allen, constable, of Wysox, for John Strobe, who had made his escape; a sheriff's sale, by Abner C. Rockwell; a notice, by S. T. Barstow, librarian of the Wysox and Orwell Library, of the purchase of books, etc. This issue has two editorials. The first is set in display job type, and informs the patrons of the paper that they must pay up. "The editor flatters himself that there will be no necessity of his resorting to coercive measures to obtain just dues," etc. Then follows an account of a fracas near Terrytown. * * "We have only learnt the names Crocker and Turner; the quarrel ended thus unfortunately for them both—Crocker had or procured a loaded gun, which he discharged at the latter, who survived but a few days—not being acquainted with the facts, think it proper not to make any further statements." Suppose

a modern reporter should bring in that style of a report of a homicide to the managing editor! A notice is given "to purchasers of land of Charles Pleasants, through the agency of Thomas Overton," notifying them that their bonds and mortgages are now in the hands of John Morris, of Wellsburg.

The issue of January 18, 1814, is filled with war news, clipped from exchanges; long communications on the conduct of the war, and complaints of the failures of the commanders of the army. An article from the *Albany Argus* is headed, "Disastrous and Shocking." It goes on to say that "We stop the press to say that an express has just arrived, who left Baltimore on Tuesday, A. M., with the horrid intelligence that, on Sunday morning last, about three thousand British regulars, militia and Indians, crossed the Niagara river, carried the fort by storm, and murdered the whole garrison, except three who made their escape over the pickets; that they had also burnt the villages of Lewistown and Manchester, and every building between the latter place and Niagara; * * * it was expected that they were now proceeding to Buffalo." This is followed by a notice to all the world by Isaac Holestead, that "my wife, Jemima, hath eloped from my bed and board." Next is a notice by Peter Latimer, concerning the estate of Stephen Latimer. A notice is inserted by Josiah Crocker, that he wants "pay for cording."

The issue of February 1, 1814, is also filled with war news. Among other papers is a message from President Madison, informing Congress that he has received from Great Britain overtures for negotiation of terms of peace. On page 3, is a report from Commissioners Justus Gaylord, William Myer and Burr Ridgway, giving receipts and expenditures of the county. Total receipts of the county, \$2,646.27; total expenditures, \$2,743.96. The most interesting items in the expenditures are the following: To county commissioners, \$319.94; clerk hire, \$120.75; panther certificates, \$40; wolf certificates, \$231; fox certificates, \$1.87; temporary jail, \$26.90; commissioners' and prothonotary's office, \$342; treasurers' commissions, \$76.09. The report is attested by Joseph Kingsbury, clerk. Then follows the notice of a public vendue, of the personal property of the late Isaac Cash. In the paper of the next week is an estray notice, "taken up on the Susquehanna river, a large ferry boat," by James Anderson, of Wyalusing; Jacob Bell, of Wysox, gives notice to "pay up;" William Means, of Towanda, wanted a quantity of "Bair and Deer skins." The only editorial in the *Gazette* of February 15, is a notice in brackets that, "being under the necessity of moving the office, there will be no paper next week." William Means offers to lease for a term of three years his store and tavern in Towanda. The premises consist of "a large and commodious dwelling-house, with a store annexed, a well and pump likewise, and aqueduct water from an unfailing spring, an ice-house, smoke-house, carriage-house and stables, barn with cellar stables, distillery with overhead water, a ferry, and about 100 acres of best mowing pasturage, an excellent garden, and good bearing orchard, all conveniently situated and in order." He explains that the place is widely known, "as the Courts of Common Pleas, etc., are now held

in an apartment of the house, and the public buildings are to be erected near it." This advertisement is quite a graphic pen-picture of Towanda at that time. The buildings were near what is now the corner of Main and Franklin streets, and the "100 acres of best mowing and pasture land" is now the heart of the business part of the borough, and where are now splendid stores, gas and electric lights, with their decorated plate-glass windows. These were once the grazing grounds of William Means' cows and calves. In this issue is a proclamation by A. C. Rockwell, sheriff, for the approaching session of the court. The document is so pompous, and full of the lordly ways of doing these things by our fathers, that some of it is here given: "Whereas, the Hon. John B. Gibson, President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and President Judge of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of Capital and other offenders for the Eleventh Judicial District, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania * * * George Scott and John McKean, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and associate Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery," etc., etc. The court was to convene on the 18th day of April. The whole concludes with the usual "God save the Commonwealth." Then follow two new sheriff sales; a notice of the death of Moses Coolbaugh, aged sixty-three years, leaving "a wife and eight children." Then follows: "By Yesterday's Mails," rumors of peace negotiations with England. It says that "Hon. J. Q. Adams had written * * * that peace would speedily take place between England and America." We can hardly imagine what a thrill of joy this brief and modest announcement must have carried to our people. Jeduthen Withey forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of a note "given to the widow Tanson Ballord," for 3,000 shingles, "said note being fraudulently obtained." "Bevare of the vidders," unsophisticated Jeduthen. That name ought to have been your complete protection—it wasn't, it seems.

The *Gazette* of March 8th, notwithstanding the preceding rumors of peace, has this advertisement by the Government. Quoting the line: "A soldier is the noblest name," it proceeds to offer a bounty of "\$124 and 160 acres of land to all patriotic, able-bodied young men who are desirous of shouldering a musket to defend the rights of our injured country against a tyrannical and barbarous enemy." This is signed by John Buldy, captain 16th Reg. U. S. Infantry. The next is a notice by Samuel Coolbaugh and Burr Ridgway, Exrs. of Moses Coolbaugh, deceased. John D. Saunders, of Towanda, offers "a valuable farm for sale, containing 440 acres, 37 acres cleared and under fence; also, the possession of 400 acres of improved land, on which is a first-rate saw-mill." The next week is a "caution to the public," by George Gerould, not to take a note given by him to John Wilson, for \$10. Charles F. Welles, register, gives notice that John D. Saunders, administrator of John Cranmer, has presented full accounts, etc., etc. Then follows a column "ad." from H. Buckingham, drugs, medicines and paints, at Kingsbury. In his items are gentian, ginseng, juniper,

sassafras, ivory, and pewter syringes, tooth instruments, thumb lancets, durable ink, dragons' blood, etc., etc. In the paper dated March 22, the editor again gives notice to "pay up," and he authorized Charles Keyes to collect bills and receipt therefor. March 29, appears only a half-sheet. The editor indulges in another editorial, in which he explains that his assistant, a young man, is sick. He further explains such action, under such circumstances, "is customary," and says, in conclusion, "the foregoing statement will be satisfactory to every person of candour." Ghost of Thomas Simpson, we metaphorically pat you on the back and say, "Yes-sir-ee!" After all, there is a good deal of history in this half-sheet. It tells how the President, in a curt note of four lines, dismissed Gideon Granger, postmaster-general, from office. Then follows a short paragraph, giving an account of Cumberland county that day sending from Carlisle its quota of troops, 500 volunteers. The particulars of the death of Tecumseh, shot and killed by Col. Dick Johnson. March 19, Gov. Simon Snyder vetoed the bill creating forty-one new banks. At the same time the Democrats in the Legislature held a meeting, and again nominated Gov. Snyder to be his own successor.

The issue of April 12 appears with all advertisements out. It is supposed the old ones had run out, and no new ones came in. It has another marked feature: there are as many as four short editorials. The first announces that Mr. Simpson is away, "procuring the means to improve the *Gazette*, and, during the interim, it is conducted by a man long detached from the society of the press; this announcement will make the critic himself forgive the error it may contain." [Too bad he withheld his name.] Then comes an editorial eulogistic of Gov. Snyder; the writer evidently was in favor of his re-election. There is a ten-line editorial on general glorification of the American character, and predicting many prosperous days for our Republic. This is followed by a savage attack, editorially, on Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts. We can not fully learn just what Caleb had been doing to incite the writer's wrath.

A paragraph marked with a ✱ informs us that "no mail had arrived when this paper went to press. The uncommon swell of the river, etc., cut off the regular communication. Great news is expected from Europe." Two or three numbers of the paper appear with no advertisements, except those of the editor. Then John D. Saunders again offers for sale his farm. The absence of advertisements is somewhat made up by an editorial on the Merino sheep. The article explains that Bradford county is a favored place for raising these animals; recommends every farmer to raise this very superior breed; appeals to their patriotism, and hopes to see every true American dressed in the superior goods from this wool, and concludes with the information that Mr. Austin Leonard has "*Dom Pedro*, a ram full of the blood." William Means and Andrew Irwin give notice that they have "taken up a raft of small logs on the Susquehanna river." The important news in this issue is stated: "Since Friday noon there have been various rumors in this city respecting the probabilities of an Armistice."

One feature of the paper that would appear curious now to our nation of newspaper readers, is that the files of which we are now giving some account of were published in the days of bloody and cruel war; stirring times, indeed, when every wind came laden with victories and defeats, dreadful marches, storming forts and bloody massacres, with many and many a deceptive rumor of peace, or at least an armistice; and yet the people bided their time in patience for the news from fathers, husbands, brothers and sons in the army, as it was doled out to them often a month old, and at best so meager as to be, it would seem, little better than simply prolonged torture. As a sample, the following is culled from the *Gazette*, of April 26, 1814. It is a reprint from the *Middleburg Columbia Patriot*, of April 6—twenty days old. The account proceeds to say, substantially, that, “at a late hour last evening, we were politely favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Plattsburg to his friend in this town, dated Friday morning, April 1,” etc. It then proceeds to give important accounts of the movement of our army, containing an account of a fight at La-Cole Mill, Canada. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded. Among the killed was Ensign Parker. Others rumored killed and wounded. It will be noticed the date of the action is not given. How could our people survive, after their modern habits, such slow and uncertain news from the front? A letter received then did not mean simply so many hours from starting point to destination, as it does now. They had no mails except the pony riders, who would pass a given point, like Towanda, once a week. Thus the most important news might be delayed two weeks before it could start by letter. Now, people in San Francisco, measuring time by the sun, read all about what has transpired in New York three hours or more before the people of the latter city themselves can hear of it. Remember, Fulton’s steamboat was five years old—steam navigation was a demonstrated fact; and did our forefathers, just as we now are doing, look back toward their ancestors and marvel how they endured life deprived of all the advantages with which they were blessed? In this paper is a notice so unique that we give it verbatim:

“Oh, god of love, be true to my enamored breast,
Be kind to the flame, if dead to all the rest.”

MARRIED.—At Burlington, by the Rev. Mr. Ripley, Mr. Jehiel Farres, aged 75, to Miss Elizabeth Prouty, aged 19. After a courtship of fifteen minutes.

Cephas and William Campbell, administrators of James Campbell, deceased, give notice. Jacob I. A. Johnson, of Athens, furnishes the paper with the first cut that seems to have been printed in the county—a horse standing on two legs; the other two he holds up as though he had inflamed corns. He describes him as the beautiful horse, “Young Yorkshire”—eight years old “next grass.” Augustus Pierce gives notice that he will sell “factory cloth shirting forty cents a yard, gingham fifty cents a yard, silk, twist, and hair combs of all descriptions”—all at Wysox.

The issue of May 3, has three pages filled with the speech in Congress of Mr. Findley, “on the loan bill.” The next item is a notice that the accounts of Enoch and David Paine, of Athens, have been

placed in the hands of Edward Herrick, Esq., for collection. "The Silver Lake Bank," has a notice, dated from Wysox, by the bank commissioners, that subscription books will be opened in the county for receiving stock subscriptions to the bank, etc. On different days, the notice informs the public, the books will be opened at the house of William Means, Towanda; at the house of Dr. Stephen Watkins, Athens; at William Myers, Wysox; Jesse Ross, Pike; John Hollenbeck, Wyalusing. The commissioners' names to the notice are Benjamin Lathrop, Daniel Ross, Reuben Hale, George Scott, Samuel Stanton and Abisha Woodward. This is followed by a library notice of Eliphalet Mason and Samuel Cramer, of Towanda. This was called the "Orient Library." A meeting was called at the house of Elisha Cole, in Towanda. The following item is from the *Gazette's* exchanges:

Merinoes—The Spanish and Portuguese governments have made the exportation of Merino Sheep a capital crime, and, although great influence has been used, permission can not be obtained to export from Lisbon a flock now there, belonging to a house in this city.

The paper of May 10 opens, as usual, with the first page filled with foreign news, such as a long proclamation by Napoleon to his soldiers. This news is three and four months old. On the next page is a three-column communication from Secretary of State James Monroe to Congress. Then is given, without headlines, an account of Gen. Jackson's great victory over the Creek Indians at the "bend of the Talaposa," near Milledgeville. There is another editorial in this issue. It refers to Madison's State paper, and darkly hints that many of the "federal papers" will not publish it—concluding that, if Paul were living, he might, with propriety, say: "Blindness in part has happened to Israel!" Another editorial item states that many of the raftsmen on the Susquehanna have died of sickness; many more are sick, and many other deaths are expected. Deaths are announced of Simon Spalding, aged twenty-one, brother of Harry Spalding, near Columbia. Near the same place, the death of William Gates, aged twenty-two, is also announced; and also at Washington City, the death of Samuel A. Otis, for many years Secretary of the Senate. Then follows a notice of the Lycoming mail stage, giving a schedule of weekly trips to Williamsport. Fare, seven cents per mile. William Midaugh gives notice of the elopement of his wife, Clarissa, of Tioga. Again there are rumors in the air of peace with England. Then follows some desultory election news from parts of New York, in which is claimed Republican gains. This item closes with the word "celum!" This must be a condensed Latin form of editorial exultation. They had not invented then the rural rooster, it seems, now kept on tap in the average country office about election times.

June 7, 1814, notes an important change in the affairs of the *Gazette*. In display type, in the first column, appears the "proposal" of W. Brindle for publishing a weekly political and literary journal in Towanda. Mr. Thomas Simpson had sold to Mr. Brindle, who says he will take charge of the paper, September following—same name and terms, and to continue Republican (Democratic) in politics. Although the new proprietor was not to take control until the following Sep-

tember, the paper continued to be issued each week by Thomas Simpson. In the issue of June 14th, is the notice of William Myers and Asahel Jarvis, of Wysox, of their carding machines "where wool will be carded by careful hands on short notice." June 21st appears a communication addressed to the *Gazette*, signed "R.," which is a patriotic appeal for the people to stand together. The writer asks the people to be united as against the Old World, etc. He says he would risk his life on the proposition that if the "glorious news," now current in the East, that "Wellington is overthrown, and now Napoleon is on his way to America with a 100,000 men," that then party factions would quickly disappear. He contends further that, while we have two political parties in this country, they "are only temporary." Charles F. Welles, register, gives notice that Abraham Minier and Henry Welles will apply for letters of administration on the estate of John Shippy. Married, June 19th, by Harry Morgan, Esq., Daniel Coolbaugh to Miss Sarah Post, of Wysox. Same day, by Burr Ridgway, David Kenyon to Miss Sarah Post, of Wysox. Maj. John Taylor gives notice for all persons having claims against the One-Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Militia, to meet at Harry Morgan's, Wysox; there will be a board composed of Capts. John Mints and William Allen. Jacob Bell, of Wysox, gives notice to debtors for immediate payment.

With Thomas Brindle's name at the masthead, and W. Brindle's "proposal" still running in the paper, the distinguishing mark of the change of proprietors is in the fact that now at least once and a while a short editorial would appear. Under date of July 12, 1814, there is a whole column of editorial, giving an account of a Fourth of July celebration, at the house of James Gerould, at Smithfield. The officer of the day was Lieut. Hayes; prayer, by Elder Ripley; Declaration of Independence, by Col. Samuel Satterlee; oration, by Charles Woodworth. A general feast was served, and, "after the cloth was removed," toasts were given and responded to as follows:

" <i>The day we celebrate.</i> "	" <i>American Soil.</i> "
" <i>The late Gen. G. Washington.</i> "	" <i>The Delegated Assemblage of the</i>
" <i>James Madison.</i> "	<i>People of the Earth at Paris.</i> "
" <i>Elbridge Gerry.</i> "	" <i>Agriculture, Commerce and</i>
" <i>Thomas Jefferson.</i> "	<i>Manufactures.</i> "
" <i>Simon Snyder.</i> "	" <i>The American Flag.</i> "
" <i>The State of Pennsylvania.</i> "	" <i>The American Fair.</i> " (Not the
" <i>American Blood.</i> "	Chicago Fair, but the ladies.)

There were voluntary toasts by Col. Satterlee, Mr. Ripley, S. Wood, Esq., and Col. Tozer. This was one of the first celebrations of the glorious Fourth by the patriots of Bradford county. The editor informs us that it was a great success—many people present, "attended by music and the firing of musketry, and the American flag waved seventy feet above the patriots." Charles Woodworth's oration on the occasion is published in part in this issue. Then follows a brief account of a late election in Vermont, where and when "an overwhelming majority of Republicans [Democrats] were elected."



Silas E. Shepard



Yours Truly
S. W. Shepard M.D.

In the *Gazette* of July 19 is an account of the proposed change of Thomas Simpson from Towanda to Williamsport, and he advertises his proposal to publish at that place the "*Lycoming Advertiser*." We learn from it that he was a native of that county.

July 26, announces the marriage of Jesse Woodruff and Mrs. Polly Ballard, of Towanda, by Rev. York. Also appears a notice by Andrew Coburn, concerning the estate of Ebenezer Coburn, deceased; Elsha Cole advertises Benjamin Coolbaugh, "a runaway apprentice;" Elizabeth and John Knapp give notice concerning the estate of William Cole; another proclamation from Sheriff A. C. Rockwell, convening the courts; John Wilson, of Plainfield, N. J., advertises for "information concerning Jeremiah Gach, son of the late Elizabeth Dunham." He was a lost heir to a considerable legacy. We refer to it, but not in the hope it will yet restore the lost to their just inheritance.

August 9 is a notice to the Democratic-Republicans to meet at the house of William Means, Towanda, "to make arrangements preparatory to the general election."

The editor had a cut of a small eagle, with its wings outstretched and claws full of arrows, with the American colors on its breast, the whole nearly an inch, from tip to tip, and has a good deal of the young gosling air in its *tout ensemble*, and this he puts occasionally over the very latest war news "by 'yesterday's' mail"—that is, the old-fashioned s looked like f so much that modern readers would think the printer was surely tongue-tied. In his issue of August 16, he brings out his poultry—the aforesaid eagle—and under it, in very large display type, is the word "VICTORY." Then follows the account of the "battle at Bridgewater, near Niagara Falls," on the 25th of the preceding month. This stirring news is credited to the *Buffalo Gazette—Extra*. In the next column is a notice by William Allen that he had purchased the Wysox fulling mill, formerly run by Jacob Bell. In the same number, Walter Wheeler, of Wysox, gives notice to delinquents to pay up; Rhoda Gridley, administratrix of the estate of Chester Gridley, of Orwell, gives notice.

The *Gazette* of August 23 is only a half sheet. The editor, in a stick-full of italics, but under the head of "yesterday's mail," proceeds to explain as follows: "In consequence of the multiplicity of business, settlement, etc., and the foreign papers almost entirely barren, at least, of anything interesting, or concerning our land or naval engagements—the Editor has thought proper to issue a half-sheet, etc." The importance attaching to this half-sheet is that it was the last that appeared in the name of Thomas Simpson, although it is evident W. Brindle had been running the paper for some time. Also with this half-sheet the paper stopped publication. No mention of this fact, however, is made in the half-sheet. William Brindle had sold the office, and it was taken to Newtown (Elmira, N. Y.), and Bradford county was without a newspaper.

April 18, 1815, appeared the revived *Bradford Gazette*, and is indicated as Vol. II, No. 1, published by B. Ridgway. The type and make-up are different from the first paper. It has the old engraved head, and is the same size. There is not a line or word of editorial.

and, except the very few advertisements, is all reprints, and is mostly under the head of "foreign news." No reference to the war except the doings of the navy. The total of the advertisements are a notice by Charles F. Welles, register; a proclamation by A. C. Rockwell, sheriff; militia notices by Edward Herrick and Col. Samuel McKean; S. T. Barstow, of Wysox, offers for sale whisky from his Wysox distillery; and concludes with a list of letters, Burr Ridgway, P. M., as follows: William Bullington, Churchill Barnes, Absalom Carr, James Campbell, Solomon Cole, Selah Crofut, Elisha Foster, Isaiah Grover, Elijah Horton, George Head, Alvin Humphrey, William Hitchcock, Matthew Russell, Martin Stratton, Isaac Swain, Ezra Spalding and James Smith.

April 25 issue announces [the eagle not appearing] another great naval victory, by the frigate "Constitution." A four-line editorial announces that "returns of votes from 238 towns in Massachusetts, there is a Republican net gain of 2,000; the First Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment, commanded by Maj. Gould Seymour, is ordered to meet at the house of Jacob Meyer, Wysox, and the Second Battalion, commanded by Maj. David Olds, is commanded to meet at the house of John Spalding, Ulster township; Martha Benjamin and Jonathan Stevens publish a notice concerning the estate of Richard Benjamin; William Keeler, of Wysox, offers "for sale 950 ready-made horseshoes, and also a lot of factory cloth for cash or approved credit."

May 2, 1815, contains a sheriff's sale of numerous tracts of land "on the waters of Towanda creek, and the property of the late Walter Stuart." We give the warrantees' names, as indicating who were once property owners in that section: D. H. Cunningham, 438 acres; James Smith, 410 acres; Thomas Hawthorn, 320 acres; Andrew Beekhart, 420 acres; Alexander Boyd, 450 acres; Jacob Bennett, 425 acres; George Lowman, 418 acres; Jonas Simons, 406 acres; William Ray, 435 acres; Robert Hopkins, 434 acres; David Rose, 466 acres; Samuel Wallace, 428 acres; George Hoffer, 416 acres; Peter Bedford, 404 acres; Aaron Levy, 400 acres; Isaac Milnor, 419 acres; Deborah Stuart, 301 acres; William Stuart, 280 acres; Jacob Bemus, 437 acres; Walter Stuart, 100 acres. Then follows a notice by Col. Harry Spalding and Lieut.-Col. William Allen, for the men to meet at the house of David Olds, Wysox.

May 9 publishes as the most "Extraordinary News!" the return of Napoleon to Paris, on the 20th of March preceding. Russell Fowler gives notice of the estate of Roger Fowler, deceased.

The paper of May 16 contains some important items in the history of the borough of Towanda. The notice is headed "Naming the Town," and then says that, at a meeting of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the township of Towanda, on May 8, 1815, Hon. John B. Gibson presiding, upon the petition of the inhabitants of the town-plot, laid out for the seat of justice, to wit: Simon Kinney, Charles F. Welles, Harry Spalding, Obadiah Spalding, Ebenezer B. Gregory, Jesse Woodruff, A. C. Stuart, Adam Conly, John E. Kent, Andrew Irwin, Burr Ridgway and O. H. Holden, being all the said inhabitants—and John Franklin, Julius Tozer, Joseph Kinney, John Saltmarsh, Joseph

Kingsbury, David Paine, Michael R. Thorp, Ezra Spalding, Nathaniel Allen, Salmon Bosworth, Edward Herrick, Ethan Baldwin and others, citizens of Bradford county, setting forth that the inhabitants of the town-plot have unanimously selected *MONMOUTH* for the designation of said town, and all agreed to use that name for the county town. Permission was asked of the court, and given, to spread this proceeding on the court's record.

Then for the next year the paper is dated "*Monmouth* (Towanda township)." The final naming of Towanda is of itself quite a history. Col. Means was one of those positive men, and a political leader in the county; a Democrat (then called Republican), and he had been the chief influence in locating the town where it stands. The issue of the *Gazette*, March 4, 1816, is dated "*Williamston*," and Burr Ridgway explains:

"The name of this village having become the source of considerable impetuosity and unreasonable strife, the editor, willing to accommodate all, announces a new name this day—may it give satisfaction and become permanent." This prefix of "*William*" was as much intended for William Means as had the name of "*Meansville*." The place now had advocates who called it all the various names of Williamston, Monmouth, Towanda and Meansville, Pine Grove, etc. For so small a place it was already much named, and each name had its advocates as well as its opponents. To all these were added "*Vauxhall*" and "*Claverack*," the original name of the Connecticut purchase. In 1822 the name was still a subject of contention. The *Gazette* was now dated Meansville. This finally became, when the subject had fully entered into the county's politics, the Democratic favorite, and Towanda was the favorite of the opposition. This went on unabated until 1828; at that time Judge Ryan was senator from this district. It is said that, through the influence of James P. Bull and William Patton, Democrats, he opposed the incorporation of the village for some time on the ground that the incorporators had selected the name "*Towanda*." But after some time he consented, and it was finally settled officially and permanently in the incorporation act. It had enjoyed enough baptismal names to have been a Prince Regent of some royal house. The tradition yet remains that there was a private meeting of the citizens, and those of the meeting petitioned the Legislature for the incorporation under the name of Towanda, and that before they were detected by the other side the bill had passed and become a law. The contention had become quite earnest as it had grown and spread with the years.

The incident, as insignificant as it now appears, is full of historical meaning. Man is a contentious animal. If he can not find one thing to disagree with his neighbor about, then he will hunt up another thing; if there is nothing of any importance, then he will seize something unimportant. He naturally feeds upon contention—controversy. Thus, it is to be seen, he rubs off his rough points, polishes the rough diamond,—advances himself in the scale of being. An over-contentious man in a neighborhood is apt not to be much loved, and is often positively dis-

liked, but after all he is the fish that keeps the waters stirred—and motion is existence throughout the universe, it is life, and all there is.

In the paper of May 23, following, is an offer of Ebenezer B. Gregory to sell at public auction "at Monmouth," on a credit of three months, the contents of his store, and two cows, one chaise and two horses; Sterling Holcomb, of Canton, warns the public against "a note of hand given to Michael Griffin;" William Myer, Burr Ridgway and Samuel McKean, commissioners, give notice that in future their regular meetings will be on the first Tuesday of each month.

In the number, May 30, is an account of what we would now call a party county convention. It is worded so as to best show the mode of conducting affairs political at that time, and commences by reciting that at the May term of the court of Bradford county a number of Republicans were convened at the tavern of William Means, "with a view of exerting all their energies to support the institutions of their government," etc. The meeting appointed what was called "a committee of vigilance," as follows: Athens, Col. Julius Tozer and Edward Herrick; Ulster, Capt. Joseph Powell, Elijah Saltmarsh; Smithfield, Col. Samuel Satterlee, Capt. Ebenezer B. Gerould; Wells, Capt. George Hyde, John Cummings; Springfield, Reuben Wilber, Noah Murray; Columbia, Isaac Wheeler, David R. Haswell; Burlington, Col. Samuel McKean, Samuel Conant; Canton, Isaac Chappel, John Knapp; Towanda, Eliphalet Mason, Capt. John Mints; Asylum, Bartholomew Laporte, Maj. John Horton; Windham, Edward Russell, Jonathan Pease; Warren, James Bowen, Benjamin T. Case; Orwell, Maj. David Olds, Joel Barnes; Pike, Jesse Ross, Rathel Stone; Wyalusing, John Hollenbeck, Joseph Elliott; Wysox, Jonathan Stevens, George Scott. Each township committee was instructed to call a township meeting and send delegates to a county meeting. Then Samuel Satterlee and Samuel McKean were appointed to confer with the Republicans of Tioga county, and endeavor to "promote a reciprocity of action."

In the paper of June 6 is a notice of David Ridgway, Wysox, of "fancy Windsor chairs, common chairs, great spinning wheels, bureaus and tables," manufactured at his shops, for sale. J. M. Piollett, of Wysox, advertises a "platform of boards" as going adrift from the mouth of Wysox creek; David Paine, secretary of the Cayuga & Susquehanna Turnpike Company, notifies the stockholders of a meeting; William Myer and Asahel Jarvis give notice that their carding machine is about ready to commence operations; Nehemiah Tracy, administrator, gives notice concerning the estate of Joshua Eames, of Smithfield township. In the next paper, A. C. Rockwell, Towanda, gives notice that he has a number of grass scythes for sale. The militia of Bradford county, commanded by Captains Brookins, Powell, Kinney, Gerould and Stuart, are notified to meet for the purpose of electing a major, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of David Olds. Harry Spalding says he has found a stray ferry boat, Jacob Strickland says he has found a "ticket in the New Baltimore Lottery."

In turning over the leaves of this volume of the *Gazette*—this

faithful mirror of its times—what would strike any one at this day is, first, the absence of editorials, general or local; second, the prominence given to “European news,” especially the movements of Napoleon and the armies of Europe; third, the little attention apparently to the home news of the war that our country was engaged in with the mother country. The compiler had traveled along in this old file carefully, page by page and column by column, but he found no announcement of the end of the war and the happy return of peace to America. This great fact, however, does finally appear in type, but only as an inference in this way: “July 4th, 1815, the national day celebrated at Haslet’s Tavern.” An oration was delivered by E. Baldwin, and, the paper published it in full: there was feasting, parades, music and regular toasts, and one of these patriotic ebullitions reads as follows: “The kite war—the best diplomatic remonstrance of an injured people, made from the mouths of cannon.” Mr. Baldwin in his oration refers to the late war and its end by simply saying that “but lately at New Orleans did we cease, at the mouth of the cannon, to give lessons of instruction, lasting lessons to all Europe, the moral of which was, *cultivate our friendship in peace, but dread our power in war.*” This is all very curious now to newspaper readers. It was as though the Bradford county papers had passed over in silence the surrender of Lee and the end of the War of the Rebellion. As a chapter in the history of our local newspapers, if nothing more, it is real history. The editors of those times were feeling for and supplying the public demands much as the editors of to-day are doing. It is really very remarkable.

In this issue appears a wedding notice: Samuel Landrus to Miss Mercy Smith, by Burr Ridgway; followed by the announcement of the death of Anna Taylor, consort of Aziel Taylor, of Canton, June 24. The funeral sermon was preached by Elder N. H. Ripley. S. T. Barstow “offers for sale at his residence at Fenceler Castle (Wysox) a very handsome assortment of goods.” We learn that Samuel Griffin had been to the Fourth of July celebration, and that he lost or was robbed of his pocket-book, “containing \$5 in cash, an order on Isaac Chapel, supervisor of Canton township, a note against Ezra Bradley, a receipt from Garrick Mallory, “ “ two certificates for wolf scalps, a county order in the name of Daniel Stone, another in the name of Daniel Ingram, one in favor of Hugh Holcomb and one to Julius Tozer.” Then Harry Morgan, J. P., publishes a legal notice of an attachment in favor of Theron Darling and Robert Sutton. The next is a publication, by Polly Tuttle against Henry Tuttle, of a proceeding for divorce.

The Republicans of Burlington township held a meeting at the house of Maj. Ebenezer Kendall, Capt. Ballard, chairman, and John Dobbins secretary, and unanimously resolved to support Col. Samuel McKean for the Legislature. Married in Wysox, by Harry Morgan, Esq., William Hart and Mary Strope. Amasa Withey gives notice of divorce proceedings against Lucy Withey. Same notice, Lydia P. Smith against Samuel Smith. John Norris, clerk Orphans’ Court of Tioga county, gives notice of land sale, to settle estate. Sheriff Rockwell gives notice to the children and representatives of Stephen Latimer, late of

Canton, of a petition for partition of real estate. Columbia township Republicans held a meeting at the house of Capt. David Watson; Samuel Strait, chairman, and David R. Haswell, secretary, and recommended Samuel McKean for the Legislature, and pledge each to stand by the nominees of their party. Burr Ridgway, A. P. M., publishes another letter-list: Sarah Alger, Jonathan Beebe, Churchill Barnes, David Carter, Moses Carter, David Campbell, William Gough, Richard Gough, William Means, Levi Preston, Jonathan Scott, Elias Vaughan, Abel Wheeler, Amasa Withey.

August 8th, the "Free Republican Electors" are called to meet in Towanda, Saturday 19th, at Haslet's Inn, to choose delegates to the county meeting. The editor has an editorial announcement somewhat as follows: "A number of subscribers to this paper, who have a great affection for Englishmen, request the publication of extracts from well-known English writers." He says he will devote a column to that purpose occasionally. In the same connection he informs his readers that the oration delivered at Smithfield last Fourth of July had been received, and would appear next week.

A Federal-Republican meeting of Wysox and Towanda was held at the house of Col. Harry Spalding, August 10, 1815; Ebenezer B. Gregory, chairman, and Hiram Mix, secretary. A committee was appointed to call a delegate meeting of the townships, at the house of Col. Harry Spalding, to select candidates, etc. Following constituted the committee: Wysox, Col. William Allen, Ralph Martin; Wyandus, Justus Gaylord, Justus Lewis; Pike, Salmon Bosworth, Allen Stevens; Warren, Andrew Coburn, Amos Coburn; Windham, Levi Brainard, Daniel Hill; Orwell, Col. Theron Darling, Asabel Johnson; Ulster, Ebenezer Shaw, Jared Holcomb; Athens, John F. Satterlee, Dr. Thomas Huston; Wells, Capt. Vine Baldwin; Springfield, Samuel Campbell, John Harkness; Smithfield, Capt. Solomon Morse, Samuel Kellogg; Burlington, Nathaniel Allen, Capt. Ezra Long; Canton, Daniel Ingram, Horace Spalding; Towanda, Abner C. Rockwell, Jesse Woodruff. About the same time a meeting was held at the house of John M. Hicks, Wysox, George Hicks, chairman, and John M. Hicks, secretary, and it was unanimously resolved to recommend Col. William Allen as a suitable candidate for sheriff.

The paper of August 22, 1815, has a notice signed by Joseph Kingsbury, W. M., and Thomas Huston, secretary of the Athens Lodge of Masons, informing the world that the lodge had expelled Dr. David Sherwood Rice "for crimes of the darkest hue," and requesting printers friendly to Masons, throughout the United States, to insert the notice. Polly Grant, executrix, gives notice of the estate of Gyp Grant, of Wysox. Charles F. Welles, prothonotary, gives notice to witnesses and jurymen of their discharge from attendance upon the next court "on account of an error in the *venues*." S. T. Barslow has a new advertisement, stating that he has received a very general assortment of goods at his "store, Fenceler Castle," Wysox; among other things, "nails of different sizes;" all is offered for sale for cash, grain or lumber. As an instance of how things were done at that time, appears a notice addressed: "To the officers of the army and

navy of the United States: the executives of the different States and all citizens," and signed by "A citizen of Hanover county, Va." in which he states he is collecting the materials to write a history of the War of 1812 with the causes that led to it; he solicits everyone having documents, orders or papers throwing light on the subject to forward them, not by mail, as that would incur too much expense, but by Senators and Congressmen traveling to Washington City. He expected to complete the first volume by 1816, and concludes with a request to all Republican papers to copy, and he will give in return a copy of the book.

September 12, 1815, both the political parties held conventions and nominated candidates. The Republican (Democratic) convention met at Towanda; Gurdon Hewitt, chairman, and Henry Welles, secretary, and made the following ticket: For senator, Henry Welles; assemblyman, Samuel McKean; sheriff, Julius Tozer; commissioners, John Hollenbeck and Samuel Satterlee; coroner, Reuben Wilber; auditor, Gurdon Hewitt. Following this was a card from Eliphalet Mason to the public, in which he stated that he had been strongly solicited to be a candidate for sheriff. He says: "As it was not my fortune to be placed on the ticket, my friends will show their best respects to me by supporting the ticket nominated."

The Federal-Republicans made the following nominations: Senator, John Franklin; assemblyman, Joseph Kingsbury; coroner, Ebenezer B. Gregory; sheriff, John Spalding, 2nd.; commissioners, Salmon Bosworth, Nathaniel Allen; auditor, Theron Darling.

The next day it seems there was a meeting, at the house of Andrew Haslett, Towanda, "of a number of respectable inhabitants of the townships of Canton, Burlington, Ulster, Wysox and Towanda, for the purpose of nominating the several persons to fill the different offices." The meeting put in nomination: For representative, Samuel McKean; for representative for Bradford and Tioga counties, William Allen; sheriff, John Mints; commissioners, Charles Brown and Jonathan Stevens; coroner, Reuben Hall; auditor, John Hancock. Of this meeting Charles Brown was chairman, and Thomas H. White, secretary. There is nothing to indicate the complexion of the politics of this meeting. They, it seems, were content to simply say they were "respectable citizens," and endorsed McKean, and took other men for the remainder of the ticket. They might possibly be called "Independents"—or "Kickers," but they are not.

Died, at Canton, at the house of her son-in-law, Jesse Morse, Widow Susannah Stone, "a few years since from Sturbridge, Conn.," aged 86. Uriel Woodruff, Towanda, gives notice that a yoke of oxen had "broke into his enclosure;" Ezra Long, Burlington, offers for sale "the stand formerly occupied by Jeremiah Decker, on Sugar creek, near Reh's Mills, as a store—four acres of land, dwelling house and barn;" Edward Herrick, inspector, enrolled militia, Fifteenth Regiment, Second Brigade, Ninth Division, P. M., called a meeting of the members of that command, at the house of William Myers, Wysox, for the purpose of electing a major; Col. Samuel McKean gives notice to the Twenty-first Regiment to meet at the house of Capt. James Gray,

Tioga, for three days drill and discipline: Harry Spalding gives "the last notice but one" to delinquents: Moses B. Canfield gives notice that his wife Deborah had left his bed and board: William Allen, Wysox, wants two journeyman boot and shoe makers.

The paper of October 2d following, however, is for the first time full of political life. It opens with a long "address to the Democratic Republicans of Bradford county." Which proceeds to counsel standing together, and every member to vote the whole ticket from top to bottom. This is followed by a "communication," which the editor says was received "too late for last week's paper." This communication proceeds to explain all about the third convention "of respectable citizens" mentioned above. It opens by warning the electors of Bradford county against "a certain third or *Merino Ticket*, made up by a few disappointed persons of both parties," and proceeds to score the whole outfit. The writer grows fierce as he proceeds, and winds up with the following outburst: "It is *shameful*, it is *infamous*!" Thomas Overton, of Ulster, gives notice that he has placed all notes and accounts in the hands of Thomas H. White for collection. The editor indulges in an article. It must have been something extraordinary to cause him to break the record. He prints, modestly, in a corner of his paper a parable, and tells how once upon a time "a gang of knaves, swindlers and horse-jockeys assembled at their rendezvous, the residence of one of the crew. * * * A violent dispute arose as to who had the most honesty. After much wrangling one of them became a candidate for the title of *honest man*," etc., etc. The writer says the application can be made to "a similar gang of the present day," and "the gang must not think themselves the whole world." The *Gazette* now is getting to be quite lively.

William Keeler, of Wysox, has a new advertisement of his store "a few doors below Fenceler Castle, and on the south of Pond Lane, and west side of Squabble-Hill street, where I have just received, by the fast sailing boat, Rose-in-Bloom, Capt. Griffin, in a short passage of seven days from Wilkes-Barre, a big assortment," etc. These things fill the first page of the paper, and it must have disconcerted the weekly patrons when they looked for the regular "foreign news," always from two to three months old, and found fresh home affairs so extensively discussed. The average newspaper reader always prefers to read his own paper—one in which he knows just where to look for things. Looking further, it is apparent the editor is getting rather reckless. For instance: "The *Gazette* in future will be issued on Monday evening." Then the following: "The news from the westward is such that it appears an Indian war is inevitable." We can now, after seventy-five years have come and gone, and all these men of affairs at that time are now in the "silent city," hardly realize what a sensation this issue of the paper caused the whole county. The soberest sires, no doubt, read their paper, went to bed and dreamed dreams of Indian wars, bolting tickets and an advance one day forward in the week of the next paper. Think, even now, of that dreadful *Merino Ticket*, that a writer had said of the whole proceeding that it was "a *shame*, it was *infamous*." The war was all over, and now came



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stirring times to old Bradford county. The two regular tickets are published each week in the paper, and there is not a word of comment as to either. This certainly will enable the editor to say, after the election is over, "nothing unpleasant was said by either of the other." It was the "bolter," or what we now sometimes call the "third party feller," the "kicker," etc., that called forth the wrath and indignation of the editor. It is a fine specimen of the old-time political ethics. In the next paper appears an editorial in which it is stated that Mr. McMeens has declined being considered a candidate for Senator, and determined to throw his support to Gen. Welles, "as a measure most conducive to the success of the Republican cause." This left the contest between Welles and Mr. Stewart, and of the latter the paper proceeds to say he is "one whom every sense of propriety would prompt the exclusion, being a man of neither political party, and equally to be shunned by both." Burr Ridgway publishes another "list of letters" in the Towanda postoffice, although the paper is still dated Monmouth. This list is curious because it designates the places in the county where the parties reside, and where there were not postoffices, as follows: Burlington, Canton, Columbia, Orwell, Pike, Smithfield, Sugar Creek and Ulster. A notice is given to the enrolled militia by Lemuel Streater, major. John E. Kent, it seems, was then in business in Towanda, and he gives notice to delinquent debtors.

The paper of October 16, 1815, publishes the election returns for Bradford county. A footnote says, "have not received correct returns for Representative from Tioga county, but believe Samuel McKean to have a majority of about 115. Those elected in the county are sheriff, John Spalding, 2d, majority 22; coroner, Reuben Wilber, majority 113; commissioners, Solomon Bosworth, three years, and Nathaniel Allen, two years; auditor, Ethan Baldwin, majority 33. Then this explanatory paragraph is given: "It appears by the above that, had it not been for the reduction which they suffered by the 'Merino Ticket,' the Democratic Republicans would have carried every candidate by considerable majority." The highest total vote polled was a representative, 891 in the county, Gregory leading McKean three votes, but as Tioga county was in the district that elected McKean. The vote on senator by townships was as follows: Ulster, and Athens township—Welles, 112, Stewart, 79; Cliffsburg—Welles, 104, Stewart, 11; Burlington—Welles, 46, Stewart, 20; Canton—Welles, 36, Stewart, 31; Towanda—Welles, 69, Stewart, 39; Wysox—Welles, 27, Stewart, 69; Orwell—Welles, 60, Stewart, 7; Pike—Welles, 38, Stewart, 10; Wyalusing—Welles, 80. Total, Welles, 572, Stewart, 266. This vote would indicate a population of about 4,400.

It may be proper to explain at this point that, when the returns from Tioga county were in, Welles' majority in that county was 588. The total vote of Tioga county was: Welles, 2,231; Stewart, 1,643.

Aaron Chubbuck, of Orwell, indulges in a somewhat facetious notice of his new goods, wagons, etc.: "Just received from old Connecticut, by the fast running carriage (wagon), and for sale at my house in Orwell, about seven miles north of Squabble Hill street, a handsome assortment of cotton goods, etc."

The *Gazette* of October 30, 1815, has the first, second and third pages filled almost exclusively with news of the surrender of Napoleon and his banishment to St. Helena. The editor deems this so important that he indulges in another editorial calling attention to it. It is plainly evident that American sympathy all runs to Napoleon. This was the great plebian, and the allies were the born emperors and inheritors of the divine right to rule and oppress. Then, too, that most thoroughly hated England was one of the chief forces of the allied nations. The question had in some way shaped itself that the universal coalition of the crown heads of Europe were against Napoleon, in order to maintain the *legitimacy of princes*. This issue of the *Gazette*, if reprinted, in the hands of a skillful teacher would bring to the pupils many valuable hints concerning one of the greatest events of European history. Legitimacy in all the royal families despised Napoleon; he was a bold and rash intruder who came of the common herd, and they combined to crush him. Napoleon was a Democrat-king, but was no more a Republican or Democrat than were those of the oldest strain or the most regal houses. He not only had himself crowned emperor, but conferred crowns and dynasties on his family and friends. To marry one of his sisters was the easy road to a crown. He was a soldier-usurper, and would inflict upon the world his iron despotism, even to the sacrifice of his Josephine. His boundless ambition was checked by no shadow of a scruple—worse, because of his genius, than the enfeebled legitimates in the royal nurseries. His military genius flamed across the sky in blinding splendor; he had destroyed more men on the battle-field than had any man in all history, and was the teacher of his race in the arts of modern warfare, and was the dangerous enemy of his people, because a man to him was nothing but a soldier, and he was the friend of royalty—a moral outlaw, supreme in the genius of war. If he was of any permanent good to his fellow-man, it was not intentional on his part. He ruthlessly struck down royalty, and trampled upon the nation's idols. With equal contempt he spat upon the world's ignorant and deep-seated superstitions, but was careful in all cases, when he toppled either, to replace it with perhaps a far worse one. If consistent in anything, it was only one thing—his boundless and overwhelming ambition; to this there was nothing that he was not eager to sacrifice.

The Americans of that time saw only the Corsican contending single-handed in a death-struggle against the combined crowned heads of the Old World, and their deepest sympathies went out to the man who had risen from their own ranks. Soon a hundred years will have come and gone since his day and time. The partakers of the tremendous events of which he was the central figure have all joined the great majority and are with the silent multitude. We may now soon pause and properly estimate the advantages or the disadvantages to the race of the life and career of this man. The philosophy of his life, the permanent good or evil it left in the effects that have come, intentional or incidental, are all questions for the true historian to hunt out and give to the world. Extravagant eulogy or unreasoning condemnation

have now had their day so far as the history of Napoleon is concerned. The philosophy of history should now give us its true lesson.

When Napoleon was sent to St. Helena there was but one thing that was most painfully apparent. The immediate outcome of this ambitious, turbulent man's career was that sunny, beautiful France was in the very dust, and the people were menaced with annihilation or the most degraded slavery and suffering. The French have been designated the "volcanic people." They have called down upon their own heads unparalleled calamities; single-handed, in war or in peace, for many centuries they had no equal; in literature, science, law, war, finance, polite culture and luxurious wealth, France was for centuries the central figure in the world's greatest eras. She has been overrun and despoiled by foreign enemies more than has any other people. Her invaders have despoiled her territory and levied tribute without limit, and when Napoleon became a prisoner the allies proclaimed that "Europe can never be safe while one particle of freedom is left in France; while anything but misery and slavery are left in that populous and extensive country." This sentiment should have shocked all mankind; it was not only barbarous, but was brutal in the extreme. Infernal as it was, it came of a healthy fear that the French people would again rally and endanger the crowns of the other nations. The people of other nations had little to fear from France, it was simply the crowned heads. This was the shocking conditions of Europe less than a century ago, within the memory of many now living. To the good people of Bradford county, it is evident from the files of the *Gazette* Napoleon was France. Americans were not then so close to the idea that the people are everything, the rulers nothing, as we are now; they had far more faith in the idea that "there is a divinity that doth hedge about a King" than are now entertained; in that day more than now there was a blind worship of rulers, and government paternalism was but little questioned. Our fathers were too fresh from the thrall of the King's yoke to realize as fully as we can that a ruler is human and full of frailty; that none are either all-wise or perfect, and that many are so far from being wise that they are vile and utterly bad through and through. The progress of this idea, that the people are always wiser and better than the ruler or rulers, has made the slowest progress in the world; yet, when we compare centuries, then it can be seen that it is progressive. Teach your children, that they may teach their children, to speed the day when this idea of freedom will be a practical reality to all men, the humblest equally with the highest.

November 6, 1815, Joseph D. Woodworth, of Athens, announces that he has opened an "axe factory" at the shop of John Redington, "where people wishing can be furnished with axes equal, if not superior, to any of the Hyde stamp, as the subscriber got his information from Mr. Hyde."

In the next week's issue the paper opens with a four-column extract from *Corbett's Register*, concerning the actions, doings and sayings of the *Hartford Convention*. The article attacks the Federalists, that is, some of the leaders, with much intensity of feeling. He

refers to a paper then published called "*The Times*," and explains that a quotation is taken from that paper, published immediately after the adjournment of the Hartford Convention, and among other things is the following: "What!" said the *Times* newspaper, "is THAT ALL! We expected a *division of the Union to be declared at once*, or at least the impeachment of Madison and his associates." The *Gazette* contents itself with the extract, and does not indulge in a word of editorial, either about politics or anything else. But, after all, the issue is an instructive lesson for our young men who are on the threshold of their political lives.

The next week's issue, following, is also suggestive of some of the ideas of that time on political economy. The paper opens on the first page with a long extract from the *New York National Advocate*, under the caption of "Specie." It proceeds to tell how a million dollars had just been sent from New York, and it is darkly hinted that it is to go to Canada. The writer says it was shipped by * * and * [he puts the names thus, he says, because, not having complete personal knowledge, he declines the risk of becoming responsible for the publication of names], and then he proceeds to say that it is surmised that this money is to be used "for the purpose of building fortifications on Lake Champlain, and building men-of-war on Lake Ontario. * * The sum wanted for Canada, for which sterling bills on London have been sold, is perhaps but a part; three or four millions more may yet remain to be purchased. Guard well your hard dollars—watch the enemy, and *beware of the foul fiend!*"

This was a serious matter, evidently, at that time. Our fathers then, like all the world, supposed it a most vital matter of government to watch the going and coming of "your hard dollars." But little more than a century ago, a nation thought it quite the proper thing to declare war against its neighbor in order to bring back the gold of the country; the government thought it was responsible for keeping "the hard dollars" in its own country. All wealth was the miser's idea of "the hard dollars." They could not understand that money is not wealth; that it is but a measure of wealth, that there is no more wealth in the coin itself than in the yard sticks or the surveyor's chains. The yard stick neither adds to nor takes from the value of the cloth; no more does the surveyor's chain add to the acres of land it measures off. This instance of alarm of our fathers is a double lesson to us: first, it is plain that they were mistaken as to the purview of government; second, that the going and coming of money among peoples is simply like that of water flowing down hill, or the wind blowing always toward the point of least obstruction, or the vacuum. * * Then follows another extract quite as interesting: "We have been put in possession of a copy of the petition of the cotton manufacturers of Providence to Congress, for the prohibition, by law, of the importation of all cotton goods (nankeens excepted), the product of places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and for additional duties on other coarse cottons. They state that in a circle of thirty miles from Providence, there are no less than one hundred and forty manufactories, containing 130,000 spindles; that they consume 29,000 bales of cotton annually,

which produce 27,840,000 yards of cloth. * * The persons employed are *computed* at 26,000." The intelligent student of American political history can perhaps trace the footsteps of that petition of the good people of Providence, in 1815, to the celebrated McKinley tariff bill of 1890—seventy-five years intervening—and yet the little leavened the whole lump, and after all this time it is a problem as to whether the question is approaching final settlement or receding from it.

The issue of November 27, 1815, gives an account of a dreadful accident at Towanda, which occurred on Saturday at the ferry. Mrs. Minthorne, wife of Walter S. Minthorne, and two of her children, aged one and two years, were drowned while crossing in the ferry boat. The boat sprung a leak and quickly sunk. Mr. Minthorne and three passengers, it is said, escaped—one carried ashore by a horse and cart, another on a horse, and another by having a paddle that enabled him to reach the shore. The woman and one of the children were soon recovered, but the other child was not found till the next morning. This paper also announces the marriage of William Means, Jr., with Miss Eunice Hewitt, by Burr Ridgway. It also gives the "state of parties in the Pennsylvania Legislature, as follows: Senate—Republicans, 20; Federalists, 11; Representatives—Republicans, 74; Federalists, 23 (one seat in dispute)."

The week following, it gives an account of a fatal accident, causing the death of Benjamin Martin, of Wysox. He had fallen from his horse, and after lingering 21 hours, died. He left a widow and four small children. . . . William Means, treasurer, gives notice to delinquent collectors. Walter Wheeler publishes the "*Third and Last Call*" to all those who are in debt for blacksmithing. He says, "all work and no pay makes the purse light and empties the meal barrel." The rhythm is lost, but the truth is strictly preserved.

December 25 (Christmas), 1815, the paper opens with the message of Gov. Simon Snyder to the Legislature—filling seven columns. This is followed by part first ("continued next week") of the President's message. Both announce an "honorable peace with England." [Peace was concluded in February preceding.] The Governor gives a brief resumé of affairs in France, from the triumphant return of Napoleon from Elba, and then the invasion, and the overthrow of this remarkable man by the allied powers, and pictures the horror and sufferings of France, and gives expression to the profoundest sympathies for the people of that country. He attributes much of its calamities to the division among her people, and from this draws a lesson for Americans. "Shall those awful dispensations of Providence pass before us without our being deeply impressed with the baleful consequences of being a divided people? We must unite upon national grounds—we must cherish a national spirit and become a united people, or the day may come when we, like the people of France, in sackcloth and ashes, may weep over the ruins of our unhappy and dismembered country. * * * Let us be wise, and profit by the experience of ages." This was very timely and good doctrine from the wise and good Governor of the State. It was pregnant with the

broadest statesmanship, and the *Gazette* did well in publishing it, laying it before the Bradford county readers in significant contrast with the *Times* newspaper's discordant utterings about the Hartford Convention. . . . The same paper has a proclamation signed by John B. Gibson, President Judge, addressed to the public, reciting that Joseph Tyler, of Athens township, had made complaint to the court that he had been disturbed in the lawful enjoyment of his estate, etc.; and commanding all trespassers to desist under pain of severe punishment from the court. . . . In the next column is a remarkable editorial in large job type, and is under the head:

"*Property*—two thousand six hundred and twenty-nine bales of cotton, says the *Savannah Republican*, arrived by water yesterday from Augusta, the value of which, allowing 26½ cents a pound (current price to-day) and 270 pounds to the bale, amounts to \$188,104.95." Then, in brackets, "[Imported into England this cotton would contribute to the English revenue 8s. per 100 lbs., or 250l. 12s.—*While the nation that produced it would not profit one cent.*]"

The paper of January 1, 1816, has this very interesting scrap of history, which parties contemplating a visit to Washington City soon would do well to copy and take along, and by reading it on the spot and examining our capitol, it would give one a bird's-eye view of the growth of America since that time: "The house on Capitol Hill, commonly called the New Capitol, which was built by a company for the use of Congress, if the honorable body should think proper to accept it, until the capitol is finished (and it appears they have) stands at the corner of First street and Maryland avenue. The chamber for the Senate is on the first floor; it is fifteen feet high, twenty-five feet six inches wide, and forty-five feet long. A gallery is attached to this chamber which takes up no room. On the second floor is the chamber intended for the House of Representatives; it is seventy-seven feet long, forty-five feet wide and twenty feet high, and also has a gallery. * * * The spot on which this spacious building stands was a cabbage garden on the morning of the 4th of July—in the afternoon of that day the digging was commenced. At that time the stone employed in the structure was not quarried; the clay of which the bricks are made was in its native state, and all the principal timbers were then standing in the woods." . . . Then is found a communication addressed "To Mr. Printer," and signed "T." It fills about half a column, and purports to be from some man who was "passing through your village, traveling for amusement," and in the bar-room of the hotel heard the natives talking over affairs, particularly some "strange animals that had recently made their appearance in the county." These old fellows were "laying bates" to catch some of these animals, if possible. The traveler gathered something like the following description of these "animals," mentioned as "being either from Ireland or Irish extract, some Dutch and some mongrel. * * * Some of them had no mouth, and some were all mouth, some without a head, and others were all head, and what is most remarkable they are said to have the power of emitting something having the appearance of *paper currency*, 'tis said they burrough in the ground or live in the cliffs of

rocks." Was this sarcasm? . . . The announcement is made that the Governor has appointed Lemuel Streator Justice of the Peace for the district of Orwell. . . . Burr Ridgway opens the new year with another "letter-list" in which are named six parties in Towanda, two in Canton, one in Windham, one in Sugar creek, one in Smithfield, and one in Bradford county, to whom letters are addressed. . . . Darius Bullock, of Smithfield, administrator of Nehemiah Tracy, gives notice concerning the estate.

The issue of January 15, 1816, has this one editorial: "No mail was received from the southward last week, in consequence of which it is out of our power to present to the readers of the *Gazette* any of the recent proceedings of Congress or the State Legislature."

Simon Kinney, treasurer, gives notice to those collectors who have not settled up their duplicates, etc. . . . Paul Beck, Jr., R. A. Caldecleuh and William Poyntell, executors of the estate of William Poyntell, deceased, of Philadelphia, give notice. . . . Jacob Bowman advertises about a "red heifer." . . . Burr Ridgway, Nathaniel Allen, Salmon Bosworth, commissioners, give notice of "days of appeal:" In Ulster, at the house of Obadiah Gore; Athens, at the house of D'Alanson Saltmarsh; Smithfield, at the house of James Gerould; Springfield, at the house of Samuel Campbell; Wells, at the house of Vine Baldwin; Columbia, at the house of Charles Taylor; Burlington, at the house of Ebenezer Kendall; Canton, at the house of Benjamin Stone; Wyalusing, at Justus Gaylord's; Pike, at Josiah Bosworth's; Warren, at James Brown's; Windham, at Jephtha Brainard's; Orwell, at Lemuel Streator's; Wysox, at William Myers'; Asylum, at Bartholomew Laporte's. . . . Thomas B. Beebe & Co., of Orwell, advertise saddles and bridles for sale. . . . S. & B. McKean, of Burlington, give notice to pay up. . . . So does Augustus Pearce, of Wysox. . . . John Spalding 2d. has a proclamation as sheriff, calling a session of the court, that of course winds up with "*God save the Commonwealth.*"

The next issue of the paper gives notice that Simon Kinney has been appointed treasurer by the commissioners. . . . Col. Harry Spalding gives notice of a contested election in the seventh company, militia, concerning the election of Samuel Gilbert, as captain. . . . Rhoda Saltmarsh, administrator, gives notice concerning the estate of John Saltmarsh, deceased, of Athens. . . . Darius Bullock gives notice concerning estate of Stephen Titus. . . . The collector of revenue, of the Twentieth District, gives notice that he will attend at the prothonotary's office, Towanda, for the purpose of "receiving the entry of carriages, etc., agreeably to an act of Congress."

One of the political questions of that day was gold and silver *vs.* paper currency. In time, Benton was called "Old Bullion," and men talked about "Mint Drops," meaning the hard money that came from the Mint. This will explain a notice in the *Gazette* at this time, taken from the *United States Gazette*, commencing, "*Two Whole Families Lost!*"—Mr. Eagle and Mr. Dollar, who, a few years ago, were much seen in the United States, supposed to be native Americans. A generous reward is offered, payable at Treasury Department, Wash-

ington, or at any of the Forty Banks," etc. More sarcasm, it is supposed. This, too, sounds a little like the modern political discussion in the papers about demonetizing silver.

After the issue of February 12, 1816, there is no other paper until March 4, following. In fact there were frequent irregularities in getting out the weekly issues about this time. The explanation of this is made in the paper of the latter date; "owing to the young man that I had in the office having left me very unexpectedly, at a time when it was necessary I should be absent from home, I have not been able to issue the paper regularly." The editor dates this paper, "Williamston," having now dropped "Monmouth." . . . Then follows an extract referring to Virginia's House of Delegates formulating a plan to establish free schools in that State, and punches up the Pennsylvania Assembly for its neglect on this subject.

The issue of March 4, 1816, is an unusually lively one. It has an editorial, a very short one, some catching communications, as well as interesting advertisements. For instance:

"*Applauds*—The affluent leap year
Vincent quick without tears."

Then follows the announcement of the marriage at Asylum, by Charles Brown, of James P. Quick to the accomplished Miss Maria Vincent. . . . And then is given the marriage at Warren, by Burr Ridgway, of Arunah Case and Mrs. Sally Wate. . . . The *Baltimore Gazette* addresses Col. Samuel Satterlee, through its columns, which is copied in the *Gazette* of Towanda, a communication containing some curious subjects. It opens with the sentence that when great men die much is said about it; in Virginia they are talking of building a *Pyramid*, but the writer suggests these are of no use since the arts and sciences have been cultivated. He then proceeds to inform Col. Satterlee that many of the Virginia revolutionary volunteers could not read nor write, and concludes that he wants the Colonel to give him information "of the exact number of Republicans and their names our [the] county lost in the various battles and skirmishes in which the brave army of the North were engaged."

An article is copied from a Washington paper which contains the information that the Legislature of Virginia had proposed to request permission to remove the remains of Gen. Washington to Richmond, and the State, by private subscription, would erect a suitable monument. . . . A three-line item announces that "we learn that postage on letters and newspapers will be reduced to the old standard, from and after the 31st. . . . Adam Conly addresses all printers in the United States, making anxious inquiries for Joseph Conly, a young man two years since departed from this place" (Towanda). "He had some knowledge of the printing business. The parents of the aforesaid Joseph have a keen sensation for their son." Then any person having any knowledge of the youth is implored to furnish it to the afflicted family.

Andrew Irwin, of Towanda, advertises for an apprentice "to the tanning and currying business." . . . Billings Clerk notifies the world that "my wife, Charlotte, without any provocation," has left the ranch.

Alphonso C. Stuart has a notice that the accounts of Andrew



Young Emily
J. G. Bowditch

Haslett are in his hands for collection. . . . August Pearce, of Wysox, has a like notice to all persons indebted to him. . . . Then follows a statement of the balances due from collectors, January 1, 1815, of the different townships in the county. The list of collectors is given as follows: Wyalusing, Simeon Marsh, Uriah Terry, John Hollenback; Pike, Josiah Bosworth, Salmon Bradshaw; Orwell, Orent Grant, Lemuel Streater; Wysox, Hiram Mix, W. F. Dinninger; Ulster, George Kinney, Samuel Marshall, Elisha Satterlee; Athens, John Spalding (2d), Stephen Hopkins, Conklin Baker; Smithfield, James Gerould, Darius Bullock; Burlington, Nathaniel Ballard, James Colkins; Canton, Isaac Wooster, Samuel Griffin, William Means; Towanda, John Mints, Jacob Bowman; Warren, Parley Coburn, James Bower; Windham, Darius Brainard, Levi Brainard; Columbia, Rufus Pratt, Samuel Ballard; Murraysfield, Joseph Grace; Springfield, John Barber; Wells, Jonathan Kent, Joseph Parker. [It should be stated that these included those collectors who owed a balance for either of the years 1813-14-15.—Ed.] There is an extract from a New York paper, stating that the Legislature of that State had incorporated a company "to open water communication between Seneca lake and the Chemung branch of the Susquehanna river by means of a canal." The article is headed, "Seneca and Susquehanna lock navigation." Thus opening "water communication from Lake Ontario to the Chesapeake, through the heart of Pennsylvania." This must have been a stupendous piece of news to the good people of Bradford, but the editor is content to make the simple extract from his exchange without a display head-line or a word of comment.

In the news coming from Harrisburg is given an account of the proceedings in reference to the building of the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike road. This was merely a petition to incorporate the company, and asking the State to subscribe for \$10,000 of the stock thereof.

In the Legislature one very important move was made by Mr. McKean of Bradford county. The resolution recited that "great inconveniences has [have] arisen in consequence of individuals holding large tracts of unimproved lands within this commonwealth, and the titles thereto been kept so secret as to render it very difficult to ascertain correctly what lands were vacant or what were not." It proceeded to recite that in many cases people were deceived into making valuable improvements on such lands, supposing they were public lands, etc. It concluded with a resolve asking that a committee be appointed to investigate and ascertain to what indemnification such people were entitled. . . . Another act introduced was "to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from Henry Hews', in Lycoming county, to Aaron Bloss', in the county of Tioga." . . . From Washington there is a report that "the question is at length settled in the popular branch of the National Legislature that the Direct Tax shall be continued for one year at least; at the end of which time the question will again return to them."

This paper concludes on the fourth page with some interesting items from unhappy and dismembered France. Among others is a letter from Murat to his wife and children on the day he was executed

It is dated Pizzo, October 15, 1815. This is followed by a long letter from Marshal Moncey to Louis XVIII., pleading eloquently for a court-martial to try Ney, and not simply to execute him without trial, at the request of the allies. Moncey wrote in the face of danger of death that his act might bring himself, but he spoke bravely, and concludes with the statement that if his plea for justice to a great soldier brings disgrace and death upon himself, he will go to his grave content, and he says to his King: "I may say, sire, with one of your ancestors—*'all is lost, except honor.'*"

The next issue of the paper has a communication from a "New England" correspondent addressed to a Boston paper, in which the writer calls upon the Congressional caucus of the Republicans to put in nomination James Monroe for President, and Simon Snyder for Vice-president.

The issue of March 25th following has the first and second pages filled with news from France. The opening article is a communication from a Bradfordite of five and a quarter columns, signed "B * * n" [Who could the writer have been?—Ed.], devoted entirely to the execution of Marshal Ney. The writer calls it "Ney's soliloquy before death, with his farewell to his family." This is followed by five more columns all about the doings of the allies in France.

Then is given the new postage law passed by Congress, February 1, 1816: Single letters composed of one piece of paper, not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; over 90 miles, 10 cents; over 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 300 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents. Double letters, that is, two sheets, double rates. . . . Elias Needham, Jr., of Smithfield, offers his farm of 78 acres of valuable land for sale; has a good orchard with hewed-log house, etc. It is on the public road from Tioga Point to Tioga river. . . . James Arnold, administrator of the estate of William Arnold, deceased, gives notice. . . . The editor says: "Maple sugar wanted." . . . A communication says that "there are now living in Ulster township, Mr. Eligh Horton, and Jemima, his wife, who have living 12 children, 74 grandchildren, 23 great-grandchildren - total, 109. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are in good health—he takes care of his stock of horses and cattle, breaks his own colts, cuts his own wood; while Mrs. Horton performs the household duties without assistance. Their eldest child has 9 children and 12 grandchildren. The article is signed "K." . . . The death of "Electy" Newell is announced. . . . Burr Ridgway and Nathaniel Allen, commissioners, publish their annual financial statement of county affairs. Total expenditures for the county for the year 1815, \$7,365.25.

March 11, 1816, a meeting was convened in Harrisburg of the members of the Assembly, for the purpose of nominating a ticket of Democratic Republicans of the State as electors in the then approaching National election. Two of the candidates chosen were from Bradford county, namely: Col. Samuel Satterlee and Charles F. Welles. And a committee of correspondence was chosen, and the members for Bradford were Satterlee and Welles, and also John Hollenback. Instead of this now being done by the members of the Legislature, there is called a State Convention; delegates are sent from each county, and

this State Convention, after putting electors in the field, sends its delegates to the National Convention. Political machinery has grown to be vast, complicated and expensive, and it is not certain that this has materially bettered it.

CHAPTER X.

PROGRESS IN CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

WHEN THIS WAS MONTGOMERY COUNTY, CONNECTICUT—A PART OF THE SEVENTEEN TOWNSHIPS—THE TWO ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS ALONG THE RIVER MADE THREE, FOUR, ETC.—BRADFORD COUNTY FORMED AS ONTARIO COUNTY—CHANGED TO BRADFORD—ITS ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL PROGRESS—CONTESTANTS FOR COUNTY SEAT—ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS—PETITIONS FOR NEW COUNTY—TO BE CALLED HIRAM—OTHERS WANTED IT CALLED LORAINÉ—NONSENSE OF HUNTING FOR INDIAN NAMES FOR PLACES—A POSSIBLE VISION, STANDING ON TABLE ROCK—AMUSING GERRYMANDER—ETC.

THE careful reader of a preceding chapter, entitled "The Seventeen Townships," will there see that all the proper steps were once taken to make this part of Pennsylvania, including not only what is now Bradford county, but a large portion of several surrounding counties, a part of the civil government of Connecticut under the name of *Westmoreland county*. While, in fact, this was a war measure on the part of the Connecticut settlers, in the wars of the "Pennamites and Yankees," precipitated by that trouble and intended mainly to strengthen the cause of the Connecticut claimants to the soil, it would have resulted, had there been no terms of conciliation offered by Pennsylvania, in making very different history of this locality from that we are now called upon to record.

Within what is now Bradford county was originally four townships laid off and surveyed as Connecticut claims, to wit: Athens, commencing at the north line of the State and extending on both sides of the river to a point below the river junction, nearly an exact square lying due north and south.

Ulster joined this on the south, the river running near its center.

Claverack was below this, a vacant space between the two, and while nearly square did not run with the cardinal points of the compass; it lay slightly to the northeast and southwest.

Springfield was below this, a vacant space of nearly ten miles existing; was a square, but this reversed the lay of Claverack, being slightly northwest and southeast. The northwest corner of Wyoming county enters just over what was the south line of this township—a very small point of land.

The river ran through all these townships, intended to take in nearly an equal portion of the fertile bottom-lands on each side.

All the original pioneers followed the Indian idea of securing, as the best farming lands, the valleys along the river. In time the high waters in the river drove many to the hills. There were selected the places for their farms and judged the wealth of the soil by the places where they found the heaviest timber. And now it is easy to tell where were once the heaviest forest growths, by the age of the farm improvements. It was on the streams the savages had burned away the forests, and had their small truck patches. It is difficult now to conceive how scant these evidences of civilization were, yet they were the meager footprints to the restless, hardy pioneers that caused Rudolph Fox, the first white settler in what is now Bradford county, to settle in the rich and beautiful valley at the mouth of Towanda creek. The first were along the Susquehanna river of course, and then the hunters would follow up the creeks to their source, that were nature's surveys to guide them back to their cabins after chasing the long day the game in the dark and trackless forests, and in this way soon the lone settlers were building their log huts on the banks of these small streams. In the early occupation of these straggling pioneers, the older settlements along the seashore swarmed something after the fashion of the bee-hive, and men started West to settle, live and struggle and breed new swarms to "go West, young man, and grow up with the country." There is no great movement of mankind, there is no peaceful movement with the honest, single purpose of making homes and winning farm lands, that is or may be comparable to that of the landing of the people on our Atlantic shores, and in less than the one hundred years spanning the continent from ocean to ocean with a cordon of civilization that in all that is grand, noble and good may challenge all history. Without finger-boards in the limitless forests, without precepts and examples on civilization's long and often dark and gloomy highway, they came, bankrupt in all save courageous hope; conquerors and conquering, and as picket-guards of the forlorn hope of the human race, lived and died. A great and brave people, unwashed and uncombed, in rawhide moccasins, leather jerkins and coonskin caps, and the old match-lock cast iron guns; in courage grand and in faith sublime, and, with never a quiver of fear, they left their bones to bleach on the hill-sides and in the mountain gorges, or to bear the marks of the sharp teeth of the wild animals that gathered them for their cubs in the caves and rock-ribbed dens. Here may be found the great, real men of modern history—men, the effect of whose lives will live forever, growing, ever growing, broadening and expanding over the whole earth. The student of history may ever turn here for valuable lessons, and while the true heroes may be nameless and their bones unshriven, their great work remains, the one eternal monument that time can not corrode, the elements dim nor the concensus of human intelligence forget.

The "Seventeen Townships" (there were in fact eighteen) continued on down the river to what is now the eastern line of Columbia county, and, when their skeleton outlines are drawn on the map, look something like a class' work in geometry on the blackboard. Nearly all of them are pervaded by the river, or have a frontage thereon, but

not every one. The names of the townships somewhat in their order as you proceed south from Bradford county are as follows: Braintram, Putnam, Northumberland, Exeter, Kingstown, Bedford, Providence, Pittstown, Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre, Hanover, Newport, Salem and Huntington.

Bucks county was one of the original counties of the province, and all this part of Pennsylvania was a part thereof.

Northampton county was formed March 11, 1752, out of part of Bucks county, including all this portion of the State.

Northumberland county was formed March 27, 1772, and then this was a part of that county's territory.

Luzerne county was formed September 25, 1786, when all of the territory of Bradford county was a part thereof.

Lycoming county was formed April 13, 1796, and this took a portion of what is Bradford county.

Bradford county was formed of parts of Luzerne and Lycoming counties, February 21, 1810—named in the act creating it *Ontario* county. It seems there were no immediate steps toward its civil organization until the early part of the year 1812.

March 24, 1812, by act of the Legislature, the name of the county was changed from Ontario to Bradford—simultaneous with the movement to vitalize or perfect the original act creating it.

Section 1 of the act of the Legislature of 1810 provides as follows:

That the parts of the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming which are included within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at the fortieth mile stone standing on the north line of the State and running south to a point due east of the head of Wyalusing falls, in the river Susquehanna; thence southwesterly to the nearest point of the Lycoming county line; thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of Tioga county, at the Beaver dam, on Towanda creek; thence northerly along the east line of Tioga county to the eighteenth milestone standing on the north line of the State; thence east along the said line of the State to the fortieth mile stone, or the place of beginning, be and is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called *Ontario* county. And the place of holding courts of justice in and for said county shall be fixed by three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor at any place at a distance not exceeding seven miles from the center of the county, which may be most convenient and beneficial to the same.

Section 3 makes the usual provision for the jurisdiction of the courts and provides that, "until the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants thereof, and until it shall be otherwise directed by law," the county was annexed to the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming, and the authority of judges shall extend over and shall operate and be effectual, and the electors of said counties shall continue to elect at the same places and with the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming.

The Governor was required to appoint three trustees for the new county, who were to receive proposals in writing for the grant or conveyance of any land for fixing the place of holding courts. The trustees were to report the offers they might receive to the commissioners from time to time, and it was the duty of the latter to fix the place.

The name Bradford was in honor of William Bradford, Jr., who was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, commissioned, the first in that office, June 9, 1791. The change of name was more of a concession on the part of the Connecticut settlers, who, however, it seems, were well pleased with the fair treatment they believed they had received from

Attorney-General Bradford. This man was in a position where he could have struck severe blows had his nature been overbearing or tyrannical towards the claimants, or in the settlement of disputes in the seventeen townships. He was afterward Attorney-General of the United States.

Returning a little in the chronological order, it is well enough to here explain that in 1783 what was the settlers' portion of Bradford county became known as Stokes District. That year the State had appointed Joseph Montgomery, William Montgomery and Moses McLean commissioners to proceed to the Wyoming valley, establish peace, if possible, among the inhabitants, and organize some kind of civil government. In the discharge of this duty they laid off in April, 1783, the Wyoming settlements into three townships, called Wyoming, Shawanese and Stokes; the latter included what is now Bradford county. A report by William Gray, surveyor, in that year describes a tract of land surveyed for John Lawson on the 10th day of October, 1783, as "situate joining land surveyed for Job Chilloway and others at Wyalusing in *Stokes township*, Northumberland county." From this new civil district it was more than sixty miles to the nearest justice of the peace, so if any of Rudolph Fox's family had desired to marry, even after all the usual awful trouble of courtship, getting ma's and pa's consent, and going perhaps to Philadelphia to get the license, there would have still remained the matter of a week or more journey to find a squire to bind the knot. Anything like such obstructions to marriage in these days would no doubt have a most serious effect on the marriage returns in the census reports.

The first civil government really established in what is now Bradford county was December 27, 1787, when by act of the Legislature an election was provided for for this part of Luzerne county. Col. Nathan Dennison was chosen to the Supreme Executive Council; John Franklin, member of Assembly; and Lord Butler, high sheriff. Col. Timothy Pickering was appointed prothonotary, and William Hooker Smith, Benjamin Carpenter, James Nesbit, Timothy Pickering, Mathias Hollenback, Nathan Kingsley and Obadiah Gore, justices of the peace and of the court of common pleas of the county. This was really the first time the people along the north branch of the Susquehanna river ever had representation in the State Legislature, and had courts of their own choosing.

At the June session, 1788, the court proceeded to divide Luzerne county into districts for the election of justices of the peace. Those lying within what is Bradford county were as follows:

I. From the upper line of the county to the place at which the road crosses Roswell Franklin's mill-creek, near Mr. Lanning's, in Wysox, by an east and west line, comprehending both sides of the river, to be called the First District—one justice.

II. From the last-mentioned line to the mouth of Wysox creek, by an east and west line, comprehending both sides of the river, to be called the Second District—one justice.

III. From the last-mentioned line to the mouth of Teague's creek, by an east and west line, comprehending both sides of the river, to be called the Third District—one justice.

The justices commissioned in these three districts, respectively (the ones within Bradford county), were Noah Murray, Obadiah Gore and Nathan Kingsley.

At the Wilkes-Barre Court, March, 1790, it was ordered that Luzerne county be divided into eleven townships:

1. *Tioga*, commencing at the north line of the State and extending from the east line to the west line of the county, and on the south by an east and west line which shall strike the Standing Stone.
2. *Wyalusing*, bounded north by the south line of *Tioga*, and on the south by an east and west line passing through the mouth of Meshoppen creek, and extending east and west through the county.

Thus *Tioga* included all of Bradford county from the north line, a distance a little more than eighteen miles south. And *Wyalusing* was the same east and west, and extended south a little more than ten miles. This was all of Bradford county, except a small point that was south of the south line of *Wyalusing*, and was in Tunkhannock.

Wysox.—In April, 1795, *Tioga* was divided on the prayer of the people to that effect, and the part taken off became *Wysox*. The division was on an east and west line passing through a small stream on the east side of the Susquehanna, southwesterly of Breakneck; the north part remained *Tioga* and the south part *Wysox*.

At the November session, 1796, a petition signed by Simon Spalding and others, prayed the court for another division of *Tioga*. Thereupon, Elisha Satterlee, Moses Coolbaugh and Simon Spalding were appointed to examine the subject and report at the next term of the court. January 17, 1797, they reported, unanimously agreeing to the division "on the line dividing between Athens and Ulster [the old Connecticut survey], then extending on an east and west line as the line of Ulster and Athens doth extend." The north township was now called Athens, and the south one Ulster. And thus the old historic "*Tioga*" was dropped—*Tioga* seems yet the natural name of the point of confluence of the two rivers.

Thus the century closed. What is Bradford county had four townships: Athens, Ulster, Wysox and *Wyalusing*—very long east and west, and about six miles wide each.

The First Gerrymander. The art of gerrymandering is a peculiar American institution. As is well known, it is a trick by which territory is sometimes divided up after the manner of a crazy quilt; or, a "shoe-string district" is formed that the party in control may gain great advantages over the enemy. A Democratic State or a Republican State, or any other fellow who may happen to be in control when the whole is to be again re-districted, figures out the minority with a skill that is amusing, on the principle that all is fair in war, horse-racing or politics. For instance, in one of the Southern States, after "reconstruction" times, and the Democrats were again in power, they found that the negroes could outvote the whites on a fair vote, so they made a "shoe-string district" and put the blacks nearly all together, and allowed them to have that one district, unanimously as it were, and the whites took all the balance. Thus a district might wind around over the State, and be two or three hundred miles long, as crooked as a crooked dog's crooked hind leg, and it might in some places be not

much wider than a race track. Thus a candidate for Congress in such a gerrymandered district, in order to visit all parts of his district, would require an able corps of engineers to keep on the correct trail. This is "smart" politics, so accounted in this country by the fellow that is "in," but is considered downright political rascality always by the fellow "out." All parties have invariably practiced it, whenever the opportunity offered.

"Shake not thy gory locks at me—thou canst not say I did it." Upon the principle of "you're another"—or the kettle must not upbraid the pot for being black, this rather disreputable practice, really swindling the honest voters, has been and will continue to be difficult to rid ourselves of—the outgrowth of the everlasting struggle for office from dog-catcher to President.

This original gerrymander was one against an individual, and not a numerous class of voters, and it occurred April 3, 1804, and was a legislative thunderbolt directed at Col. John Franklin. This man was the leader of the "Connecticut claimants," and in that bitter and long controversy he was no common or diminutive figure, but was literally "a thorn in the side" of what was, in those days, termed the "Pennsylvania land-jobbers." The voters of Luzerne county would elect Franklin to the Legislature year after year, and the "Pennamites" could make no combination for his overthrow; so on the day above named they determined by act of the Legislature to gerrymander him out of office. He had been persecuted, thrown in prison, chained and brutally treated, and impeached for high crimes and treason, but his neighbors only the more and more honored and respected him. So the act provided that that part of Luzerne county, including Franklin's residence, be struck off of Luzerne and attached to Lycoming county. Col. Franklin was a member, and present when the original bill was introduced. There was no secret made of the purpose of the bill, and something of the nature and daring of the man is seen in the fact that, as drawn, the bill had made a mistake and drew the line so as not to change Franklin into the other county. He immediately arose and notified them of the mistake, and told them how they could change the same so as to include his residence. It was so amended, and became a law, and the Legislature congratulated itself that it had "killed Cock Robin." But, without a break in the record, he appeared fresh and smiling at the very next session of the Legislature. The sifter in that case wouldn't carry water, and the world was given an illustrious instance of poetic justice.

Election Districts.—As early as 1785, September 13, an act was passed dividing the several counties into election districts. The county of Northumberland was divided into four districts, and the townships of Turbet, Mahoning, Wyoming, Shawnee and Stokes became the second, and these people were required to all vote at the town of Northumberland. This was doing the "high sovereign act" by the good people of Bradford under great difficulties. Miner's history relates the fact that Capt. Simon Spalding and twenty others repaired to Northumberland, some of them traveling one hundred miles or more, and none of them less than sixty miles, to reach the nearest place of



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voting. After taking the oath of allegiance, their ballots were deposited in separate boxes, lest they should be deemed irregular; this caused it to be known for whom they voted. It so happened that parties were so evenly divided that these twenty-four votes decided the election of a member of the Supreme Executive Council, two representatives to the Assembly and the sheriff.

September 7, 1789, by an act making new election districts for Luzerne county, "all that part beginning at the north line of the State and extending down and including both sides of the Susquehanna river, to a line east and west across the county at Wyalusing falls, shall be an election district"—called Tioga; the voters to meet at the house of Simon Spalding, and hold elections. This election district included all of now Bradford and Susquehanna counties—to meet at Simon Spalding's. Elections, though now improved, were still not as convenient as the fellow's pocket in his shirt.

Three years after this convenient arrangement, March 29, 1792, Wyalusing district was struck off from Tioga and Tunkhannock district. Its boundary was as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Wysox creek, following down and including both sides of the river Susquehanna, to the mouth of Meshoppen creek. The freemen were, in this new district, to hold their elections at the house of Isaac Hancock. This was changed to the house of Justus Gaylord, Jr., March 17, 1802.

The Wyalusing district was again changed April 10, 1799, by a dividing line east and west, crossing at Breakneck, thence following down the river to Rummerfield creek, to an east and west line through the county at that point. The electors in the new district to meet at the house of William Means, in Wysox township.

The election law of 1800 directed that all that part of the county included in Wyalusing, Wysox, Tioga and Willingborough, beginning at a point due east from Standing Stone; thence north to the forty-first milestone on the north line of the State; thence east to the boundary line, the twenty-eighth milestone; thence south until it intersects a line due east from the place of beginning, was made an election district, called Rindaw; electors to meet at the house of Ezekiel Hyde.

April 3, 1804, Tioga, in Luzerne, was made a separate election district; to meet at the house of Thomas Berry.

In 1805, Burlington election district was formed, and so called; electors to meet at the house occupied by Nathaniel Allen.

Orwell district was formed April 11, 1807; meetings at the house of Josiah Grant.

Cleftsburg district was formed March 28, 1808, out of that portion of Lycoming county now Bradford; meetings at the house of John Cummings—changed to the house of William Furman, March 20, 1810.

Wysox was formed into a separate election district, March, 1808, at the house of Amos Mix.

Canton township became an election district, meeting at the house of Joseph Wallace, March, 1810.

With the beginning of the century the people began to agitate the

subject of a new county. The road to the then county-seat was not only long, but horrid, and there was no fun in going to law by the good people toward the northern State line. Then there were the old disputes over the land claims, and the Connecticut settlers instinctively felt that the farther south they went in matters of land disputes, the worse they fared. These "half-share men," poor fellows, as they were, were between the devil and the deep sea. The "compromise" and "intrusion" laws passed by the State had satisfied the old settlers or claimants, who now favored these laws, and that divided the Connecticut people, and therefore the "half-share men" found themselves being attacked in front and rear, or, in other words, the Connecticut people were now "a house divided against itself." As these laws went into effect, friends became more and more arrayed against each other, and soon there were in many places neighbor against neighbor in open hostility. In a lucky moment the happy inspiration came to some one, and upon the mere suggestion there arose the cry "a new county." After much talking among themselves, the movement began to take form, and in 1806 it had reached such proportions as to be felt in the Legislature at the Capital, and the proposition was broached in that body. This was evidently responsive to the movement now actively afoot, and headed by such men as John Taylor, John Horton, Jacob Strickland, Jonathan Terry, William Means, Asa Stevens, Thomas Wheeler, B. LaPorte, Amasa Wells, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Josiah Grant, Reuben Hale, Eleazer Gaylord and Job Irish. Frequent meetings had been held in every neighborhood, and on the eleventh day of November, 1806, the inhabitants of north Luzerne held a meeting and appointed the above-named delegates to meet in general convention at the house of William Means, and "agree where the dividing county line shall be run." While this was the first concerted movement of the people, the matter was now vigorously pushed. One point that bobbed up on all occasions was that of satisfying the "half-share men" by making the south line low enough down to include all or as nearly all as possible of this class; nearly everyone of these wanted to get out of Luzerne county, and, on the other hand, the county wanted to spare as little of her territory as possible.

As intimated above, March 24, 1806, an act was introduced to form a new county of the northern part of Luzerne: the act was read and disposed of by ordering that it be "recommended to the attention of the next Legislature." The Legislature was not eager to accommodate the Connecticut settlers, and hence this dodging all responsibility by referring the whole subject to their successors. Something like the sharp practice so frequent now in Congress, where the admission of a new State depends more on its voters agreeing with the party in control in Congress than on the justice there may be in the case. In fact, in many of our Governmental affairs, to an impartial spectator, there is frequently too much political bias in political affairs. For instance, when the country was confronted with the question of negro suffrage, at the same time there was a serious movement over the land for female suffrage—both were backed by equally strong advocates, except, for the latter, there were all the great women of the North,

who had been organized many years, and had sent out able male and female lecturers and missionaries in the cause of woman's voting—the “friends of home” and the enemies of a debauched and drunken oncoming generation. The women have signally failed in their eloquent appeals to the country's statesmen; while the negro, indifferent, happy, laughing, singing his old plantation roundelays, or in the merry hoe-downs and rollicking cake-walks, knowing little and caring less about politics, had suffrage fairly thrust upon him, handed out to him on silver platters, by grand waiters in paper caps and long white aprons. In the language of the immortal “Artemus,” “Why was this thus?” At this long-off day we can readily see why Pennsylvania was slow to give the Yankees of the upper Susquehanna a new and separate county. The lower end, when it was Northumberland county, could hold the upper end in check. They had, it is also true, somewhat hocused themselves when Luzerne county was struck off in order to gerrymander Col. John Franklin out of the Legislature. The colonel had laughed at it, and the people had spat upon it, and, when too late, the Legislature had found out that, instead of quenching the fire, they had only added fuel thereto.

Can not the student of history as readily see why, when negro suffrage prevailed so easily, female suffrage has not only failed temporarily, but is about as dead as a dried mackerel? The great sun-eclipse Senator in his place in the Senate—his own re-election depending—proclaims the fact that American suffrage, by its universality in this country, is but “feculent sewage”—that our nation is about being smothered by its excess, etc., etc.—notifying the dear women that they must “save our homes” by some other potent device than that of the ballot. Was not the fatal mistake the ladies made that of not agreeing to vote as a unit with one or the other of the two great political parties of the country? The answer to that question will, it is believed, help solve the problem of why the Yankees finally secured their own county of Bradford. As noted above, they had become “a house divided against itself”—the “old settlers” and “the half-share men.” The Legislature accurately forecast the future—the outcome of the division and, if there must be more contention, why simply tie the two cats together, throw them across the clothes-line and let them fight it out, always fun for the boy, but rather serious for the felines.

Be that as it may, we are not greatly concerned about the details now,—sufficient is the fact that, after four years of trifling over the question in the Legislature, the people triumphed, and Bradford (Ontario) county was created. As an indication of the steps taken at the time, it may be proper here to refer to some of the doings of the people and the responses by the Legislature. We have seen that a bill was introduced in March, 1806, to form a new county. December following, the act was reported as “unfinished business.” March 11, 1807, a petition came from 154 inhabitants of Luzerne and Northumberland counties, praying for a new county. December 19 following, four petitions of a like nature were presented, signed by many people of the north section. These petitions respectfully asked that the new county be called HIRAM, and the seat of justice be fixed at Wysox.

In January, 1808, the inhabitants of Burlington township, Lycoming county, petitioned for the new county to be called *HIRAM*. All petitions had been referred to a committee, which reported, January 12, 1809: "That your committee have [has] taken the subject committed to them [it] into consideration," and in effect recommended it be granted. Thereupon a committee was appointed to draught a bill in accordance with the prayer of petitioners. The bill was reported, discussed and postponed for further consideration. During the session of 1808-9, the county question was frequently up for consideration. During the session, eight several petitions had been reported to the Assembly, all remonstrating against the erection of a new county as per metes and bounds of the other petitioners—these were all from Luzerne county; but they described a different territory, and insisted, if a new county must be formed, that it be made of the territory they described, and called *Lorraine*. Mr. Miner then introduced a bill for the appointment of three commissioners to lay off a new county from Luzerne and Lycoming. This bill was read and ordered to a second reading, and then dropped. In the meantime, petition after petition were pouring in on the Legislature. A special committee on the subject was finally appointed, as follows: Benjamin Dorrance, of Luzerne; Isaac Smith and Samuel Satterlee, of Lycoming; John Murray, of Northumberland; Jacob Snyder, of Berks, and James Ralston. Mr. Dorrance soon after reported another bill to organize; this was read, and a day fixed for its second reading; it was then advanced to a second reading, and February 10, following, to a third reading, and then sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate now commenced the delay tactics; the bill was read and "referred to the next session." Finally, January 12, 1810, Chairman Dorrance reported from his committee, and strongly urged the erection of a new county, laying down the boundary lines for the same substantially as they are now for Bradford county, and February 21, following, it became a law, and the new county was called *Ontario*—changed, as stated above, to Bradford, March 24, 1812.

The Governor was required to appoint three trustees, whose duty it was, among other things, to establish the county's lines. Moses Coolbaugh, Samuel Satterlee and Justus Gaylord were appointed trustees, and they employed Jonathan Stevens, then deputy district surveyor, to run the lines thereof.

In the act defining the boundary lines, quoted above, it will be remembered there is a slight discrepancy in the lines in the southeast corner of the county in the original act, and as now given in the county maps. That is explained as follows: The old township of Braintrim was divided by the county line, and the inhabitants petitioned the next session of the Legislature to alter the line, so that the whole of Braintrim might remain in Luzerne, and therefore, March 28, 1811, the trustees of Ontario county were required to make a new line, as follows: "To establish a point east of Slippery Rocks, at the head of Wyalusing falls, in the River Susquehanna, for the southeast corner of Ontario county; thence a line west to the said Slippery rocks; thence a southwesterly course to the nearest point of Lycoming

county." This was all the change that has ever been made in the original county boundary lines.

Thus fashioned, Ontario (Bradford) county contained the townships of Athens, Burlington, Canton, Columbia, Orwell, Towanda, Ulster, Wyalusing, Wysox and a part of Rush—ten townships—and there were six election districts: Burlington, Canton, Cleftsburg, Tioga, Wyalusing and a part of Rindaw. The part of Rush township was made a distinct township in the new county; while the electors of that part of Rindaw were added to Tioga.

December 20, 1810, the people had petitioned the Legislature for the organization of the new county for judicial purposes, but the matter was allowed to stand just one year, and in December, 1811, Mr. Satterlee favorably reported a bill for that purpose, and March 24th following it became law. *This provided for a county election at the October election following for county officers, and directed that the courts should be held at the house of William Means, of Meansville, Towanda township, until suitable buildings should be erected. This act also changed the name from Ontario to Bradford, in honor of William Bradford. The very first important question, of course, in the organization of the new county was the point to be selected by the commissioners as a site for the county buildings—county-seat. The law required it to be within seven miles of the geographical center of the county. Every man with a cleared truck patch within that charmed boundary began to have day-dreams of its coming to him—the future city to be his "clearin'," the convenience of a court-house in his own dooryard, a jail to the right, and a handy poor-house on the left. In some lines men's ambitions are easily excited to open activity—sweet dreams of the golden fleece. But in this case the question soon settled to one of neighborhoods; that is, to places along or near to the river where were collections of houses or, at least, where there was one house. William Means, Wysox and Monroe were all entered for the race. Wysox looked with some contempt upon Monroe, and Monroe, in turn, laughed at William Means and his hopes of carrying off a whole city on his back. Wysox, by a vote of herself, had it unanimsously. It even chose a new name for itself equal to the great occasion, "New Baltimore," without stopping to think it would have been just as easy to have spelled Old London, Paris, or Peking. Her broad and sweeping rich valley was her pride and glory—a winning card, surely—and, therefore, why not take an afternoon *siesta*? Monroe felt a deep pride in her strong Democratic name; unlike Wysox, it did not have to shed its miserable Indian name—malodorous name, almost as well have been "Heavysox" so a Monroe ready wit said; therefore, "hurrah for Monroe!" While all this preliminary skirmishing was going on between Monroe and Wysox, William Means was laying low, and, figuratively speaking, was stuffing both sleeves full of aces; he wasted no time laughing in his sleeve, but was putting them to a better purpose. Means was strongly backed by Thomas Overton, who owned most of the land that is now the heart of the city; and also there was another man, E. B. Gregory, also a land owner. When these three men united the other appli-

cants should have rose to the emergency that forced them. The commissioners were wary and non-committal. A day was at last appointed to meet at William Means, and hear all about the claims of the rivals, when the question would be settled. The day came, and the applicants, that is, Monroe and Wysox, with friends and backers, were on hand, loaded with Fourth-of-July arguments in favor of their respective places. They assembled at the house of William Means—eying each other suspiciously; all were finally seated and awaiting the pow-wow to commence. In the meantime the host, Means, was so attentive and polite, in fact, beaming on both sides and smiling so graciously, that both concluded that he had given up the contest, and now it was a fight to finish between the two. After solemnly waiting some time, some one inquired of Mr. Means where the commissioners were. When, in apparent great surprise at the question, amazed at their ignorance of the fact that early that morning the stakes of the chosen county-seat had been stuck and the commissioners had, being through with their job, gone home, he incidentally and calmly informed them, "with a merry twinkle in his eye," as the veracious chronicler of that day informs us, pointing just out the door—"there are the stakes." Wysox had laid off its new town and staked out the county capital. Monroe had dreamed of its great future factory chimneys, its proud steeples and its tall glittering minarets flashing back the earliest morning rays of the sun, and complacently smiling down on Wysox and William Means. One of the Wysox constituents had advertised his farm for sale in a Wilkes-Barre paper, and, as an inducement to purchasers, it was stated, in italics, it "*had a still*," and then in ten-line wood type it was added, as a clincher, that it was adjoining the new town of New Baltimore, the new county-seat of the new county of Bradford. Thus, "the best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft aglee."

The new town was called Overton, in honor of Hon. Edward Overton, and was properly and well named. But the disgruntled Wysox and Monroevites determined upon revenge, as bloody and pitiless as that of the boy who, when he couldn't whip the other boy, "made faces at his sister;" and so the name of Overton was assailed "by land and by sea," as the sage remarked when asked how he would attack England if another war was ever declared.

There has been quite an American fad among our local pundits, when called at the baptism to name a place, to hunt up some Indian monstrosity of a name and plaster it on the poor helpless infant. Indian classics, in their grunting purity, are always bad enough, but when chipped out into pigeon-English they are simply horrid. Think of full-grown people living in a town scuttled with such a name as "Tunkhannock," "Meschasehgunk," "Mehoopanyskunk," "Diahogga" (trimmed down to Tioga, one of the most beautiful names that has come from the Indian); "Gobantato" or "Onochoc-a-goato." These are specimens of the best of the lot—the kind to lay on the top of the box, as persuaders to timid investors in sacred Indian relics. All these places that had to be named should have carried to posterity the name of some early pioneer, instead of this gray-matter-destroying Indian gibberish that is now disfiguring our maps.

This was finally Bradford county, created, baptized, re-named, organized as a civil body, with a capital town and a place for court house and jail, and a first election of the sovereigns to name its full complement of county officials. That youngster is now eighty-one years old; has nearly sixty thousand people, mostly robust, manly agriculturists, with schools, churches, preachers, lawyers, doctors, newspapers and politics, and politicians galore. Behold it, and its grand story of eighty-one years! Nay, rather its onswEEPing story of one hundred and fifty years—the auspicious hour when the first-known white man explored this portion of Pennsylvania, with a view of permanently occupying it. A long one hundred and fifty years ago, but a single tick of the vast clock of God, yet how it fades in the dim blue distance to our finite minds compared to that brief space of life, the short fitful fever that is man's existence here on earth. Carry the imagination back, as well as you can, and what may you see? The low, broad mountains studded thickly with great gnarled trees, and its winding valleys, where murmured the mountain brooks on their way to the rivers and the sea; the primeval forests, in their stillness by day, and their dark and desolate nights only broken by the blood-curdling cries of beasts of prey, and the hootings of the birds of evil omen, flitting from tree to tree in the deep darkness. The solitary traveler might have caught the occasional glimpse, from peak to peak, of the tallest hills, but in all else, so far as vision was concerned, he was as though enveloped in impenetrable fogs, able to look up through the trees to the clear skies, but about his person the most limited view. Again, the river winding away to the north and the south, with a glimpse here and there at the sparkling stream of molten silver, and in the cool mountain waters the shining fish disported themselves, or the schools of shad traveled in countless numbers; the mild-eyed deer nibbled the branches, or bounded away on the slightest alarm, the very poetry of motion and the quick, ravishing dream of beauty and grace. The forest choristers were singing their matin songs, and building the nests for the prospective brood to wing their way with the older birds to their winter homes of the gulf shore; nature, how still, how beautiful, how inviting, covering with its rich green mantle the fanged beasts of prey, birds of evil omen, and the silent gliding serpent, spotted with deadly beauty; birds, animals and insects gave token that here nature was kindly toward life, and to this county came the lone Indian hunter, following the streams in his light bark canoe, as untamable as the wildest beast.

At the birth of the new county of Bradford, one standing, say, on Table Rock, across the river from the borough of Towanda, could have swept his eye over all the then inhabited or hardly-at-all-settled portions of the county. In the blue distance the winding high land promontories, covered with the massive green forests, the tall trees gracefully swaying in the breeze, clothed in shiny green in spring and summer, and draped in snowy white shroud in winter; there was not much then to long hold the interest of the spectator. But could he at the time have been imbued with the gift of piercing the future for the space of a brief eighty years, then,

indeed, would he have found much to enchain the attention. At the moment, where now is Towanda, a straggling cabin or two at the mouth of the creek; a little longer, and the all-round log cabins tore, with low clap-board eaves, and its smell of pelts and green hides and raw sugar—a few sounds of the saw, ax and hammer are the first indications to strike his ears as the hour of travail of labor-birth. Years speed along, and behold a frame house takes its place by the side of the round pole cabin; the old log tavern in time gives way to the more modern “hotel,” and brick stores now throw open their doors, rigged out with that splendid 12 x 14 glass in their show windows. A real pulling steamboat comes slowly and dubiously up the river, and the whole population rushes down to the river’s bank to wonder and marvel. The dark old forests are invaded on every hand, and the woodman’s ax sounds the merry roundelay from morn till night; surveyors are abroad, setting stakes and marking lines for farms and for streets and lots in the rising village; then the canal and its patient pulling mule arrives; a steam mill has been built, an immense tannery over there, and then a factory across the way. A church with its tall steeple, and its silvery voiced bell, calls the good people on the quiet Sabbath morn; “come let us worship God,” is chanted out and echoes along the hills, and speeds merrily along the valleys. The primitive log school house is superseded by a nice two-story building, and the graded school is here. A splendid covered bridge has taken the place of the old rope and pole ferry boat. Other great factories and mills, and the tall smoke-stacks, and the puffing steam and the whirr of wheels have filled the world with active, pushing life. And as the sounds of this vision fades, there comes to his ears the pulsating of the thundering railroad train—the hoarse scream signals and the far-off rumbling, and the hum of busy life; and behold, the farms and farm mansions on every hand; the beautiful city, the pulsing telegraph that has girdled the earth with its sensitive and sentient nerve; the telephone, the gas-lit city, and then the great white electric light flares out upon the darkness, and the transformation is complete. This is the change of a few years. Persons are still living who might have looked on from the birth of Bradford county to the present hour, and seen and felt all this splendid panorama. The wild beast and spotted snake have gone, the savage red man has departed, sung his death-song, and it may be hoped has long been in the fullest enjoyment of his “happy hunting ground.”





Charles Chapin Corser

CHAPTER XI.

ROADS.

MAIL ROUTES AND POSTOFFICES—FIRST MAILS CARRIED ON FOOT AS THERE WERE NO ROADS FOR OTHER TRAVEL.—FIRST MAIL COACHES BY CONRAD TETER—NAVIGATING THE SUSQUEHANNA—PRESENT POSTOFFICES—THE OLD BERWICK TOLL ROAD—ETC.

THE first mail route through the county was established in 1803, from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga Point (Athens), and postoffices were established at Wyalusing, Sheshequin and Tioga Point. Then every two weeks a mail was carried on foot, as there were no roads making it possible for any other conveyance to pass. These foot-mails were carried by Charles Mowery and Cyril Peck (the first husband of Urania Stalford). To make the round trip took two weeks, and for seven years these were the limited mail trains that went silently through the tangled wild-wood and climbed along the "break-neck" ledges of the mountains from Wilkes-Barre to Athens—not quite one hundred miles, when often the total mail for the whole trip would be a single letter. These foot-mails in time were succeeded by the man on horseback who made his appearance once a week. Mrs. Perkins states that the first of this kind of mail service was performed by Bart Seeley, who rode for several years.

In 1810 it was supposed that the roads had been sufficiently cut out, and the rock ledges on the sides of the precipices sufficiently improved, for a wheeled vehicle to be used in carrying the mails. A pony mail had been used a short time, and the people were anxious to reach the swell-tide of improvement, and have a weekly mail established. Therefore the year 1810 may be marked as a red-letter year for our people. A weekly mail, carried "in a coach"—at all events it was a vehicle on wheels—was commenced, and the tin horn of the driver Peter Conrad, was "music in the air" for all the people. This was the beginning of stage-coach travel along the Susquehanna, that increased with the years, brought visitors, speculators, land buyers and settlers of all kinds, like lawyers, doctors, pedagogues and the tenderer assortment of preachers; the others had come long before, like the justices' suitors, "on foot and on horseback," and had, single-handed and without prejudice, sampled the fresh hot corn-juice from the farm stills, and fought the devil, hip and thigh, wherever they found either him or his fiddle.

John Hollenbeck was the first postmaster at Wyalusing, and served many years. He was succeeded by Maj. Taylor.

The first postmaster at Towanda was Mr. Thomas, the first publisher in the county; he was succeeded both in the paper and postoffice by Burr Ridgway.

The Old Berwick Turnpike was chartered in 1817 to run from Ber-

wick to Elmira. A charter was obtained, and the road built through Bradford county in 1821-2-3; entering the county at the south line and passing through Albany township, Monroe, Burlington, Smithfield—following the streams—and passing out of the State through Ridgebury township to Elmira. This was the first good road in the county, and was a great mail route; was a toll road until 1847, when it became a free public road. The State had donated about 260 acres of land to the building.

In 1818 there was but one mail route through Bradford county. That year a new line was started from Towanda to Burlington, Troy, and to Sylvania, and thence back through Springfield, Smithfield to Towanda. This was a great improvement to the scattered settlers in the west part of the county.

An index of the population is given in the election of 1815, for the Cliffsburg district, held at Columbia Cross Road at the house of William Froman. The district included the whole of Columbia, Wells, South Creek, Ridgebury, Springfield and more than half of Smithfield. The vote polled was 116, which, without the saying, was a total surprise—a revelation that West Bradford was growing up with the country.

Early Susquehanna Navigation.—The attempts to navigate, by steamboats, the Susquehanna was a failure, and almost a continuous tragedy. Fulton invented and launched his first steamboat on the Hudson River in 1809, and the wonderful story of propelling a boat against the stream by steam spread over the civilized world, and mankind, that had been toiling and pushing the old keel and Durham boats so painfully up all their long journeys, was now rejoiced. People went down to the banks of the clear and swift-flowing Susquehanna, and looked upon the stream with wholly new sensations; a providence of God, truly, and the old time slow and horrid work of carrying on the travel and commerce of the country would soon change—the steamboat was coming—the great factor and hand-maiden of civilization. Why not “sound the loud timbrel o’er Egypt’s dark sea?” The good time coming is here; man’s ingenuity has overcome the appalling difficulties, and the age of fire and steam has arrived.

First it was canoes, flatboats or rafts, then rudely constructed “arks,” and finally the “Durham” boats. The latter were about sixty feet long, and shaped something like a canal boat, with a “running board” on each side the entire length, manned usually by five men—two on each side “setting poles,” and one steering. The best would carry about fifteen tons. With good luck they could ascend the stream at the rate of two miles an hour.

The Provisional Assembly of Pennsylvania, of 1771, declared the Susquehanna river a public highway, and appropriated money to render it navigable. In 1824 a boat called the “Experiment” was built at Nescopee, and intended to be operated by horse-power. On her trial trip she arrived at Wilkes-Barre July 4, 1824. A great jubilee was held over the arrival. The thing, however, proved a failure.

Necessity was pushing the people along this river. The Delaware

river was being navigated successfully with steamboats, then why not the Susquehanna? In 1825 three steamboats were built for the purpose of navigating this important river. The "Codorus" built at York by Davis, Gordon & Co., sixty feet long and nine feet beam, launched, and with fifty passengers drew only eight inches water, ten horse-power engine, and was expected to make, upstream, four miles an hour. She started on her trip in the spring of 1826 from New Haven. As she pulled along, the people flocked in hundreds to the banks to see her. Arrived at Wilkes-Barre April 12, when the town had an old style jollification day of it. Capt. Elger invited the heads of the town and many prominent citizens to take an excursion to Forty Fort. After a short stay, the boat proceeded on its way, and soon arrived at Athens, making frequent stops at way places. The Athenians, indeed the people for miles, even away up into New York, now realized their fondest dreams. The boat continued on to Binghamton and turned back, and, after a trip of four months, reached its starting point. Capt. Elger was disappointed, and reported to the company that it was a failure for all practical purposes.

The next boat was the "Susquehanna," built in Baltimore, eighty-two feet long, two stern wheels, engine thirty horse-power, intended to carry one hundred passengers, loaded, drawing thirty-two inches. The State appointed three commissioners to accompany the boat on her trial trip; several merchants and prominent business men were passengers, and these were continually added to at stopping points. It was hard moving against the current. The boat reached Nescopce Falls, May 3, 1826. These were considered the most difficult rapids, and so the commissioners and all but about twenty passengers left the boat and walked along the shore. As she stemmed the angry current, the thousands of people on shore cheered and cheered; reaching the middle of the most difficult part, she seemed to stop, standing a few moments, then turned her course toward shore and struck a rock, and instantly followed an awful explosion—and death and horror followed the merry cheers of the people. John Turk and Ceber Whitmarsh were instantly killed; William Camp died in an hour or so; Maynard, engineer, lived a few days. The fireman, and William Fitch and Daniel Rose slowly recovered; Col. Paxton, C. Brabst and Jeremiah Miller were severely scalded; Woodside, Colt, Foster, Hurley, Benton, Benj. Edwards and Isaac Loay were all more or less wounded and scalded. William Camp was the father of Mrs. Joseph M. Ely, of Athens, who was on his way home with a fresh stock of goods.

The third boat was the "Pioneer," which was abandoned after an experimental trip on the western branch of the river.

In 1834, Henry F. Lamb, G. T. Hollenback and family built at Owego "The Susquehanna," a strong, well-built boat, forty-horse power. Her trial trip was down the river to Wilkes-Barre, reaching that place August 7, 1835, traveling the one hundred miles in eight hours, and returned laden with coal. On her second trip she broke her shaft at Nanticoke dam, where she sunk and was abandoned.

In 1849, the "Wyoming" was built at Tunkhannock, 128 feet long, 22 feet beam, stern wheel 16 feet, to carry 40 tons of coal. This was

a coal boat, and made trips from Wyoming valley to Athens during the years 1849, '50 and '51. The arrivals of this boat were known all along the river, and the people were wont to crowd the landings to see the sight, hearty cheers greeting it, as they would lower their smoke stacks, and at Athens land at the foot of Ferry street. The cargo generally was anthracite coal, and in return they carried grain and farm products.

The last steamboat for commercial purposes was built at Bainbridge, N. Y., by a company, under the superintendence of Capt. Gilman Converse, commander of the "Wyoming." She was named "Enterprise," 95 feet long, to carry 40 tons—completed and launched in 1851. The first season she had a profitable carrying trade, as the river was high through the season; but in the fall she grounded and was left on the dry shore to rot, and this was the end of attempts to navigate the Susquehanna.

Roads.—The oldest gleanings from the records show that in 1788 the first petition for roads, in Bradford county, were circulated and signed by the people. This was signed by Thomas Wigley, Nathan Kingsley and Ambrose Gaylord, all of Springfield township, and simply notified the court that "divers roads are thought to be necessary to be laid out in said town of Springfield." The committee of freeholders: Justus Gaylord, Oliver Dodge, Thomas Lewis, Isaac Hancock and Gideon Baldwin. This first movement was pressed in the following September by Isaac Hancock, Joseph Elliott, Justus Gaylord, Oliver Dodge, Thomas Lewis, in another petition in which they said: "For the want of public highways traveling through said township is attended with the utmost difficulty; for remedy whereof, your petitioners humbly beg the honorable court to appoint commissioners to lay out and alter the roads in said town." * * And appoint supervisors." In 1790, the commissioners reported there were "three roads in the town:" 1st. From the eastern part of the town to Bennett's gristmill, on Wyalusing creek; 2d. From the town plot, between Baldwin and Kingsley's lots, to Porter's mill on Wyalusing; 3d. Starting on the river near Bennett's, up the main road to Bennett's mill, striking the Wyalusing at Porter's sawmill. An attempt to open a road along the river had been made before this, but was a failure.

In 1789, a petition was presented for a road from Sheshequin to Tioga Point (Athens). They stated that they had tried in vain to make a road over this line, but that the passage at Breakneck was difficult and dangerous; they had, at great expense, they say, opened a tolerable road from Wysox to Tioga Point, and asked the court to declare the same a public highway. The commissioners made this recommendation in 1794, and at this time a road was ordered from Ulster to Athens. In November, 1794, a road was surveyed from Wyalusing Falls to Tioga (Athens), passing Towanda, or Jacob Bowman's tavern, and crossing the Tioga river opposite Hollenback's store. About this time roads were laid out from Athens to the State line; from Wysox creek to Athens; also up the river to Benjamin Ackley's blacksmith shop; to Jacob Camp's house; up the creek to Isaac Bronson's, near the forks of the creek; in 1795, one up the Towanda creek, and in 1798,

one up the Sugar creek; in 1799, one to start at Col. Elisha Satterlee's, at Athens, easterly over the high-lands to the forks of the Wyalusing. It is easy to say these important roads were authorized, but it was a more serious matter to open them and make them real highways. In most cases it was years before passable roads were made over those routes.

The "Old Stage Road" was a State enterprise—a system of internal improvements, that in the early times were really of importance in settling and advancing the country. In 1780, the State surveyed a road from Wilkes-Barre, following the river to Athens. The State did but little more than make the survey, yet it eventually became the stage line.

The "State Road" passed through the county from northeast to southwest. It was provided for by the Legislature in 1807; Henry Donnell and George Haines, commissioners. As provided for, it passes through Pike and Wysox townships, crossing the river at Towanda, following up Sugar creek to East Troy, and on to Covington, in Tioga county.

In 1821 Zephaniah Flower and W. D. Bacon were appointed to lay out a road from Athens, running westerly. They report, "beginning one mile below Athens, on the State road, crossing the northwest part of Smithfield, through Springfield and Columbia townships to Tioga county line—a distance of twenty-three miles."

In 1820 a road was laid out from Towanda to Pennsboro. Commissioners: W. Brindle, Edward J. Elder, Eliphalet Mason and William Thomas. They commenced at a point "fourteen rods from the front of the court-house, and thence to the line between Bradford and Lycoming counties—seventeen and one-half miles."

Turnpike.—The Berwick and Elmira turnpike, passing through Monroe on toward Towanda, was projected in 1807, and the work was still carried on in 1810. This was an important improvement in the unsettled southern portion of the county.

Post-roads in Bradford county were, by act signed by John Adams, April 23, 1800, established as follows: From Wilkes-Barre to Wyalusing and Athens, from Athens via Newtown, Painted Post and Bath to Canandaigua. The office at Wyalusing had Peter Stevens for postmaster, and at Athens was William Prentice.

While the above were the first government post-routes, yet we learn from Miner's history: "As early as 1777 an express was established between the Wyoming settlements and Hartford. An old, smoked-dried paper, torn and much mutilated, has, by an accident, fallen into our possession, which shows that the people of Wyoming established a post to Hartford, to go once a fortnight and bring on the papers. Prince Bryant was a post-rider on this route nine months. More than fifty subscribers remain to the paper, which evidently must have been more numerous, as it is torn in the center. The sums given varied from one to two dollars each. In the list of names are Elijah Shoemaker, Elias Church, George Darrance, Nathan Kingsley, Elisha Blackman, Nathan Dennison, Seth Marvin, Obadiah Gore, James

Stark, Anderson Doud, Jeremiah Ross and Zebulon Butler. Some of those names were prominent Bradford county men.

Soon after the occupation of Asylum by the French they established a weekly post to Philadelphia.

In 1810, Conrad Teter contracted to carry the mail once a week, in stages, from Sunbury, via Wilkes-Barre, Wyalusing and Athens, to Painted Post.

Post Offices.—We make mention of the following existing and discontinued post offices in Bradford county:

Aira, January 5, 1827, Fred. Wilson.

Altus, Columbia township, established 1888, C. E. Gladding.

Allis, Hollow (Orwell township), August 17, 1868, George N. Norton.

Aspinwall (Wells township), established May 17, 1838, named Old Hickory, Alfred Ferguson; changed to Wells, February 28, 1862, Joel Jewell; changed back to Old Hickory, July 23, 1868, John O. Randall; changed to Aspinwall, November 10, 1869, Levi Morse.

Asylum (see Terrytown); changed to Frenchtown, September 15, 1857, Charles Stevens.

Aurora, in Warren township, established 1883.

Austinville, Columbia township, established as Havensville, June 2, 1846, Dunsmer Smith; changed to Austinville, August 13, 1861, Lyman S. Slade.

Athens, January 1, 1801, William Prentice.

Barelay, January 10, 1866, George E. Fox.

Baldhary, Herrick township, October 9, 1871, John Nesbit.

Baldy Creek, January 7, 1859, Benjamin F. Buck.

Berrytown, near Troy.

Big Paul, Springfield township, May 31, 1870, Isaac F. Bollock.

Birney, May 6, 1872, John Bolles.

Black, in Sheshequin township, established 1887, William Stevens.

Brooktown, December 11, 1849, Ralph Morton. Discontinued.

Brinkhill, near Athens, established 1882.

Burlington, February 24, 1849, John Rose.

Bumpville, Rome township, 1887.

Brushville, Pike township, established as Pike, January 15, 1868, Isaac Ross, changed to Brushville, January 23, 1871, Giles N. DeWolf.

Celis, Warren township, 1887.

Campdown, December 7, 1841, William Camp.

Canton, September 23, 1825, Asa Pratt.

Carbon Run, LeRoy township, July 9, 1874, Robert A. Abbott. Discontinued.

Old Creek, Pike township, March 4, 1870, Edward S. Sked.

Charles Cross Roads, December 7, 1826, Elisha S. Goodrich.

Cover, Smithfield, 1888.

Kumisky, established 1888.

Darell, originally Benjaminsville, November 24, 1810, Selden S. Bradley; changed to Darell, March 29, 1843, W. W. Goff; discontinued, January 4, 1844; reinstated, December 11, 1848, Simeon Decker.

East Canton, April 15, 1862, Warren Landow.

East Herrick, January 26, 1839, Jeremiah C. Barnes. Discontinued.

East Smithfield, October 11, 1825, James Gerould.

East Troy, April 25, 1851, Andrus Case.

Edsallville, Wells township, December 14, 1827, Samuel Edsall.

Eliell, Wilnot township, May 21, 1857, Warren R. Griffiths.

Evergreen, Albany township, February 9, 1871, William Allen.

Fassett, June 6, 1867, Joseph M. Young.

Franklinvale, January 6, 1826, John Knapp.

Floss, Smithfield township.

Foot of Pine, Barelay township, March 11, 1872, Theodore Streater.

Ghent, Sheshequin township, June 11, 1848, R. N. Horton.

Gillett, station on N. C. R. R., 1856.

Granville Centre, established as North Branch, December 8, 1825, Sylvester Taylor; changed to Granville, February 25, 1831, Sylvester Taylor; changed to Granville Centre, January 30, 1865, Luman D. Taylor.

- Granville Summit*, February 9, 1856, William Nichols.
Green's Landing, Athens township, October 18, 1855, W. A. Plummer.
Grover, Canton township, February 13, 1872, H. C. Green.
Herrick, established as Wheatland, February 28, 1837, Isaac Camp; changed to Herrick, December 28, 1837.
Herrickville, July 22, 1843, Daniel Durand.
Highland, Burlington township, March 27, 1837, George H. Bull.
Highland Lake, Warren township, October 18, 1870, John I. Arnold. Discontinued.
Hoblet, established 1888.
Hon's Ferry, Frenchtown station, November 22, 1869, J. V. N. Biles.
Hollenback, in Wilnot township.
Hornbrook, Sheshequin township, February 25, 1827, William S. Way.
Kasota, established 1888. Discontinued.
Kimberly.
Kipp, 1886.
Ladysburgh, May 11, 1850, Peter Sterigere.
Leona, established as Leonard Hollow, November 13, 1856, Eos Hubbard; changed to Leona, August 2, 1865, William T. Daley.
Le Raysville, February 12, 1827, Josiah Benham.
Le Roy, December 22, 1835, William Holcomb.
Liberty Corners, September 5, 1856, Joseph Bull.
Line Hill, Wyalusing township, June 30, 1857, John F. Chamberlain.
Lira, 1886.
Litchfield, November 5, 1825, Daniel Bush.
Long Valley, 1886, McFinney.
Luther's Mills, Burlington, established as Mercur's Mills, November 24, 1852, Samuel W. Prentice; changed to Grow, January 7, 1862, James Wilcox; changed to Luther's Mills, November 16, 1865, Roswell Luther.
Macedonia, Asylum, December 20, 1856, William Coolbaugh.
Marshall, May 17, 1872, Alvin T. Ackla.
Mercur, August 20, 1872, George A. Stevens.
Merrickville, July 27, 1852. Discontinued.
Merryall, December 20, 1849.
Milan, established as Marshall's Corners, December 21, 1835, Josiah B. Marshall; changed to Milan, December 27, 1838, John L. Webb.
Milltown, December 9, 1826, William P. Rice. Discontinued.
Minnequa, September 21, 1869, Richard L. Dodson.
Monroeton, originally Monroe, October 29, 1822. Changed July 30, 1829.
Mountain Lake, May 20, 1861, Earl Nichols.
Myersburgh, April 9, 1850, Elijah R. Myers.
Nath, Welsh settlement, Pike township, October 18, 1870, Newton Humphrey.
Nice Abney, April 1, 1826, James Moreland.
Nice Era, Terry township, October 2, 1857, John Huffman.
Niceville, Wilnot township, December 27, 1856, John Cumminsky. Discontinued.
North Oriskany, March 27, 1833, Roswell Russell.
North Rose, January 5, 1846, Charles Forbes.
North Smithfield (now Smithfield), March 2, 1829, Davis Bullock.
North Towanda, June 21, 1852, Stephen A. Mills.
Opposition.
Orcutt Creek, Athens, June 14, 1848, David Gardner. Discontinued.
Orcutt, July 22, 1818, Edward Benjamin.
Overton, originally Heverlyville, July 1, 1857, Edward McGovern. Changed February 28, 1856, George W. Hottenstein.
Overshot, 1889, D. O. Sullivan.
Park's Creek, first Seeley, February 28, 1870, Daniel Russell; changed and discontinued.
Pile, changed to Brushville.
Pottersville, August 5, 1852, E. C. Potter.
Porcell, first Lindwood, December 3, 1855, Samuel C. Naglee; changed April 1, 1872, Elhaman W. Neal.
Prattville.
Quarry Glen, 1888.
Ridgebury, May 6, 1826, James Covell.
Rionzi.
Riggs, 1888.

- Rome*, June 11, 1831, Peter Allen.
Rumrfield Creek, December 17, 1833, Eli Gibbs.
Saco, 1888.
Sayre, March 11, 1874, Harvey G. Spalding.
Sciotaville.
Sheshquin, January 1, 1819, Avery Gore.
Silvera, in Tascorora, first East Springfield, April 23, 1868, Daniel L. Crawford; changed May 11, 1875, Andrew Silvara.
Smithfield Summit, December 21, 1860, Joseph L. Jones. Discontinued.
Snedeker, August 1, 1867, William H. Snedeker.
South Branch, December 11, 1863, Chester Caster.
South Creek, January 26, 1826, George Hyde. Discontinued.
South Hill, January 28, 1837, William Warfield.
South Litchfield, December 18, 1865, Jerrold B. Wheaton. Discontinued.
South Warren, January 12, 1827, Benjamin Buflington.
Springfield, May 24, 1819, William Evans.
Spring Hill, December 29, 1836, H. Ackley.
Standing Stone, January 26, 1826, Jonathan Stevens.
Stevensville, in Pike, January 24, 1837, Cyrus Stevens.
Sugar Run, first Blaney, May 4, 1839, Nathaniel N. Gamble; changed February 5, 1846, Elmore Horton.
Sylvania, March 18, 1818, Reuben Nash.
Terrytown, July 27, 1826, George Terry; changed to South Asylum, June 23, 1854, John M. Horton; changed to Asylum, September 15, 1857, John M. Horton; changed to Terrytown, January 13, 1862, Nathaniel T. Miller.
Terra Valley, September 23, 1854, Hiram Rogers. Discontinued.
Toranda, August 8, 1810, Reuben Hale.
Trinket.
Troy, December 29, 1817, James Long.
Tascorora Valley, February 2, 1871, Henry L. Rugg. Discontinued.
Ulster, September 8, 1821, Sidney Bailey.
Vaeter.
Verde.
Vitus.
Wapasing.
Warren Centre, July 27, 1853, Jacob L. Brown.
Warrenham, January 1, 1835, Andrew Coburn.
Wells, first French's Mills, December 12, 1825, James S. French; changed, November 26, 1869, Charles L. Shepard.
West Burlington, July 19, 1833, Luther Goddard.
West Franklin, April 25, 1857, N. Smith (2d).
West La Roy.
West Perry.
West Warren, March 16, 1864, Robert Tyrrell.
West Windham, originally Windham, January 17, 1818, Benjamin Woodruff; changed February 8, 1833, Elijah Shoemaker. Discontinued.
Wetona.
Wickizer, 1887.
Witawana.
Wilnot, March 15, 1866, Israel Van Luvancee.
Windfall.
Windham.
Windham Centre, July 9, 1866, W. C. Peck.
Windham Summit, December 10, 1868, John Van Est.
Wyalising, January 1, 1801, Peter Stevens.
Wysor, October 1, 1804, Burr Ridgway.

There are more post offices to-day in Bradford county than there were annually letters when the county was formed, and for the two men, who footed it from Wilkes-Barre to Painted Post, carrying the mails at one time, there are now many hundreds of employes connected with the postal service in the county. Thus the growth of population was great, from a wilderness to nearly 60,000 people, yet the use and



E. J. Ayres

distribution of reading matter has grown in a most wonderful ratio, during the century. Something of the measure of the growth and spread of civilization may be accurately seen in the postal department—a much better measurement, it would seem, than that of the philosopher who would gauge it by the amount of soap the people used.

Canal.—In 1828, the people of Bradford county, seeing the great success of the movement in New York to construct the Erie Canal, and anticipating the immeasurable advantages of such facilities to commerce, began to agitate the subject of a north and south canal, following the Susquehanna river, and connecting this portion of the State with the outside commercial world. Meetings were held, and public sentiment was rapidly instructed, and in 1830 the entire route was surveyed by Mr. Randall, chief engineer. And now the people believed that soon would be made amends for the terrible failures to navigate the river by steamboats. The State was invoked and gave aid, but sparingly. The work was commenced in Bradford county, in 1836, with a general hurrah all along the line; contractors and laborers swarmed along the river, and, after long waitings, now was coming a rapid completion. But in the course of the year funds were exhausted, and the works were doomed to lie idle awhile, and from 1841 to 1849 work was suspended for the want of funds. Another general rally followed, and operations were resumed, then were again suspended and again resumed, and finally the work was completed, and it went into operation in 1854. An era in this part of the State. Compared to our present facilities, it was a wretched make-shift, but in its time it was glorious. When the canal was commenced a railroad was only a dream in the progress of civilization, but when it was completed, so swiftly have we moved upon Fulton's great invention, that it was at the dawn of an era of railroad building throughout the country. Even in the new, wild West, they were then actually building some of the sections that have since become integral parts of some of the greatest railroads in the world. The great Illinois Central Railroad was in the rapid process of building when the old canal was opened for business. These marvels were rapidly educating the people

the packet canal-boats carried the newspapers that told of the movements elsewhere, and the National songs were little else than of the glories of the "age of fire and steam," and Fate was folding its arms about the North Branch Canal. The work on the canal had not been done in the best manner; from one end to the other it was leaky; viaducts, embankments and reservoirs soon, began, sadly, to need expensive repairs, and these called for immense outlays, and the tolls were not sufficiently encouraging to justify them. It had been operated only four years (1858), then public sentiment had undergone such a change as to authorize the sale of the canal, the first moment when a sale would promise them a railroad to be built along its towpath.

A pet scheme of Philadelphia's great financier, Nicholas Biddle, was to connect Philadelphia and the lakes by a line of railway. In 1858 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the sale of the North Branch Canal to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company, which sale was at once effected, the consideration being \$3,500,000. This was the

inception of that State problem that in time assumed portentous proportions, and came to be known as the "tonnage tax" law. That was finally repealed when Pennsylvania's great railroader, Tom Scott, had succeeded to the place of Nicholas Biddle, both as a financier and as a railroad operator.

The canal from Wilkes-Barre to the State line had been contracted to be built by Welles, Mercur and Hollenbach of this county, and other parties of Luzerne county.

The Pennsylvania & New York Railroad & Canal Company was formed, and purchased the canal; they were little else than successors to the Canal Company. Their purchase expressly permitted the building of a railroad on the towpath, and putting a new path on the brim side of the canal, and this was the end of the canal to all practical intents.

The North Branch Canal had attracted attention, and was a subject of great interest to the State; and, from first to last, in its vicissitudes it lasted forty years, or nearly so—though its actual useful life was very brief. Its defects in construction were apparent to the first trip boats ever made over its waters. In 1872 an act was passed allowing its abandonment by the company, and now only the dimmest traces of where it once was can be pointed out by the old residents over the few spots where a vestige is to be seen.

When the North Branch Canal was building, it was seen that some way should be provided to connect it with the canals of New York, and this would require sixteen miles constructed in that State. The Junction Canal Company was formed, and of this company were Laporte and Mason, of this county. The others were from Wilkes-Barre and New York. The canal was built, and went down with the North Branch Canal.

Railroad.—In 1858 a company was formed, as above stated, and purchased the canal from Wilkes-Barre to the State line; the purchase was made and soon the company realized that as a canal it would never be successful. In the face of innumerable obstacles they determined to convert it into a railroad, and the old canal company was succeeded by the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad & Canal Company, now the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The railroad was surveyed in the summer of 1866, and the road building from Wilkes-Barre up the river was completed, and a train was run to Towanda, November 26, 1867, and the road opened from Wilkes-Barre to Waverly, September 20, 1869—thus filling in a connecting link from the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Wilkes-Barre to a connection with the Erie road at Waverly. In fact it was but an extension of the Lehigh Valley from Wilkes-Barre to Waverly.

Barclay Railroad.—In order to develop the large coal deposit in the southwestern portions of the county, the Barclay road was constructed in 1857, starting from Towanda, at the canal basin, and running to the Foot of Planes, in Barclay township. A junction was formed with the railroad when built; built a narrow-gauge road, and has been extended in branches at its southern terminus so as to best

reach the different mines. It was leased out for a term of years to other roads, but in 1890 it passed to the control of the owners.

Sullivan and State Line Railroad.—In 1865, in consequence of the discovery of valuable coal deposits in Sullivan county, a railroad was built from Towanda to the coal fields of Lopez, a distance of twenty-eight miles. The road runs over the Barclay road track to Monroeton. It was opened for business in 1871.

Southern Central Railroad.—A part of the Lehigh system that branches at Sayre and runs to Auburn, N. Y.

G. I. and S.—The Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre, built by the Lehigh, commences at Sayre, and runs to Geneva.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is building from Geneva to Buffalo, and they expect to have the work completed this year (1891). This will give them their own track to their Western connections, and relieve them of using, as now, the Erie track from Waverly.

The Lehigh is at this time building many other branches and connecting links, extending rapidly in new territory in every direction, and is already one of the great railroad systems of the world. Rich and powerful, with a keen eye to advantages, as well as to inviting territory. The main line is now double tracked its entire length, and the vast trains constantly flying each way begin to point already to the necessity of yet another track to accommodate the ever increasing traffic and transportation over the line.

Northern Central Railroad. This was the first railroad built in Bradford county. It runs from Williamsport to Elmira, through the western part of the county. Canton and Troy are the chief towns on the line in this county. This is a single-track road, but is well constructed and operated liberally, and is the convenient outlet to all the western part of the county to the outside world.

The topography of the county—New York on the north, and the lower Susquehanna, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the south—pointed out this locality as a natural highway, reaching and connecting the two rich sections. In the latter part of the last century, the keen-eyed pioneers found a stream heading near Canton, that ran a due course to Williamsport, and they wanted to trade at the latter place, and soon a path was worn, to be followed by a rough wagon track. The State saw the importance of this highway and aided in the construction of a road, and the work had proceeded north as far as Canton in 1805, and was soon pushed on to Troy, and thence to Elmira. At that day this was the most important improvement in the county.

The railroad idea grew out of this State road, and one of the first roads built in this part of the State is now the Northern Central. It taps a rich region of country all along its line, and between the north and the south in the State, and the east and west of the Union, is one of our great trunk lines.

CHAPTER XII.

WARS AND RUMORS.

THE WAR FEVER OF 1799—WAR OF 1812-15—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR 1861-65—BRADFORD'S PART THEREIN—COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS—BOUNTIES GIVEN BY THE COUNTY—MILITIA OF 1862—EMERGENCY MEN, 1863.

AS a kind of substitute for grim and bloody war, June 28, 1803, John Dalton, living near Merryall, on the Wyalusing, met his neighbor, Amos Hurlbut, a son-in-law of Samuel Gordon, near Town's Mill; they quarreled, when Dalton struck Hurlbut with a hoe he was carrying, and fractured the skull, and he died July 5, following. Dalton was arrested, and examined by Guy Wells, and sent to Wilkes-Barre, and at court was tried and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment; but in 1808 was pardoned out by Gov. McKean, and he soon after died.

The '97 War Cloud.—The Americans have been described as every man running around with his arms full of fight; much of this fighting spirit was toned down by the late war. But in 1797 we had so recently whipped Great Britain that we were ready to "knock off the chip" of any fellow who dared to put it on his shoulder. In 1797 the word passed around that we were going to have a war with France. Gov. Mifflin ordered the State militia to be enrolled in June, 1798, to be equipped, drilled and put in fighting trim. A great war meeting of Luzerne county, in which this then was, was convened at Wilkes-Barre July 3, 1798. Our general (Simon Spalding) was at the meeting as a matter of course, and was made president of it. All made war speeches and rung the glories of victory; resolutions were adopted, and, among other things, they declared: "No sensations of gratitude, no relies of enthusiasm [relies is good] remains to distract us from our duty, as Americans citizens, to our country, and here proceed to offer our services to the State, whenever the emergency arises in which she needs them." That was "the word with the bark on," so far as Luzerne county was concerned. A call for volunteers soon followed, and a company of seventy-five men, under Capt. Samuel Bowman, was recruited and attached to the Eleventh U. S. Regiment. John Hollenback, as sergeant, enlisted the company, and his reports contain this item: "I enlisted fourteen at Wyalusing, by the Kingsley spring. * * * We met to play ball. I sent to Gaylord's for two gallons of whisky, and when they had drunk pretty freely of it I paid them eight silver dollars apiece. I enlisted Wareham Kingsley, Thomas Quick, Hugh Summerlin, Jonah Davis, James Lewis, Asa Harris. At Wysox and Tioga Point, I enlisted more. After hunting deserters in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, I went into

winter quarters at Bound Brook, N. J. We were disbanded in the Spring, after Jefferson was elected."

The movements of the militia will be found in extracts from the files of the *Bradford Gazette*.

The War of 1812 came simultaneously with the civil organization of Bradford county, and nearly with the establishment of the first newspaper in the county—the *Bradford Gazette*. The good people of the county were not, it seems, very deeply interested in that war. The New Englanders, so far as there was opposition to the War of 1812, led the opposition, and as the people of Bradford county were mostly from that section, this no doubt had its influence. The first draft for soldiers ever enforced here was in the year 1815. Several men were drafted from Wyalusing, Wysox and Canton mostly, but these got but little further on the way to the war than the place of rendezvous, when the treaty of peace released them, and they returned home. Looking over the old files of the *Bradford Gazette* of that time there is no other mention of that war, except the expedition of Harrison to the lakes, and the naval battles fought on the ocean and on the lakes.

Mexican War.—No organized force went from Bradford county to this war. A few individuals may have enlisted at other points. The excitement caused by this struggle extended to this part of the country in a feeble way, and the recruiting officers did not open an office in Bradford county. There was an old Mexican soldier, however, who was several years a member of the State Senate, and every session he produced his measure for the State to do something for these old veterans whose long marches in the cactus country, and whose puissant arms on the bloody field had won so vast a territorial empire from the Greasers and gave it to the Union. He never could get much attention to his bill—it was regularly "hung up" in the committee. There were no votes behind it on election day, and this weakness the thrifty politicians took advantage of—how fixed is the fact that kissing goes by favors.

The Civil War.—The first gun was fired April 12, 1861; the last, April 9, 1865; four years, less three days, from the rising of the curtain on this bloodiest tragedy in the tide of time and the ringing it down and putting out the lights, and dismissing to their homes the two million sun-burned and battle scarred veteran actors. The "boys" from the North had fattened many and many a new-made Southern graveyard. Never were such angry human passions stirred, never was such a mad rush made into the very jaws of death. Exactly what it was all about depends upon whom you ask the question. A noted man wrote a book entitled "The Great Conspiracy," that would seem to hold to the idea that American slavery and British free trade had joined hands to destroy the Union, and drive home the entering wedge. Others say it was to abolish slavery; and still others say it was a struggle for supremacy between the sections, a quarrel that had to come, late; and "if it were done when 'tis done, then it were well it were done quickly," etc., etc. This one thing, it seems, is tolerably well agreed upon among the Union soldiers: They went to war, after the dance of death had opened; to save the Union, to suppress rebellion

and maintain the supremacy of government. That much is clear, but in this there is nothing for the historian to put his finger on as to the causes that ultimately led up to actual hostilities. The historian, or rather present chroniclers, must employ themselves simply aiding posterity in hunting out the remote causes, and by gathering and systematizing such facts as about which there can be no great differences of opinion.

Bradford county responded promptly and bravely to every call of the country during that long and terrible struggle. The merchant and clerk jumped over the counters, the mechanics left the bench, the plows were standing in the furrows, the lawyers laid aside their briefs and the physicians mercifully turned over their patients to "yarb" tea and the good old motherly nurses; flags fluttered in the breezes and the shrill life and rattling snare-drum vexed the air, and pale and earnest men made war speeches, and the little erstwhile cloud, no larger than your hand, suddenly lowered from the whole heavens; grim-visaged war was afoot; the heavy tread of armies began to freight the winds, and the bugle charge but preceded the clash of the embattled hosts, and the Civil War was a terrible reality, and ladened the air with death and made it redolent of decay. As family quarrels are worse than all other manner of disputes, so is a civil war the most horrible of all manner of military strifes. The people of Bradford county for the first time in the history of this section were solidly united on the subject—that is, fighting it out to the bitter end—no peace but that of a restored Union. The guns that were fired upon Fort Sumter were not only heard around the world, but their dull echoes are reverberating yet, and effects will certainly not wholly pass away in the next hundred years. It was a sad day for the institutions of freedom here and elsewhere; its effects upon other nations, struggling toward their liberty and independence, were nearly disastrous, and it left upon many American minds that dark and hopeless faith in *strong governments only*; it made many Americans forget that our Revolution was against a government too strong where were a people too weak. The self-evident truth that the stronger the government always the weaker the people to resist usurpations was forgotten, and madmen rushed at their brothers' throats. Beneath the bending heavens has there been anything, since the birth of Christ in this world, worth a tithe of the awful woe, the unspeakable sufferings, the wasted young lives, desolated homes and broken hearts that came of it all? Divest yourself of all hysterical sentiment, and *per se* what is there that should make reasonable human beings go to war? Germany is a military encampment, where the men are nothing more than mere parts of war machinery, animated muskets with fixed bayonets, and under that military empire the people go to war at the beck and nod of their divine emperor—who makes of his children's nursery a soldier's camp, but who is murdering German thought and civilization by "divine authority"—that fatal curse that came to barbaric man, that "a king is divine." When his Satanic Majesty was unchained for a thousand years, he need only have visited the earth and invested mankind with the cruel and wicked delusion that it was

good to have a strong government and a "divine king" enthroned, and "Auld Cloutie" might have returned to his Plutonian shores in the restful faith that he had conquered mankind for thousands of years to come: captured their horse, foot and dragoons, by principalities, by empires and by nations. I know of nothing else, of all else, but that compared in sin to this divinity-of-ruler's idea but that is as the grain of sand to the mountain range. Usurpers usurping everything under such plausible pretexs as promoting the public good. The foulest designs that were ever invented against the most sacred rights of mankind here come clothed in fairest face and winning smiles, and the devil surely hypnotized men's very blood when he filled them with faith in the "divine" ruler, and that the sweet and pitiful heaven would be deeply grieved to see that idea gibbeted higher than was Haaman—the awful delusion extirpated from men's hearts. And these monsters, measureless criminals against God and man alike, build churches and school-houses, and poor men crawl in their presence and worship them—powder food, slaves—soul and body. If mankind was made for no higher purpose than to set up these fetic-h-governments; to be governed by either an organized banditti or a miserable insane, diseased king, and to slave and suffer and perish, that the rotten dynasty might live, then surely life is one stupendous failure. Much of the current history of nations is merely elaborated war records, and consequently columns and whole pages of modern metropolitan newspapers are detailed accounts of the doings of the prize-ring bullies—those giants with fists like mauls and heads like tea cups. This trend of the public mind is the omnipotent educator of a majority of the average boys of the land, and when among grown men one of these two-legged brutes on exhibition can draw houses worth dollars, to where, perhaps, the finest intellect in the world would get pennies, it is enough to discourage the heroes who build up and extend civilization.

The first regular battle in the Civil War was Bull Run, and here were Bradford county men, and from there to Appomattox, in the Army of the East, and in many of the Western battles also, they were present. Nearly every township in the county, not only called war meetings, but organized societies for securing recruits; commissioners and boards of every municipality, and the county at large, were voting money, both as bounties and as assistance to families. The first shock of war paralyzed business everywhere, but such was the activity in recruiting and supplying the rapidly forming squadrons, that, soon, never before was more general business activity. In honor of Americans, it should never be forgotten that we had all preparations for war, in the way of raising and arming men, to make after actual hostilities had begun. Another thing, and a far nobler compliment to American advance in the higher walks of thought, is that our war was long, and millions of men were in line; yet, compared to the marvelous military genius of a Von Moltke, we had but most feeble ideas of quick and triumphant war. Von Moltke was the mere adjutant of Germany, and he played the game of war with the precision of fate. Our field commanders were, no doubt, the equals, perhaps the superiors, of any modern people; but this is not the science of war, it was hardly more than a prolonged

life-and-death-struggle, where the deciding factor was a mere question of numbers. When Germany overran and conquered France, twenty years ago, besieged and captured their beautiful capital, and levied on the conquered billions of tribute money to carry back to Berlin, then it was that the volcanic French appeared in their best form. France, hardly stopping to look around on her desolation, the splendid ruins on every hand, when she set about rebuilding her magnificent cities, her vine-clad, sunny houses, and in the walks of peace, was soon far in advance of her recent conqueror. The South was overrun, devastated, and conquered, and the terms of surrender were hardly dry on the paper when the soldier became a civilian, and from that hour to this, the "New South" is a marvel even in this marvelous land. The haughty Normans overran England, conquered it, confiscated its entire public and private property, and made slaves of the conquered. The Normans are but an insignificant line in history, while their once slaves have pushed their all-conquering civilization around the entire globe. There are lessons in history that men should learn "by heart." The learning of those lessons will teach men to think, reflect and make of them reasoning beings. Such men only will advance, not only themselves, but their brothers. In a certain stage of development, emerging from naked barbarians, war is no doubt a developer, as Buckle pretty clearly shows that the invention of gunpowder was an active and powerful civilizer.

Following immediately on the firing on Fort Sumter came the President's call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the Rebellion. Any man was a hero then, that would go beating up and down street, the drum, and calling for recruits to his company. Where there were so many volunteering in hot haste, so many as to soon fill the call of the President, and thousands were turned away, disappointed, it would seem foolish to try to name the first man to volunteer from Bradford county. There is some strong evidence that Capt. Bradbury, now of Athens, was about the first to respond to his country's call. The average man was stunned for a little while with the call to arms; he didn't exactly know how to go about the first step in joining the army; there was nothing in sight to "join."

During the four years of war there were forty companies—nearly all full companies, went from this county—these were squadrons that joined New York commands. Over 4,000 men from one county, and that a county of farmers; not a city within its borders. The whole number of men enlisted in the Union Army, not including State militia, and men enlisted for special emergencies, 2,656,553 men; killed or died of wounds, 96,087; died, 184,331; total who died, 280,418. What a countless army with banners! The "boys" went out from friends and home to war, to the long marches and summer's heat and dust, and winter's storm and biting cold; to the muddy trenches, the bivouack, the fierce charges and the headlong retreats, the cross and clash of bayonets, sickening wounds and the noisome hospitals, to disease and deathly homesickness, to exposures that sapped the strongest constitutions, to despair and death. Four years, less three





Cyrus Avery

days, and the outstretched wings of the destroying angel darkened all this beautiful land.

Nearly three millions of men went out with the cheer of the multitude, the blare of bugles, the rattle of the drums and the martial music of the life, full of young, lusty life, and health, and hope and boundless ambition. Nearly 400,000 perished—seven times the entire population of one of our States. At last, “stack arms!” “home!” and the common soldier returned foot-sore, weary, covered with dust and grime; toiling along the hot road, he approaches his return journey’s end, his heavy load is laid away, and his army shoes are pulled off, and he asks after his neighbors, and tells the gathering acquaintances of the “boys” that will never come back.

Among the eminent sons of Bradford who laid down their lives in the line of duty—names not born to die—may be mentioned those of Watkins, Spalding, Culp, Sturrock, Ingham, Guyer, Swart, Kellogg, Hemans, Tears, Case, and there are hundreds of others, whose memorial tablets are in the many different cemeteries of the county, while many others sleep in unknown Southern graves.

The Governor of Pennsylvania promptly convened the Legislature on the April call for troops, and May 15, 1861, an act was passed requiring the Governor (Curtin) to organize a military corps, to be called the “Rural Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth,” to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one of light artillery, to be enlisted for three years. These were apportioned among the counties, and the ranks soon filled. Three more companies than the county was allotted, had, in their eagerness to go, organized and started for Harrisburg, and actually got as far as Troy, when they had to stop, as the quota was full, and no more could be received.

July 21, 1861, occurred the first fight at Bull Run, and the result of that battle was for a moment to send dismay through the North. The National army was routed, and the term of the three months’ 75,000 men was near its close; the capital was exposed, and instead of suppressing the Rebellion in the allotted “ninety days,” it began to look seriously the other way. Most fortunately, Pennsylvania was ready with its organized force of three years’ men to step in the breach, and stay the victorious rebel onslaught.

War Meeting in Towanda.—April 18, only six days after the attack on Fort Sumter, a great war meeting was held in Towanda. Small spontaneous meetings had previously been held in nearly every township. Judge Mercur presided; Cols. G. F. Mason, John F. Means and W. C. Bogart, vice-presidents; P. D. Morrow (judge); W. T. Davies (Gov.); D. A. Overton and H. B. McKean, secretaries. Many stirring and patriotic speeches were made, and a mass meeting was called for the 23d. At this meeting the county’s population turned out, and recruiting went on briskly, the ladies partaking, and they presented the volunteers with a beautiful flag, the handiwork of their own hands, and Capt. J. W. Mason responded on behalf of the men.

April 30, three companies had been raised and organized: Capt. Mason’s, Capt. Gore’s and Capt. Bradbury’s, of Athens, and they started

at once for Harrisburg, but on reaching Troy they were notified that the State's quota was full, and were ordered to return. They were met at Troy by five companies from Tioga, and instead of disbanding or returning, they went into camp there. In a short time they proceeded to Harrisburg and were mustered into the State's Reserve Corps. Capt. Trout's Company being F, in the Fifth Reserve, and Capt. Bradbury's, Company F, and Capt. Gore's, Company I, in the Sixth. Capt. Mason was transferred to the regular army, and after the war was lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Cavalry. The Fifth was hurried to Harper's Ferry, soon after the Bull Run defeat, and from there to Washington, where they started 984 strong. In the three battles of Mechanicsville on the 26th, Gaines' Mills on the 27th, and Charles City Cross Roads on June 30th, the regiment lost 18 killed, 115 wounded and 103 prisoners. Capt. Robert W. Sturrock was killed on the 27th, shot through the head. He had enlisted in April as a private. Lieutenant Riddle, of Company F, and Adj. Mason were wounded. Riddle was taken prisoner. Capt. Trout resigned in January, 1862; Sturrock took his place, and when he was killed Capt. J. A. McPherran was in command, and he was promoted to major May 7, 1864. A. G. Mason, first lieutenant Company F, was promoted to adjutant. A. Percival Shaw was promoted to first lieutenant. J. W. Means was, in 1862, promoted to lieutenant in the regular army. Lieut. William Riddle resigned in May, 1863, to accept promotion as major and aid on the staff of Gen. Reynolds.

Sixth Reserve—Thirty-fifth Regiment.—April 22, 1861, Capt. W. H. H. Gore, with his "Northern Invincibles," and Capt. Daniel Bradbury, with his company, the "Towanda Rifles," left Towanda for Harrisburg, reaching that place May 2, and formed the nucleus of the Sixth Reserve Regiment. They had failed to get into the three months' service. June 22 the regiment was organized and the field-officers elected: W. Wallace Ricketts, colonel; William M. Penrose, lieutenant-colonel; Henry J. Madill, major. Lieut. Henry B. McKean, adjutant; R. H. McCoy, quartermaster; Charles Bowers, surgeon, and Z. Ring Jones, assistant-surgeon. A very succinct history of this command was given by Maj. Gore at the regimental monument dedication on the field of Gettysburg, September 2, 1890. After stating the formation of the regiment he said: "After the disastrous battle of Bull Run, a call was made on Governor Curtin for troops, and the Reserves were rushed to Washington; the Sixth was the first regiment to arrive, and was mustered into the United States service July 27, 1861, and sent to Tenallytown, Maryland. While in this camp over one-half of the regiment was stricken with typhoid fever, greatly retarding the efficiency of the regiment. While in this camp the Reserves were formed in three brigades; the Sixth with the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth formed the Third Brigade. October 9, 1861, the division was moved across the river into Virginia, and went into camp near Langley.

"December 20th, the Third Brigade and First Rifles fought the battle of Drainesville—gained the first victory for the Army of the Potomac.

"March 16, 1862, they broke camp, and marched to the vicinity of

Hunter's Mills, then back to Alexandria. In the meantime Col. Ricketts and Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose had resigned, and their places were filled by Wm. Sinclair as colonel, and H. B. McKean as lieutenant-colonel. The quartermaster also resigned, and A. A. Seuder was appointed.

"The division was attached to McDowell's corps, and in April marched to Manassas, Collett's Station, thence to Fredericksburg. In June they were on transports, and went down the Rappahannock, up the York and Pamunkey rivers to White House, and were attached to the Fifth Army Corps. The Sixth was bated at Tuntall Station to guard the road and keep open the communication with the front. While here, Col. Sinclair joined us, and assumed command; the left wing of the regiment was sent to White House to guard the stores; the Seven-Day battle opened at Mechanicsville, and the regiment was cut off from the main army, and, after destroying the vast accumulation of stores, was taken by boat *via* Fortress Monroe and James river to Harrison's Landing, where they were joined by the balance of the division. The Sixth Regiment was here transferred to the First Brigade, which now consisted of the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth and Bucktails.

"The next move was by boat from Harrison's Landing to Aquia Creek, thence by rail to Fredericksburg, thence by way of Kelly's Ford to Warrenton, where they joined Pope's army, and took an active part in the battle of Second Bull Run. Falling back with the army to Washington, they marched through Maryland to South Mountain, and in that battle was on the extreme right of the army, and was attached to the First Corps; at this battle and Antietam the regiment met with severe loss, especially in officers. Maj. Madill was now promoted to the colonelcy of the One Hundred and Forty-first P. V., and Capt. Ent was promoted to major.

"In November the march was again resumed, ending at Fredericksburg, where, on the 13th of December the regiment, in connection with the balance of the Reserves, made the most gallant charge of the war.

"Our losses here were greater than any other battle we ever fought; we were but a handful left for duty, and the Reserves were ordered to Washington and vicinity to rest and recruit; the Sixth was sent to Fairfax Station, where it remained until June, 1863, when it again joined the army—was attached to the Fifth Corps and marched for this historic field; and here, on this ground, where we are dedicating this monument, we aided in fighting the battle of Gettysburg. Moving with the Army of the Potomac, marching and skirmishing, we finally went into winter quarters at Bristoe Station. In the meantime Col. Sinclair had resigned and field offices were filled by promoting Ent to colonel, Dixon to lieutenant-colonel, and Gore to major.

"In the spring of 1864, they took in all the fighting under Gen. Grant, through the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River to Bethesda Church, doing their full share of the work in that arduous campaign, ending their services with the brilliant victory of Bethesda Church.

"And now, comrades, I have briefly sketched the history of your regiment, its marches and hardships, its gallant fighting; it never disgraced itself; there were other regiments as good as yours, but none better. We have met here to-day to dedicate this shaft as a monument of your valor, but your history will be a monument that will last as long as the American nation exists, and until after those stones shall have crumbled into dust."

This page of history is carved in the granite column that stands on the field of Gettysburg:

FRONT, WEST SIDE.

6th Pennsylvania Reserves, 35th Infantry,
1st Brigade, 3d Division, 5th Corps.

SOUTH SIDE.

July 2d, in the evening, charged from the hill in the rear to this position, and held it until the afternoon of July 3d, when the Brigade advanced through the woods to the front and left, driving the enemy and capturing many prisoners.

Drainsville, Peninsular Campaign,
Groveton, 2d Bull Run,
South Mountain, Antietam,
Fredericksburg, Gettysburg,
Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station,
Mine Run, Wilderness,
Spottsylvania, North Anna,
Totopotamy, Bethesda Church.

EAST SIDE.

Recruited in Bradford, Columbia, Dauphin, Tioga,
Susquehanna, Snyder, Wayne, Franklin,
and Montour Counties.

Total enrolment, 1050

	OFFICERS.	MEN.
Killed and died of wounds,	2	107
Died of disease,		72
Wounded,	19	286
Captured or missing,	2	61
	23	526

Total casualties, 519.

NORTH SIDE.

Mustered in May 28th and June 11th, 1861.

Mustered out June 11th, 1864.

Present at Gettysburg 25 officers, 355 men.

Killed and died of wounds, 3 men.

Wounded, 1 officer and 20 men.

The monument stands a short distance to the right of Little Round Top, facing toward the enemy's lines, on grounds now owned by Mr. Frank Althoff, but at the time of the battle it was owned by Joseph Sherfy, the owner of the Peach Orchard. The wheat field in front, where the desperate charges were made, is now the property of the Battle-field Memorial Association. At the left, on a giant boulder, on the summit of Little Round Top the bronze statue of Gen. Warren rises in bold relief as the masterly strategist that planted the

Maltese Cross in advance of the enemy on the rugged heights where Vincent, O'Rourke, Hazlet and Weed fell, and rescued the key of the position from the grasp of the enemy.

Twelfth Reserve—Forty-first Regiment.—Had one full company from this county, Company C, Capt. Richard Gustin, commissioned, June 11, 1861, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, April 6, 1863; Henry S. Lucas became captain, April 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment; Daniel R. Jewell, promoted to first-lieutenant May 14, 1863; Oscar Templeton, second lieutenant, resigned August 10, 1861; Jacob B. Grantier, promoted to second lieutenant September 8, 1861, resigned August 11, 1862; John G. Rahm, promoted to lieutenant, May 1, 1863. The command was mustered in August 10, 1861, and at once started to Harper's Ferry, when their route was changed to Tenallytown. Their first engagement, their baptism in fire, was at the opening battle of Drainsville, where it held the left line, and was exposed to heavy firing. In 1862, when McClellan was calling for troops, this command joined him and was in his campaign, and in Pope's campaign. July 12, 1862, Col. Hardin was wounded in battle and the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. Gustin and so fought in the battle of South Mountain. April 6, 1863, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and was in command until Col. Hardin was able to return. The regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg, June 11, 1864.

Fiftieth Regiment, P. V.—Had two companies from Bradford county, and Edward Overton, Jr., of Towanda, major. Organized September 25, 1861, and, from Harrisburg, proceeded at once to Washington. Following is the record of the two Bradford companies:

COMPANY G.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Wm. H. Telford,	Captain	Aug. 8, '61	Cap. May 12, 1861—pr. to Lt. Col. Feb. 8, 1865—mus. out to date, July 30, 1865.
Chris. Forbes,	"	Sept. 6, '61	Pr. from Cor. to Sgt. to 1st Sgt. to 2d Lt. April 29, 1865—to Capt., May 12, 1865—cap. May 12, 1864—Vet.—mus. out with company July 30, 1865.
Michael McMahon,	1st Lt.	Sept. 6, '61	Died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 20, 1861.
Fred R. Warner,	"	Sept. 6, '61	Pr. from 1st S. t., Co. D, Feb. 15, 1862—mus. out Oct. 3, 1861.
Henry J. Christ,	"	Feb. 29, '61	Pr. from Private, Co. K, Dec. 11, 1864.
Chas. F. Cross,	"	Aug. 8, '61	Pr. to 1st Lt., U. S. Signal Corps, Mar. 3, 1863.
John P. Kinney,	1st Serg	Sept. 6, '61	Pr. to 1st Sgt., May 1, 1865—Vet. —wd. July 30, 1864—com. 2d Lt., May 1, 1865—not mus.—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Ethan B. Powell,	"	Sept. 6, '61	Discharged on Surg. certificate, Nov., 1862—disability, disease.
H. C. Alderson,	Serg't.	Sept. 6, '61	Mustered out with company, July 30, 1865—Vet.—captured May 12, 1864.
Henry Scott,	"	Sept. 6, '61	Pr. from Musician—mus out with Co., July 30, 1865—Vet. wounded June 7, 1862—captured May 12, 1864.
Philip Carland,	"	Sept. 6, '61	Pr. from Private—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865—Vet.

COMPANY G—CONTINUED.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Henry Blend.....	Serg't	Sept. '61	Pr. from Private, May 1, 1865—Vet.—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865—wd. May 9, 1864.
Edgar Roberts.....	"	Sept. 24, '61	Wounded June 18, 1864—disch. on Surg. cert., Dec. 15, 1864—Vet.
Merwin Higgins.....	"	Sept. '61	Captured May 12, 1864—died Dec. 10, 1864—Veteran.
Wm. Spalding.....	"	Sept. '61	Died of disease, Kentucky, Covington.
Simon Russell.....	"	Sept. '61	Transferred to U. S. Cav., Oct. 28, 1862—wounded Sept. 1, 1862.
Henry C. Camp.....	"	Sept. '61	Transferred to U. S. Cav., Oct. 28, 1862.
Chauncey V. Bassett...	"	Sept. '61	Dis. on Surg. cert.—disability, Nov., 1862.
A. S. Blackman.....	"	Sept. '61	Died at Beaufort, S. C., Dec., 1861.
James W. Birney.....	Corporal	Sept. '61	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865—Vet.—wd. Sept. 17, 1862, Nov. 19, 1863, June 3, 1864, Aug. 19, 1864.
Theodore Lewis.....	"	Sept. '61	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865—Vet.—captured May 12, 1864.
George N. Chaffee....	"	Sept. '61	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865—Vet.—captured May 12, 1864.
Alexander Spalding...	"	Sept. '61	Mus. out to date, July 30, 1865—Vet.
Jas. Morrison.....	"	Sept. '61	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865—Vet.—captured Aug. 30, 1862.
Chas. M. Heilman....	"	Feb. 24, '64	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Joseph H. Taylor....	"	Mar. 30, '64	Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1865—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
C. B. Vandermark....	"	Mar. 30, '64	Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1865—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865—cap. May 12, 1864.
Thomas Gillett.....	"	Sept. '61	Killed May 12, 1864—Vet.
Edgar E. Spalding....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate, Dec. 11, 1862—disability.
James Lewis.....	"	Sept. '61	Discharged on Surg. certificate.
Daniel M. Reed.....	"	Sept. '61	Killed Sept. 1, 1862.
Wm. Hurst.....	"	Sept. '61	Killed Sept. 17, 1862.
Joseph H. Atkins.....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate, Dec. 10, 1862.
Wm. F. Carey.....	"	Sept. '61	Transferred to U. S. Cav., Oct. 28, 1862.
David Reifsnnyder....	Mus'en.	Mar. 15, '64	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Jas. Gillson.....	"	Sept. '61	
Allen, Chas. H.....	Private	Mar. 23, '64	Captured May 12, 1864—mustered-out with company, July 30, 1865.
Arnold, Robert.....	"	Sept. 17, '61	Mus. out Sept. 29, 1864—exp. of term.
Ammon, John.....	"	Mar. 25, '64	Disch. on Surg. certificate, Nov. 5, 1864.
Avery, Samuel.....	"	Mar. 26, '64	
Ames, Samuel.....	"	Mar. 14, '65	Substitute.
Bennett, Asa B.....	"	Sept. '61	Captured May 12, 1864—died at Wilmington, Del., March 9, 1865.
Brown, Chas. H.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Bare, Benjamin.....	"	Sept. 21, '64	Drafted—dis. by Gen. Order, June 1, 1865.
Buckingham, G. W....	"	Mar. 16, '65	Sub.—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Brown, Chas. T.....	"	Mar. 11, '65	Sub.—dis. by G. O., July 10, 1865.
Babcock, Asa E.....	"	Sept. 17, '61	Mus. out, Sept. 29, 1864—exp. of term.
Brink, Leonard M.....	"	Sept. 24, '61	Mus. out, Sept. 29, 1864—exp. of term.
Birney, Newton.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Cap. May 12, 1864—died Nov. 8, 1864.
Burton, John.....	"	Mar. 3, '65	Substitute.
Boughton, John S....	"	Sept. '61	
Ball, Jacob L.....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate, Sept., 1862.
Bennett, James.....	"	Sept. '61	Killed Sept. 17, 1862.
Bailey, Wm.....	"	Sept. '61	
Cook, Joseph.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	

COMPANY G—CONTINUED.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Carrigan, Wm.	Private.	Mar. 3, '65	Sub.—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Cannon, Thos. K.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 14, 1865.
Cowden, John.	"	Mar. 26, '64	Killed May 12, 1864.
Cramer, Chas.	"	"	Mustered out to date, July 30, 1865.
Carmichael, Daniel.	"	Mar. 2, '65	Substitute.
Comstock, Alonzo.	"	Sept. '61	Tr. to Eng. Corps, U. S. A., Oct. 28, 1862.
Coleman, Richard.	"	Mar. 7, '64	"
Duross, Isaac.	"	Sept. '61	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865— Vet.
Derr, Wm. H.	"	Mar. 9, '65	Substitute—dis. by G. O., June 23, 1865.
Daubenspeck, C.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—dis. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Daubenspeck, A.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—dis. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Duell, Samuel.	"	Mar. 30, '64	Captured May 12, 1864—died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 3, 1864.
Davis, Isaac.	"	Mar. 13, '65	Substitute.
Develin, Barnard.	"	Mar. 6, '65	Substitute.
Delamater, Lewis.	"	Sept. '61	Trans. to U. S. Cav., Oct. 28, 1862.
Evans, Wm.	"	Mar. 8, '65	Sub.—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Evans, Samuel.	"	Mar. 8, '65	Sub.—dis. by G. O., July 10, 1865.
Eiker, John.	"	Sept. '61	"
Farrar, Geo. C.	"	Mar. 8, '64	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Frost, Clayton W.	"	Sept. 17, '61	Mus. out, Sept. 29, 1864—exp. of term—wounded Aug. 30, 1862.
Fleming, Thos.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—dis. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Foster, John C.	"	Mar. 24, '64	Wounded—died August 7, 1864.
Forbes, John C.	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate—disability.
Fox, Silas A.	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate, Jan., 1863.
Frutchey, Moses.	"	Sept. 24, '61	Mustered out, Sept. 29, 1864—exp. of term.
Frazier, John.	"	Sept. '61	"
Frailley, Wm.	"	Oct. 1, '61	"
Gale, Eli W.	"	Mar. 26, '64	Mustered out with company, July 30, 1865.
Gannon, Wm.	"	Sept. '61	Mus. out to date, July 30, 1865—Veteran—captured May 12, 1864.
Greek, Wm.	"	Mar. 20, '64	Mustered out with company, July 30, 1865.
Gridley, Lewis B.	"	Sept. 17, '61	Killed May 12, 1864.
Goldsboro, Eli J.	"	Mar. 11, '65	Substitute.
Gannon, James.	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate.
Gore, John.	"	Sept. '61	Died Sept. 4, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C.
Grippin, Benjamin.	"	Sept. '61	Trans. to U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 28, 1862.
Harsh, John.	"	Mar. 20, '64	Mustered out with company, July 30, 1865.
Hawkins, Jas.	"	Mar. 8, '64	Mustered out to date, July 30, 1865.
Hill, Emery.	"	Mar. 6, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.
Harris, John P.	"	Mar. 13, '65	Substitute—disch. by G. O.
Hicks, Orville S.	"	Sept. 17, '61	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864—exp. of term.
Hutchinson, A.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Heller, Henry.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Hilliard, Thos. B.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Hilliard, Israel J.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Hermick, Samuel.	"	Mar. 8, '65	Mustered out to date, July 30, 1865.
Horton, Lemuel.	"	Sept. 24, '61	"
Horton, James.	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surgeon's certificate—wounded Sept. 17, 1862.
Hawkins, Jas.	"	Mar. 15, '65	Substitute.
Howard, Almon.	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate.
Hiney, Matthew.	"	Sept. '61	Trans. to U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 28, 1862.
Heckathorn, Reuben.	"	Sept. 20, '64	Discharged by Genl. Order, June 7, 1865.
Johnston, Chas.	"	Mar. 19, '65	Substitute.
Johnston, Wm. A.	"	"	"
Jones, John.	"	Mar. 11, '65	Substitute.
Kahoe, Michael.	"	Mar. 11, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.

COMPANY G—CONTINUED.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Kelley, Richards.....	Private.	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Kelley, Saml. F.....	"	Sept. 10, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
King, Wm.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Kelley, Thos. D.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Knobbs, Wm. F.....	"	Mar. 30, '64	Wounded—died July 3, 1864.
Leonard, Simon.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Lerue, Bertis.....	"	Mar. 10, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.
Lewis, Abriel.....	"	Mar. 24, '64	Wounded June 18, 1864—Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June 19, 1865.
Lines, Wm. M.....	"	Sept. '61	Trans. to U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 28, 1862.
Lines, John M.....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate.
Morrisohn, John D....	"	June 15, '64	Drafted—mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865.
Mapes, Milton C.....	"	Mar. 8, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.
Markham, Rufus A....	"	Feb. 20, '62	Mustered out Feb. 20, 1864—exp. of term.
Martin, Robt. S.....	"	Mar. 30, '64	Disch. by G. O., June 3, 1865—wounded May 12, 1864.
Mace, Harvey H.....	"	Mar. 30, '64	Wounded May 6, 1864—transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 7, 1865.
Monroe, John.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	Substitute.
Morris, Wm. H.....	"	Mar. 11, '65	Substitute.
Mack, Daniel.....	"	Mar. 14, '65	Substitute.
Middaugh, Avery.....	"	Sept. '61	Trans. to U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 28, 1862.
Mills, Albert W.....	"	Sept. '61	Discharged by order Genl. C. M., 1862.
Mott, Abraham.....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate.
Macy, Hiram.....	"	Sept. '61	Died in Mississippi, 1863.
McElwain, Wilson....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
McLeary, Terrence....	"	Mar. 14, '65	Substitute.
McGee, John.....	"	Sept. '61	
Naylon, Patrick.....	"	Mar. 29, '64	Cap. May 12, 1864—died Aug. 25, 1864.
Naylon, John.....	"	Mar. 26, '64	
O'Donnell, Chas.....	"	Mar. 13, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.
O'Neal, James.....	"	Mar. 8, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.
Owens, Geo. W.....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate.
Powers, John J.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Wounded May 6, 1864—disch. on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 11, 1865.
Powers, Elijah C.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Wounded May 9, 1864—disch. by G. O., May 16, 1865.
Porter, Samuel H.....	"	Feb. 10, '64	
Porter, Amos C.....	"	Sept. '61	
Pease, David.....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate.
Place, Jacob.....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. certificate.
Quick, John.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Mustered out with company, July 30, '65.
Russell, Hiram W.....	"	Sept. '61	Mus. out with Co., July 30, 1865—Vet.
Ross, Albert.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Mus. out with company, July 30, 1865.
Ryan, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	Substitute—mus. out to date, July 30, '65.
Spalding, Nath. L.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Cap. May 12—dis. by G. O., Aug. 18, 1865.
Sbate, Chas. A.....	"	Mar. 9, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.
Stoner, Christian.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Sullenberger, John....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. by G. O., June 12, 1865—Vet.
Sloan, Thomas.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Stinson, Chas.....	"	Sept. '61	
Shira, Wm. H.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Stroud, James.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Killed May 12, 1864.
Spalding, Henry.....	"	Mar. 8, '64	Killed May 12, 1864.
Sullivan, John.....	"	Mar. 11, '65	Substitute.
Shepherd, Albert.....	"	Mar. 13, '65	Substitute.
Scully, John A.....	"	Mar. 9, '65	Substitute.
Scriven, Edwin.....	"	Sept. '61	Died on Steam'p Ocean Queen, Oct. 28, '61.
Scriven, Albert.....	"	Sept. '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.



Geo. W. Kilmer

COMPANY G—CONTINUED.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Seriven, Edward.....	Private.	Sept. '61	Died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1861.
Strope, Wm.....	"	Sept. '61	
Shaffer, Alex. H.....	"	Sept. '61	Promoted to Hospital Steward, Sept., '61.
Smith, Geo.....	"	Oct. 2, '61	
Slawson, Edward.....	"	Mar. 1, '62	
Thompson, Tim. S.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 14, '65.
Thompson, John.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—disch. by G. O., June 1, 1865.
Towner, Philander....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. cert.—wounded June 7, 1862, Aug. 30, 1862—dis. Jan. 15, 1863.
Tompkins, Ira A.....	"	Sept. '61	Wounded Aug. 28, 1862, and captured.
Towner, Douglas.....	"	Sept. '61	Wounded June 7, 1862—died June 12, '62.
Uncal, Jacob.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.
Vanderpool, Simon....	"	Mar. 30, '64	Killed May 12, 1864.
Vanderpool, Moses....	"	Mar. 31, '64	Wounded May 6, 1864—trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 7, 1865.
Vincent, Wm.....	"	Sept. '61	Supposed to have been killed while going from Vicksburg, Miss., to Covington, Ky., afterward returned home.
Weller, Geo.....	"	Mar. 23, '64	Mus. out with company, July 20, 1865.
Wright, Jas.....	"	Mar. 8, '65	Substitute—mus. out with Co., July 30, '65.
Wilcox, Freeman.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 19, 1865.
Wald, Isaac.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	Drafted—died Oct. 27, 1864.
Woods, Geo. A.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	Substitute.
Warner, Nelson E....	"	Sept. '61	Trans. to U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 28, 1862.
Warner, Fletcher G....	"	Mar. 20, '62	Disch. on Surg. cert.—wd. Sept. 17, 1862.
Williams, Geo. H.....	"	Sept. '61	Drowned in the Potomac about Aug. 1, '62.
Willer, Smith.....	"	Sept. '61	Died in 1862, at Crab Orchard, Ky.
Wood, John S.....	"	Sept. '61	Disch. on Surg. cert.—wd. May 29, 1862—discharged.
Wood, Danl. B.....	"	Sept. '61	Trans. to U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 28, 1862.
Young, Lewis A.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	Wounded May 6, 1864—disch. by G. O., July 18, 1865.

Fifty-second Regiment.—This was one of the sixteen regiments of the Reserves organized in July, 1861. The company organizations were in July, and the regimental in October. In this command was a full company, Capt. Greenleaf P. Davis' Company E, and a part of Company F, that had been recruited in Bradford county by Treat B. Camp and Ransom Luther. Ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt succeeded John C. Dodge, Jr., as colonel of this regiment, promoted from lieutenant-colonel, January 9, 1864. Roster of Company E: Capt. Greenleaf P. Davis resigned November 7, 1863, and Hannibal D. Weed became captain December 21, 1863. W. S. Lewis, discharged by special order, April 6, 1862; Hiram A. Weed, promoted to first lieutenant and dismissed March 24, 1864; Silas A. Bunyan, first lieutenant by promotion from the ranks, died at Charleston, July 4, 1864, of wounds received at Fort Johnson, July 4, 1864; Charles R. Kenyon, promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant October 1, 1864, commissioned captain Company G, June 1, 1865; Harrison Ross, promoted to sergeant and then to second lieutenant September 22, 1862, resigned November 11, 1863; Edward J. Stratton, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant June 3, 1864; Alvin Sayles, promoted to second lieutenant June 3, 1864.

Company F: James Cook, captain, resigned October 21, 1863; Treat B. Camp, promoted to captain October 22, 1863; Burton K. Gustin, promoted to first-lieutenant December 21, 1863; Charles E. Britton, promoted to first-lieutenant June 3, 1865; Ransom W. Luther, second-lieutenant, resigned June 21, 1862; Nelson Orchard, promoted to second-lieutenant September 27, 1862, dismissed September 13, 1863; Alson Secor, promoted to second-lieutenant March 27, 1864.

Fifty-seventh Regiment.—This had two full companies from Bradford and a portion of another company recruited by Jeremiah Culp, who became major, and was killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Samuel C. Simonton was promoted from captain of Company B to major June 1, 1862; discharged for wounds January 17, 1863. Samuel Bryan was promoted from captain to major April 1, 1865.

Roster of Officers, Company B: Samuel C. Simonton, first captain, promoted to major; John W. Gillispie, promoted from second lieutenant to captain, discharged October 23, 1863; George W. Perkins, promoted from adjutant to captain, May 2, 1864, and to lieutenant-colonel, March 19, 1865; Israel Garretson promoted to quartermaster August 15, 1862; Thomas O. Callamore, promoted to first lieutenant October 1, 1862, resigned May 31, 1863; Daniel C. Comstock promoted to first lieutenant November 25, 1864; James Burns promoted to second lieutenant January 7, 1863. William H. Bell, promoted to second lieutenant June 7, 1865.

Roster of officers, Company G: George S. Peck, captain, resigned September 22, 1862; Samuel Bryan, captain, promoted to major April 1, 1865; Charles W. Forrester, captain, promoted to captain and A. A. G.; Daniel Mehan, first lieutenant, September 4, 1861, promoted to captain Company H, May 20, 1862; James M. Darling, promoted to captain Company H, January 24, 1863; David Larrish, first lieutenant October 17, 1864; Mort B. Owen, second lieutenant September 4, 1861, resigned October 16, 1862; Joseph H. More, second lieutenant November 1, 1864.

Seventh Cavalry—Eighteenth Regiment. Company C in the regiment was recruited in Bradford and Tioga counties.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.—Capt. Samuel H. Newman's Company D was assigned to this regiment—the command mustered in August 27, 1861. In this regiment, in Companies C, H and I were also many Bradford county men. Capt. Newman was discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 19, 1862; William N. Jones, captain July 26, 1862; John Irwin, promoted from second to first lieutenant July 26, 1862, commissioned captain Company B, June 22, 1864, and transferred to Company K; Joshua A. Gage promoted to second lieutenant July 26, 1862, killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.

Eleventh Cavalry—One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.—Originally known as "Harlan's Light Cavalry," recruited during August and September, 1861. Company F, Capt. Newberry E. Calkins, from Bradford county, resigned March 4, 1862; Capt. Benj. B. Mitchell succeeded March 13, 1862, continued to end of term. Thornton J. Elliott became captain November 6, 1864. David O. Tears promoted from second to first lieutenant March 13, 1862; killed at Ream's Sta-

tion June 29, 1864. William S. Spalding by promotions from rank to first lieutenant November 6, 1864. Philip A. Palmer promoted to first lieutenant June 30, 1864. John V. Pickering promoted to second lieutenant November 4, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment.—Nine months' men; recruited in July and August, 1862, and had two companies from Bradford county. This regiment lost thirty killed, one hundred and fourteen wounded, eight missing; among the killed were Col. Oakford and Lieut. Anson C. Crammer. The regiment greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Fredericksburg. The companies from this county were Company C, Capt. Herman Townsend, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 10, 1863; Capt. Charles M. Dougal succeeded same date; James A. Rogers promoted to first lieutenant January 10, 1863; Anson C. Crammer, second lieutenant, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862; Company D, Capt. Charles H. Chase, resigned December 6, 1862; Capt. William H. Carnochan promoted from lieutenant, November 29, 1862; Charles E. Gladding, first lieutenant; J. W. Brown, second lieutenant, August 11, 1862; F. Marion Wells promoted to second lieutenant, December 6, 1862, wounded, with loss of leg at Chancellorsville.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment.—Nine months' men; had one company from Bradford county. Company I, Capt. Thomas McFarland, commissioned August 26, 1862, resigned January 10, 1863, succeeded by W. F. Johnson; Joseph G. Isenberg, promoted from second to first lieutenant January 11, 1863; John L. May promoted to second lieutenant January 11, 1863.

One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment.—More than any other, this was a Bradford county regiment. Recruiting commenced for this regiment with a view of raising every man from this county, and had it been possible to give them a little more time, this would have been done. Seven full companies were Bradford men, and the other three from Susquehanna and Wayne counties. Chaplain David Craft has written and published an elaborate history of the regiment, a fitting and enduring monument to as brave a band as ever went forth to do battle for freedom's cause. Their record covers thirty three battles, and on more than one occasion they were sent in front of the army, to gain, at the bayonet's point, a footing where they could, and did protect the army's advance, as at the celebrated "mud march" of Gen. Burnside's; this regiment alone crossed the river, carried the opposite heights at the point of the bayonet, and held the crest of the hill in order that the army might cross in safety. They were thus sent again and again into the "imminent deadly breach" and never faltered, never seriously wavered, and theirs is the story of decimation and death, paralleled by few, excelled by none, in the great army, where were millions of trained veterans. The regimental colors, all tattered and torn, were flaunted always defiantly in the face of the enemy; were never trailed, and, as they promised Gov. Curtin when they received them at his hands, were protected with their lives, and are now in the State Department, the mute but glorious testimony of the death-bravery of their custodians in war. Two-thirds of the men on its rolls carrying

muskets perished that their country might live—a greater loss, as is shown by the official reports, than was sustained by any of the many regiments in the war, save one only, and that one particular regiment entered the service with a greater numerical force.

On July 2, 1862, the President issued his proclamation calling for three hundred thousand men. Now was real war “in battles magnificently stern array.” One thousand of these men were Bradford’s quota. The national outlook was gloomy, and on even children’s faces came the hard lines and troubled looks. A meeting was called at Towanda July 19, following. Speeches and resolutions were had looking to the speedy enlistment of the required number for the county, and the meeting suggested that the townships should open recruiting offices, and when companies were formed all should be organized into a Bradford county regiment.

Early in August a meeting was held in Terrytown, addressed by Guy H. Watkins, a rising young attorney of Towanda. August 11th, a meeting was held in Wyalusing, the principal speaker being Hon. George Landon, one of the ablest popular orators in Bradford county, and at once fifty men were enrolled. The first company of this regiment was formed August 14, 1862, the outcome of the Wyalusing meeting, and represented Wyalusing, Herick, Tuscarora, Terry and Wilnot townships. A small local bounty had been provided for each man, as well as a Bible and a well filled needle book. The company marched out from Wyalusing on the fourteenth; stopped for dinner at Towanda, and here at the court house a company organization was effected: Capt. George W. Jackson [both fight and patriotism in that name]; Joseph H. Horton, first lieutenant; William T. Horton, second lieutenant. In the afternoon the company proceeded to Canton, camped for the night, and the next day reached Harrisburg. The non-commissioned officers of the company were: Sergeants, Austin D. Jeffers, Joseph H. Hurst, Thomas R. Miles, Nathaniel P. Moody, James Van Auker; corporals, Martin B. Ryder, Erasmus S. Gregory, Noble J. Gaylord, Edwin M. White, Jackson C. Lee, George H. Barney, James W. Alderson, Isaac F. Johnson; musicians, John O. Frost and Edward A. Lord. Including the non-commissioned officers, the company numbered ninety seven men, and being first was Company “A.”

Company B.—During the early part of August, William T. Davies, a law student of Towanda, and Henry Keeler, of Wyalusing, began making enlistments in Warren and Pike townships. At the same time Guy H. Watkins, brother-in-law of Davies, and Benjamin M. Peck, were enlisting men in the Towandas. When a number sufficient for a company was secured, a meeting was held at Towanda, August 13th, and an organization effected as follows: Captain, Guy H. Watkins; first lieutenant, William T. Davies; second lieutenant, Henry Keeler; sergeants, Joseph S. Lockwood, William Jones, Martin O. Coddling, Ephraim D. Robbins and Jesse P. Carl, who was succeeded at Camp Curtin by Benjamin M. Peck; corporals, Andrew St. John, Amasa Wood, George D. Crandall, James Goodell, John Keeney, Josiah A. Bosworth, Homer H. Stevens and Charles H. Cran-

dall; Frank J. Vanderpool and Henry W. Brown, musicians. Non-commissioned officers and men, ninety-eight.

Company C.—At the same time as the above, Rev. A. J. Swart, of Overton, was enlisting men at his place and Liberty Corners, Macedonia and Franklin townships, while W. J. Cole was enlisting men about Macedonia and George W. Kilmer was enlisting men from Asylum and Liberty Corners. As early as the 7th of August it was ascertained they had men enough to form a company. A meeting was called at Monroeton, and the following officers elected: Captain, A. J. Swart; William J. Cole, first lieutenant, and H. G. Goff, second lieutenant. It is proper to state that G. W. Kilmer esteemed himself too young to accept office, and therefore declined when offered a commission. The company was mustered at Harrisburg, August 25. Sergeants, W. W. Goff, George C. Beardsley, Bishop Horton and A. R. Coolbaugh; corporals, John Chapman, George Owen, Charles S. Brown, Hiram Cole, Daniel Shoonover, Moses Coolbaugh, John Rockwell and Jerry Hakes. Company had eighty-nine men.

Company D. Commencing with August, Morgan Lewis, of Orwell, began enlisting men by virtue of a commission he had received from Gov. Curtin, and he soon had seventy-five men from Windham, Herriek, Orwell, and Rome. At the same time Thomas Ryon, a young Towanda lawyer, was recruiting men in Burlington and the west side of the county, and had secured twenty-two men. The men met at the courthouse, Towanda, August 15 and organized: Captain, Morgan Lewis, but he declined the great responsibility, and, at his urgent solicitation, Isaac A. Park became captain; first lieutenant, Thomas Ryon; second lieutenant, Morgan Lewis. The medical examiners rejected nineteen of the men. And the joke on the examiners was that these nineteen men were accepted by the same board the very next day, when they had joined other commands. Mr. Ryon secured other recruits from Burlington for the men rejected. The non-commissioned officers: Sergeants, Marcus E. Warren, Henry J. Hudson, George Wilson, Charles J. Estabrook and David C. Palmer; corporals, William Howe, Simon G. Rockwell, Charles B. Hunt, Charles E. Seeley, Robert Nichols, Elijah A. Mattison, David Benjamin and William Hewitt; hospital steward, Isaac S. Clark.

Company E.—This was known as Athens Company, though recruited there and in surrounding townships. Joseph B. Reeve, of Athens, was recruiting in this borough and in Litchfield; George C. Page, a farmer of Athens township, was recruiting among the farmers, and in Ulster and Sheshequin, while John F. Clark, of Burlington, was enlisting men about him. The different squads met in Athens, August 16, to form a company: Captain, Joseph B. Reeve; first lieutenant, John F. Clark; second lieutenant, George C. Page; sergeants, Stephen Evans, Tracy S. Knapp, Mason Long, William S. Wright and William Garner; corporals, Orlando Loomis, James W. Clark, Alonzo D. Beech, Otis A. Jakway, Charles McNeal, William R. Campbell, Charles T. Hull, Russell R. Claffin and Handford D. Kinney. At the organization Col. C. F. Welles invited the "boys" to his office, and gave each man \$5. The

company left Athens on the 18th, and were mustered at Harrisburg August 25.

Company I.—This was recruited by Sheriff Spalding and his brother, Israel P. Spalding, mostly in Wysox, Rome and Litchfield townships. The men met in Towanda on August 12 and organized; Captain, Israel P. Spalding; first lieutenant, Edwin A. Spalding, and second lieutenant, Charles Mercur. On the organization of the regiment Capt. Israel P. Spalding was elected major, and E. A. Spalding became captain; Mercur, first lieutenant, and John G. Brown, second lieutenant; sergeants, John S. Frink, William Bostwick, John D. Bloodgood, Truxton Havens, George F. Reynolds; corporals, John E. Gillett, F. Cortes Rockwell, Stephen L. Clark, John M. Dunham, Orrin C. Taylor, James Linger, Eugene L. Lent, John Turnbull; wagoner, Daniel Lampluer. Total, eighty-five enlisted men. August 18 the company again assembled in Towanda, and, with Companies B and D, left the next day for Harrisburg.

Company K.—James K. Wright, whose three sons were in the service, and, though ageing, yet he commenced enlisting in Smithfield, and, securing the required number, started for Camp Curtin. When he reached Troy, his men were told of the larger bounty offered in New York, and about one-half of them left him, but he went on with the remainder to Harrisburg. After reaching the rendezvous, two squads from Sullivan county, one from Dushore, under John S. Diefenbach, and the other from La Porte, under Henry R. Dunham, were united with Wright's men, and a full company formed. Captain, Jason K. Wright; first lieutenant, Henry R. Dunham; second lieutenant, John S. Diefenbach; sergeants, Beebe Jerould, Aurelius J. Adams, Wallace Scott, Daniel W. Scott; corporals, Charles W. Smith, Calvin C. Chamberlain, Gordon T. Wilcox, Wallace W. Farnsworth, George W. Pennington, William Rogers, Nathan S. Brown, William R. Smalley; wagoner, William H. D. Green.

The three remaining companies, owing to the emergency of the hour, were not Bradford county men. Time was so important that Companies F and H were taken from Susquehanna county, and Company G from Wayne county. Could a little more time have been given, the county would have raised the full regiment.

The commissioned officers met August 28 to organize the regiment, and Maj. Henry J. Madill, already in the service in the Sixth Reserve, was unanimously chosen colonel. He had already made a brilliant army record, but now it may be well said that he had entered upon a career that will forever remain pre-eminent in the annals of war. Capt. Guy H. Watkins was chosen lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Israel P. Spalding, major; adjutant, Daniel W. Searls, who was first lieutenant of Company I; quartermaster, Robert N. Torrey; surgeon, Ezra P. Allen, but by mistake commissioned assistant-surgeon; assistant-surgeon, William Church, but commissioned surgeon; Rev. David Craft, chaplain; sergeant-majors, Charles D. Cash, Henry U. Jones and Joseph G. Fell. A total of 917 non-commissioned officers and men.

Roster, Field and Staff.—Henry J. Madill, colonel, September 5,

1862; brevet brigadier-general, December 2, 1864; brevet major general, March 13, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Guy H. Watkins, lieutenant-colonel, August 22, 1862; promoted from captain; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Casper W. Tyler, promoted from captain to major June 22, 1864; to lieutenant-colonel July 4, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 1, 1865.

Joseph H. Horton, lieutenant-colonel, promoted from captain March 18, 1865. Israel P. Spalding, promoted from captain to major December 10, 1862; died July 28, of wounds received July 2 at Gettysburg. Charles Mereur, promoted from captain to major February 28, 1865. Daniel W. Searle, adjutant, wounded July 2 at Gettysburg; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 2, 1864. Elisha Brainard, adjutant, promoted July 1, 1864. Robert W. Torrey, quartermaster, discharged on certificate October 24, 1864. Charles D. Cash, quartermaster, promoted from sergeant major June 24, 1865.

William Church, surgeon, promoted from assistant surgeon One Hundred and Tenth P.V., September 2, 1862; discharged September 22, 1864. Fred C. Dennison, surgeon, promoted December 3, 1864. Ezra P. Allen, assistant-surgeon, promoted to surgeon of the Eighty-third P. V. December 13, 1862. John W. Thompson, assistant-surgeon, died July 4, 1864. Wellington G. Beyerle, assistant-surgeon, promoted December 27, 1864. David Craft, chaplain, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863. Andrew Barr, chaplain, died at Coatsville, Pa., April 11, 1864. Lilburn J. Robbins, sergeant-major. Henry U. Jones, promoted to first lieutenant Company B, December 5, 1863. Joseph G. Fell, sergeant-major, died of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Martin O. Coddington, quartermaster-sergeant, second lieutenant Company C, April 19, 1865. C. J. Estabrook, commissary-sergeant, and Isaac S. Clark, commissary-sergeant. Isaac S. Clark, hospital steward; Michael G. Hill and Gilbert B. Stewart, musicians.

Company A.—Capt. George W. Jackson, resigned October 31, 1862. Capt. Joseph H. Horton, wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; promoted to lieutenant-colonel March 18, 1865. Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, commissioned April 1, 1865, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864. First Lieut. James W. Anderson, commissioned April 22, 1865. Second Lieut. William T. Horton, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 22, 1862. Second Lieut. James Van Auken, killed at Morris Farm, Va., November 27, 1863.

Company B.—Capt. Guy H. Watkins [record given above]. Capt. William T. Davies (Lieutenant-Governor), promoted September 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 23, 1863. Capt. Benj. M. Peck (President Judge), commissioned captain December 5, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. First Lieut. Henry Keeler, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 9, 1863. Henry U. Jones, first lieutenant, commissioned December 5, 1863.

Company C.—Capt. Abraham J. Swart, killed at Chancellorsville

May 3, 1863. Capt. William J. Cole, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; promoted to captain December 5, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 27, 1864. Capt. George W. Kilmer, promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant December 5, 1863; to captain August 8, 1864; prisoner from October 27, 1864, to April 14, 1865. Second lieutenant, Harry G. Goff.

Company D.—Capt. Isaac A. Park, discharged April 22, 1863. Capt. Thomas Ryon, promoted December 26, 1863; discharged August 6, 1864. Capt. Marcus E. Warner, promoted to captain December 20, 1864. First Lieut. Henry J. Hudson, promoted February 14, 1865. Second Lieut. Morgan Lewis, promoted August 23, 1862; discharged February 10, 1863.

Company E.—Capt. Joseph B. Reeve; resigned December 10, 1862. Capt. John F. Clark; resigned June 16, 1864. Capt. Mason Long, promoted to Captain December 20, 1864. First Lieut. Stephen Evans; resigned November 3, 1863. First Lieut. John M. Jackson, promoted January 24, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. Second Lieut. George C. Page; resigned December 29, 1862.

Company I.—Capt. Israel P. Spalding; promoted to major, December 10, 1862. Capt. Edwin A. Spalding; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Capt. John G. Brown, promoted captain, January 24, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. First Lieut. Charles Mercur; transferred to Company K, January 5, 1863. First Lieut. John S. Frink, promoted January 24, 1865.

Company K.—Capt. Jason K. Wright, resigned December 2, 1862. Capt. Charles Mercur, promoted to major February 28, 1865. First Lieut. Henry R. Dunham, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 9, 1862. First Lieut. Beebe Jerould, promoted December 5, 1863. Second Lieut. John S. Diefenbach, died October 11, 1862.

Seventeenth Cavalry Regiment.—Under the President's call of July 2, 1862, Pennsylvania was required to furnish three cavalry regiments. This was one of those regiments organized October 18, 1862.

Company D. This was from Bradford and Susquehanna counties. Capt. Charles Ames, resigned May 22, 1863; Capt. Warren F. Simrall, First Lieut. Charles F. Willard; succeeded by Johnson Rogers. Second Lieut. Stanley M. Mitchell.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.—(Nine months) drafted militia, was called into service in 1862. Four companies, B, C, D and G were mostly from Bradford county. Theophilus Humphrey, of Bradford, was made lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was in no important engagement; was most of the time in North Carolina.

Company B.—Capt. Ulysses E. Horton. First Lieut. William Jennings. Second Lieut. William J. Brown.

Company C.—Capt. William B. Hall, resigned. Capt. C. E. Wood, promoted April 11, 1863. First Lieut. Sanderson P. Stacey. Second Lieut. James H. Van Ness.

Company D.—Capt. Minier H. Hinman. First Lieut. Hiram A. Black. Second Lieut. Loomis B. Camp.



L. Culver

Company G.—Capt. Albert Judson, First Lieut. Samuel C. Second Lieut. Samuel B. Pettingell.

Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment.—One year's service, on September 8, 1864. No separate company was organized from Bradford county, but there were men from here in companies B, E,

Militia of 1862.—The threatened invasion of the State called Governor to call out all the able-bodied men to arm and prepare for defense. September 10 the invaders appeared in Maryland. A man was to prepare to march at an hour's notice. The notice at once came to Bradford county on the 10th, and on Monday morning four full companies were on their way to Harrisburg, as Capt. E. O. Goodrich's from Towanda, Capt. J. W. Evans' from Canton, Capt. Gorham's from Wyalusing and Pike, and Capt. Daniel from Canton. In the meantime Gen. McClellan had been to the command, and fought the battle of Antietam, but the agency passed and the men returned to their homes. These were out only ten days.

Emergency Men, 1863.—In June, 1863, Lee commenced his campaign that culminated and ended with the battle of Gettysburg July 3. The Government called for 50,000 men from Pennsylvania to serve six months unless sooner discharged. A company of the Sixth Regiment, under this call, Capt. Warner H. Carnochan enlisted at Troy, and at once saw severe service in the preliminary skirmishes around Gettysburg. Capt. Carnochan and a partner were captured.

In the Thirtieth Regiment was Capt. S. H. Newman's company from Canton. They encountered no serious service.

Governor's Call.—On the 30th of June, 1863, Gov. Curtin issued a supplemental call for 60,000 additional men—ninety days. Under this call two companies were raised in Bradford county, and assigned to the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

This is the brief outline of the organization of the Bradford county men in the Civil War; the beginning of the sacrifice in behalf of the Union. Their record in the field, in sieges and battles, is that of a war from the first to the end. Like every county in the Union, the people were all deeply in the sacrifice; home ties were sundered and the sacrifice was the sacrifice. On both sides nearly four million of men were some way identified with the army in the field, while each man behind him anxious and bruised hearts, whose morning and prayers went out in behalf of "the boys" at the front. When the war burst came it sent its terrible thrill to every hamlet and cross the land—meetings assembled in every county, at every church and school-house. While men were frenzied with the ringing call to arms, but few to any extent realized the situation in its full force. Unthinking regarded it as a mere passing storm, and welcomed the purifier of the elements, and going to the war more as a recreation than a few days than anything very serious. There were thousands of men in the North and South, who at the preceding election had deliberated with the full knowledge that they were casting a ballot for war, and yet the philosophy was, and you can yet hear this said, that there were

cilable differences between the sections of the Union and that war only could settle it permanently; that as war was inevitable, then the sooner it came the better. "It had to be" is to this day the judgment of many. The only people who were agreed in all the preliminaries before the rise of the curtain were the Fire Eaters of the South and the High Law fanatics of the North. Both hated the Constitution as our great Fathers made it. One because it recognized African slavery; the other because it bound them to the section where ran the many parallel lines of the Underground Railroad. The intelligent Abolitionist believed that war was the only destroyer of the institution of slavery, and he was consistently for war; the slaveholder believed that with a separation of the sections a foreign nation would not encourage the theft of his slave property; and the average Southern man, deep in his soul, believed that the loss of the slaves would be the doom of the South; they argued that the whole South and its splendid wealth and prosperity was based on slave labor, and with that gone, as their country was unsuited to white labor, as they supposed, it must lapse into a primitive waste and wilderness. The same contingent of demagogues, North and South, were playing their selfish part in the preliminaries of the life-and-death struggle. A chronic average office-seeker is always for his own selfish interests first, last and always. The liberality of these men in dispensing solicitude in behalf of hoped-for voters pales the whole world's Christian charity. Jeff Davis was a characteristic American demagogue—that is all. The only place he deserves in history is silent contempt; in the great highway of civilization he was a mere toad or wart, and while called a statesman was as ignorant of that science as a Choctaw Indian; he should be written as a specimen of "great war-times-men," who are great solely because they were figureheads when many of their betters were cutting each other's throats. Had the South now its coveted separation, all the same, their chieftan would have been a cheap fraud—a dirty fetich and nothing more. This is not kicking the dead lion, because it was a ground-hog and not a lion by any means. North and South the cheap demagogue was a part of the play; generally he was the one-eyed fiddler in the dance of death, and he piped his soulful strains to the peanut gallery; it was the rarest accident when he was found at the front with a musket; but behind the mountains, firing his jaw, he was not only brave but a terror—an animal this country has coddled and bred until they can show blinding pedigrees. The thoroughbred demagogue and the man who sells his vote for a drink are Siamese twins—they are for or against war, drouth or chinch bugs as it happens; great in loud pretensions, and the vilest of snobs by instinct and education.

As related in the opening of this chapter, when the direful news came of Fort Sumter the people spontaneously came together to hear war speeches. A great county meeting was held in Towanda in 1862; the hey-day of war had now passed away, and bitter tears coursed their way down the cheeks of many of the mothers and wives of the land. The battle and mob rout of Bull Run had passed into history, and the black war-cloud lowered over the North. At this meeting the one purpose was to raise recruits for the army. It was plain that

there were hundreds of men eager to go and would go if only there was a way to keep their families from starving in their absence. The county had no ready money on hand, nor was there any provision in the law to provide for or give it. At this meeting the County Commissioners in conjunction with the Associate Court Judges were appealed to, to act and take the chances on the Legislature approving their action. They agreed to borrow the money, and certain citizens gave them an indemnity note agreeing to pay the money back to the county if the Legislature refused to legalize their action. In this way every volunteer was paid \$25 when enlisting out of the \$20,500 advanced by citizens, as follows: B. S. Russell & Co., \$12,500; David Wilnot, \$500; Pomeroy Bros., \$5,000; M. C. Mercur, \$500; John Passmore, \$500; John Adams, \$500; George Landon, \$500; N. N. Betts, \$500. Each one of the Bradford men in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment was paid \$25 from this fund. The payments to soldiers were as follows: 1861, \$2,459.99; 1862, \$900.37; 1863, \$17,981.44; 1864, \$1,555; 1865, \$673.30; 1866, \$450; 1868, \$25; 1870, \$25, and 1876, \$50—total, \$22,118.16.

There are now within the county, according to official returns, 2,457 old soldiers and soldiers' widows. The once active mailed millions are slowly fading away, gathering beyond for the last roll call.

CHAPTER XIII.

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.

INTRODUCTORY — REPUBLICAN-FEDERALISTS AND REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATS—POLITICAL QUESTIONS—NEWSPAPER AND OTHER ADVANCEMENTS MISCELLANEOUS.

"—A few agree
To call it freedom when themselves are free."

A MORE compilation of the records is not exactly what is at this day required of even the local historian. The genealogies, traditions and recorded facts are interesting and valuable matter, and deserve the most careful preservation. These things can not be too full and explicit. Of themselves, however, they are not true history, but rather materials in the hands of the historian. The truth is real history in an account of cause and effect; the growth and spread of new ideas, customs, habits and laws; the why and wherefore of the movements of men's minds. The first essential in the hunt for cause and effect, tracing them with any certainty, is time or permanency in their application; the next important item is numbers or quantity. The great law of averages must have full play, and this beautiful and unvarying principle can have no application to one or two or three, or scarcely any to one hundred or one thousand, instances or persons. Thus in a

large number of people, existing socially and politically, for a long time as a distinct body, there is necessarily a true science in the study of all their movements. This real history is the true philosophy of the movements of the human mind; too abstruse often to be perceived by even the ablest historian, while the mere annalist is content to simply give dates and records, with no attention whatever to the deeper truths of the study. Yet a family, even an individual, may be truly historical. The permanent effects of a single person's life may be great, either for good or bad, and thus he may give influences that shape history, but the effects even here flow out upon the many, and in the long lapse of years. It is a modern growth, the idea that history deals mostly with things that are somewhat permanent in their effects, and passes lightly by those things, however notable or notorious in their time, that are but transient in their influences. A great battle may mean very little, compared to Fulton's steamboat; the battle of Waterloo was as the death of a house fly to the discovery of Columbus. This, like all thoughts that are new, has had a slow growth; it has yet to dawn upon the average mind, but that it will come in time in all its fullness need not be doubted; that pretty much all history is a true account of the struggle in the world that has gone on and will go on between right and wrong—truth and error—ignorance and knowledge; that rather frightful picture of the conditions of mankind given us by the most modern schools of philosophy wherein men are caged beasts forever fighting and struggling and only "the fittest survive" is most true. After all, this is but a new form of expressing the old truth that right and wrong must be at perpetual war, and in that war truth is always in the minority, and ignorance and wrong are not only in an overwhelming majority, but are panoplied in power, and are supreme and pitiless. Ignorant force organizes armies and levies war, and to-day it has made of Europe a vast military encampment; and cruel, cruel Russia has liberated its millions of serfs, and made many more millions of its people political prisoners, suspects, and the most wretched of sufferers. The world's scandal, its unspeakable monster to-day, is Russia, religious Russia, educated Russia and its public and compulsory schools, its freed serfs and its Kremlin and cathedrals and Siberia. The consensus of mankind should rise up and blot out that infernal despotism. It is a wrong that has slowly grown and fattened on its cruelties; and now that the usurper can usurp no farther, like all wrong it reacts as well on the government itself as it has for centuries inflicted its cruelties on the people. Yet "truth is mighty and will prevail," but there need be no reference to the long, long time that must elapse before there comes about any noticeable "prevailing" of limping and slow-going truth or justice. Another form of stating this "struggle," is that of "precedent and doubt." Every oppressor and every usurper clings to precedent, while every movement toward liberty is preceded by doubts as to the wisdom of precedent. Hence, we find the tyrant always vigorously suppressing doubt—outlawing and turning loose upon it his armed police, and in the end his army, where there are no William Tells when ordered to

fire. The Czar a prisoner—a miserable nightmare, trembling in fear, immured in the great palace walls, driven by his phantoms to madness; his condition might call down the pity of his dumb brutes; and at the other end are his miserable subjects in the mines, in the gloomy iron easements, driven through the winter's storm where men, women and children—the most pitiful sight beneath the bending heavens—are shot down or bayoneted or knouted, and by the long wayside are dying and freezing. Here is wrong and usurpation ripened to the full, and commencing with the Czar and running through all classes is but an unending horror. This is all the dreadful handiwork of ignorant ambition—grasping for power, greed for supposed greatness, ambition to be the great rulers, has in time brought these Dead Sea apples to both King and subject—the whole group is the progeny of ignorance—following blindly precedent and rigorously suppressing doubt. The people are “my children:” heaven pity them! that “my government must care for and protect.” The King “is divinely appointed to rule over us—the King can do no wrong,” is the fatuous education of the people, of every people that have groined under the most shocking tyrannies. To this fatality both King and subject are educated. A remarkable feature of the development of tyranny, is that both ruler and subject are educated in the faith that it all comes of God, and could not and should not be otherwise; that any doubt, therefore, is blasphemy added to treason. Hence, to-day, if the best man in the world was made the Czar of all the Russias, he would be helpless to relieve his suffering people, who have been so long trained and educated, out of all conception of man's natural rights to liberty and justice.

The war of the Colonies for Independence—that long and cruel war—commenced in the unconscious struggle of the people for human rights against the divine order of kings—the infallible rulers, and a standing army. There are abundant evidences that our noble fathers had but little idea of the falseness of the doctrine of the divinity of kings, in the early stages of the struggle with the mother country. We can have but little conception, even now, how the fate of mankind hung trembling in the balance at that awful moment when the “crown was offered Washington.” Here was the most eventful moment in all history. Washington and Franklin, supplemented by Jefferson, gave the world practically the sublime truth that man can best care for himself; that the ruler is not only fallible, but is the servant of those who appoint him, and must render to his masters an account of his stewardship. We can now know that there was but a little remnant of all those who buckled on their armor and offered their lives as a sacrifice for their country, who clearly perceived that it was in fact a struggle of the people against the “divine order.” They mostly, no doubt, demanded “no taxation without representation,” and, had the king granted this, results might have been radically different. Long preceding circumstances had tended to educate the colonists away from that fatal king-school. They had been driven across the face of the world by religious persecution, when the king was heaven's viceroy on earth, to kill and crush out heresy. The State and the Church were one, and dissent from either by so much as a look or wink, a breath or

a secret thought, even, was to call down upon the victim the cruelest conceivable torture and death: the world was full of the church militant, but was without charity and without mercy, and civilization was in a condition of petrification that most surely could never have advanced one jot or tittle without the timely revolt of the American Colonies, where men fought and died for liberty—blessed liberty! the supremest thing in this world, whose chief enemy always has been the ruler—the governing power, who has started out on the false and malignant motto: The king can do no wrong, the people can do no right. The truth is the people of themselves can do no wrong; if wrong comes from them, it is done through their representative rulers always, and this has been preceded by a long course of mis-education enforced among the people.

These preliminary explanations are deemed necessary before entering upon the consideration of the fact in American history that, when our fathers had emerged from the long war, and their independence had been granted, and they were confronted with the greater task of founding a democracy, there should arise two political parties—the Republicans and Federalists. In Bradford county, at the very beginning of its existence as a civil body, these parties were called Republican-Federalists and Republican-Democrats.

In forming our government they had nearly literally transplanted the English government, simply leaving out a king and giving the people the right to choose their ruler for stated periods. The departure from the mother government was very slight, but little as it was the sole question between the two political organizations arose over the slight change there was in the fundamentals of government between the new democracy and the old monarchy. The seed, of course, of this division among the people had come from the first day of the rebellion against King George. There were many good people who loyally opposed the movement in its inception, and continued their opposition during life. The honest Tory would have, of course, been more easily reconciled to his new surroundings had we crowned our own king at the end of the war, and gone on in the adoration of the national fetish—the good King. This sentiment was modified into one of eventual striving, for as near an approach as possible to the old forms of government. The opposite of this was that broader idea that regards the hereditary king with contempt and anchored in the faith that the people were everything. In short, they held that the people, if allowed to freely express themselves, knew as well or better what they wanted for their own good, than could any born king. Both believed in the necessity of a head, a controlling, ruling power in government. These questions among parties had received the modifications of the years that constitute nearly the life-time of a generation. When Bradford county was formed the original Tories had become wild Federalists, and the Republican-Democrats had fed upon the bold democracy of Jefferson and learned to more and more have faith in the people—which, after all, was but another name for a greater and a growing love of liberty. Indeed, it is highly probable that by the time of the first action in Bradford county, as soon as this was after the establishment of our

government, there was not a man here who would, under any conceivable circumstances, have offered Washington, or any other mortal, the crown. All had tasted the blessing of freedom, a free press, free speech, free religion, and the untrammelled right of going and coming when he pleased. Yet they divided on the question of a strong central government and a stronger central government. Equally earnest, honest and intelligent, they were arrayed in opposing ranks, but pelting each other with nothing more dangerous than ballots, and the mutual lashings of tongue and pen. The mists of nearly a century have come between us and the times of the first social and political life of our people. None are now living to tell us what they then thought about the questions over which they were divided. This need not be regretted for the reason that one can not know their unreasonable prejudices, nor can we very easily be influenced by the passions that stirred them, no doubt deeply. Men then, much as they do now, went to the polls and voted in the implicit faith that the future welfare, at least of Americans, depended largely upon their being able to outvote their political opponents. The hate of Rebel and Tory was just dying out, but party fealty and distrust of political opponents may have been then as strong or even more bitter than it is now. The Tories had become peaceful Federalists, and were as full of wrath and hatred of the King of England, a feeling that they had been taught by bloody events, to extend to the whole people of England, as were the most radical Republicans, and yet they believed a sleepless vigilance necessary to prevent their opponents from rushing the country into a mere headless mob, or to anarchy itself. Both parties looked to precedent as a guide in all government affairs. The authority of precedent was strong among all the people, possibly less so among Republicans than their opponents, but practically this was the authority of highest resort, on the part of all; in the church, the school and in state-craft, precedent was nearly supreme in all mooted subjects.

"Larger boats may venture more,
But little ones must keep near shore."

was the philosophy of "Poor Richard," which, at the time Dr. Franklin gave it expression, contained much of the philosophy of the day. If, in an emergency, you could find no precedent to guide you, then stand still and await developments. Men were more cautious and conservative in political opinions then than we find them now. Adam Smith's book on *Political Economy* was then just published, and was an unknown and unheard of thing to most Americans, especially on the frontiers. Our democracy was a new thing in the world, hardly yet more than a doubtful experiment. There were no radical Democrats, and there were many apparently unanswerable reasons for the faith of those who believe in a greater stability of government, that meant greater centralization of power.

The beginning of the second war with England and the civil formative steps of Bradford county were contemporaneous events. Madison was President. He was one of Jefferson's ablest lieutenants in the cause of the new democracy, and picked up the gauntlet of war offered so haughtily by England.

Political questions were now rapidly recast, and men were for or against the policy that had led to war. All were in favor of its vigorous prosecution—this is true even in the face of the calling of the notable Hartford convention, yet there was a division of parties on the policies that had brought on actual hostilities. The war commenced in June, 1812, and ended in February, 1815. Our country was invaded by a ruthless foreign foe, our cities burned and captured, and shocking cruelties inflicted, but our land, and especially our naval forces, had conducted some of the most brilliant campaigns then known to warfare. The infant nation met the proud mistress of the seas, and with her war-ships, that were little more than extemporized wooden tubs, blew up her armadas and brought her ships as rich prizes to our shores. The splendid victories of Perry and Jackson were the all-sufficient answers to those who opposed the war, as final victory and peace was the death of the anti-war element in the land,—a demonstration that Greeley was right when he said, “nothing succeeds like success,” and in war the opposite of this it seems would be, that “nothing fails like defeat.”

We fortunately can know the prevalent thoughts and emotions of the people of Bradford county in these three stirring years of her young life, by carefully consulting the files of the *Bradford Gazette* that commenced publication the same year of the war, and of the organization of the county. A newspaper then was very different from one of this day and time. There was not a daily paper that then found its way into Bradford county and fewest of any kind that were then accessible to the people. The weekly local paper was their chief reliance. This was mostly distributed by private hands; it was made up of extracts from other papers, published in the cities, and was without local or general editorials, but there is but little trouble in examining the ancient files of the *Gazette* in finding out the editor's opinions on all important questions. The advances in newspaperdom from that time to the present are immense; now there are many dailies to where there was one weekly formerly; the great dailies come damped from the press by the fast-mail train; the telegraph has obliterated space and time in gathering the hourly news, and morning, noon and evening, night and day, year in and year out, the great perfected presses are literally showering the land with papers like as the winter snowflakes fly. The rapid rise and growth of the newspaper is truly phenomenal, but you must not therefore conclude our people are so immensely favored over those of the day of the little weekly without a line of editorial comment. The editor's responsibility then was greater than now: his paper was not only carefully read, but was studied and laid away—men met and read it over and discussed it, and families did the same. This was well understood by the publisher, and he governed himself accordingly; he studied thoroughly his few exchanges and reprinted articles that were written in solemn earnest by men of vigorous intellects—men who treated the few subjects in hand exhaustively, elaborating to their heart's content. No difference what subject the writer had in hand, he proposed to probe to the very bottom of it. One of the little, old, yellow



John F. Gillette

Gazettes, with but four columns to the page, and, of course, but four pages, is before me, and it has a communication clipped from the *Democratic Press*, on the subject of "The Washington Benevolent Society," that fills six columns. It is highly probable that article was copied in nearly every little four-column weekly paper then published in the land, and thus it became a national factor; it was carefully filed away, and fortunately preserved for our examination—a handy and unfailing index of the history of the times. There was more power and effect in the little, dingy four-column country weekly than there is to-day in the great 46-page daily; and there is, after all, a question as to whether, so far as the people in general are concerned, the ancient country weeklies were not better in filling the demands of their time than is the modern metropolitan press. A man now is compelled to read his mammoth dailies in a few spare minutes, while waiting for his meal to be served; he gathers the news, all he has time to wait, by scanning the head-lines of the telegraphic dispatches. There are dailies issued that a man, to read them as our fathers read their papers, would require the entire twenty-four hours intervening between the issues. It is usual to count these changes as simply advances for the better, but whether they are or not is questionable; as educators, there is no doubt but that the old style was far preferable to the new in newspapers, for the simple reason that thoroughness has been supplanted by skimming superficiality; the average man read less and confined himself to fewer subjects, but he was thorough—at least far more so than now, so far as he attempted to go. The telegraph was then hardly so much as a dream, and there was and has been nothing that so thoroughly diluted our literature, as it comes from the daily and weekly publications, as this. And the whole tendency now is sensational; pandering in every column to the pruriency that has come of the possibilities of the harnessed thunderbolts. Who would now sit down to read six columns of his paper under such a caption as "The Washington Benevolent Society?" But, on the other hand, who will skip a flaming headlight type announcing a "Rattling Prize Fight," or "A Brave Man Pounded to Death in the Ring?" There were more people who read, day by day, for months, page after page of the papers about the Beecher trial than there were living souls in America when Burr Ridgway was publishing his *Weekly Gazette*, except when the printer had unexpectedly migrated. One of the largest metropolitan dailies is now edited entirely by telegraph; that is, it, like the old *Gazette*, has abandoned its editorial page, and boasts that it "gives all the news;" and as for opinions, its readers may "hustle and find each one for himself." Our fathers were content with column after column of "foreign news," that was generally three months old. It was a month after Commodore Perry's immortal victory on Lake Erie before the full particulars were published in Bradford county. Its splendors were not fully comprehended for years.

Prompted by curiosity I read carefully "Consistency's" article in the *Gazette*, filling over six columns about the "Washington Benevolent Society." The writer starts out with a well-drawn contrast between the conditions of the rich and the poor; the rich man

wallowing in the lap of luxury, while the poor must submit to the cruel decree, and grin and bear it. Then he plunges deeply into his subject by asking in big capitals the question "What is the form of government best calculated to ameliorate the condition of the poor?" A very important question indeed. To give every one an equal chance in life; to allow everyone to enjoy "the fruits of the sweat of his brow;" appealing, in capitals again, to "the constitution of nature," and to produce in the body politic justice and equity to all men. Summing up all these great and very practical suggestions he appeals to the members of the Association, to tell the people what form of government will best bring these blessings:

"Ye friends of truth, ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land."

These are his broad premises, and they sound somewhat of the prophetic visions of the ancient fisherman. His premises are the greatest political problems that were ever presented to mankind—justice and liberty to all men—perfect equality of right, or, in other words, *A good Government*, something to be hoped for, even before a "splendid" one. The people to whom these grave words were addressed were then founding our government—free to shape it as they willed. Would they make it a good government rather than a splendid one? The writer had heard perhaps of the splendors of India, where the royal elephants fairly blazed with diamonds and rubies with which they were decorated, and the wealthy women were clothed in fabrics so rich and delicate that they were called "the woven weird;" they toiled not, and yet in this land of gorgeous splendors more than six million people, the toilers and producers, starved to death in one season of famine. Whether he had or not, certain it is, he had thought profoundly and well on that supreme problem of the world, how to attain a good government. The article was surely written by a Republican Democrat, and he addressed his appeal to the opposition—the Republican-Federals. The year 1816, at the very hour this article was given the readers of the *Bradford Gazette*, it should be remembered that our country was in its infancy of untried experiments, and it is now openly said by history that among some of the greatest men of that time there were divisions on the subject of a centralized government, or a greater power allowed to the people—an aristocracy of rulers, made rich and powerful by government—and that these were to be pampered by the powers and they in turn would care for and protect the people—those who hewed the wood and carried the water. It is not at all curious that this and similar questions should arise among our great ancestors; all were fresh from the very extreme of paternalism in government, when to question the divinity, the infallibility of any ruler in any country or government, was treason and deserved quick and ignominious death. An aristocracy of some kind, rich and powerful, and, if good, the necessary friends and protectors of the people, was deemed a thing of a matter of course; the few superiors, the many subalterns; the wisdom

and love of parents guiding and caring for their helpless and innocent brood; a lord fed, clothed and cared for in sickness his dependents or serfs

“—a few agree
To call it freedom when themselves are free,”

exclaim “consistency!” The king and nobles always agree that when they are happy the country is blessed: courtiers, minions, sycophants, and dependents bask in the favor of the ruler, and all scheme to secure the most money from the sweat and toil of the people. It was battling these chronic old ideas that the writer was going through so many columns of the paper—it was illuminating the Democratic ideas of Jefferson: the greatest liberty to the greatest number.

It should be borne in mind that at that time it was different from now, especially in the matter of the divine right of kings and rulers, and even though this country has destroyed the office of king, and substituted a constitutional government, yet all were agreed that the people must be protected—their liberties carefully guarded by those in control. In the matter of regulating, controlling, making laws to care for, and protect both the public and private affairs of community: the country has gone on and on, as the years have rolled by, and customs, habits, and statute laws have been piled one upon another, mountain high. Jefferson's democracy readily joined hands in this work of regulating, even discovering pretexts, plausible and otherwise, for new laws and new and more officials: protecting the dear people—mistaken good men and great patriots—were the labors day and night of all men. The people grew clamorous for more government, more, more! One regulating law would require two, three, or a dozen amendments or new laws, and each would require more officials, and they in turn required more and more taxes: but men felt they were happy, happy always when they could more and more feel the weight or actual presence of the law, and the government ever pressing closer and closer about their individual persons. In other words, there was little division among men on the vital question of the true conditions between subjects and rulers, but they parted lines in other directions.

For instance, when Bradford county was organized, as an evidence of what the people were contending about, is found some reference in the first issues of the *Gazette* to the subject of *paper currency*. The Federalists evidently were the men who were accounted as being in favor of government providing a supply of paper money for circulation, while their opponents, the Republican-Democrats, were for the more solid gold and silver.

Following this was the question of the intensity of everyone's advocacy of the late, the present or perhaps the future or next war. They were divided in their sympathies between Great Britain and France, or Napoleon, in the wars then raging. The more liberal Democrats were heart and soul for Napoleon, while others were openly or secretly favoring England. The war of 1812 had emphasized the division between the two political parties. Monroe was president, and those opposed to the war vented their anger at him.

Chiefly in Bradford county, when it had become organized and officered, the divisions were the Republicans, Democrats and the Federal-

Republicans—the differences were far more in name than in fact; the former, though New Englanders, were severe in their criticism of the Puritan and his fanatic religious pretensions. Although the country had then recovered from the era of the abundant drowning of witches, no one party, it seems, had its skirts clean enough on this subject to taunt or abuse anyone else, for either mistakes or crimes in this direction. The *Gazette*, during its first six months' existence, published a most remarkable ghost story, without a word of comment, as it was taken from some other paper. In that particular case the shadow was that of a man who had been murdered foully, of course, and the same story is now common stock in much of our light and vicious fiction, to harrow the souls of credulous children and weak-minded men. It is safe to assume that there was far more credulity, and a consequent much less disposition to doubt on the subject of supernatural extravaganzas among the first settlers in the county than there is now. The people read their Bibles with a faith and a literal belief in even its detached sentences, that the most thorough-going church members of to-day can hardly understand. No doubt entered their minds when listening to the severe dogmatics of their doughty preachers, and the same was true as the head of the family or the school teacher read aloud the weekly issues of the *Bradford Gazette*. The greatness and goodness of the minister was measured mostly by the length of his sermons and his tireless lung power. There was a strong combination of superstition in religious subjects, and on political subjects among those who built the frame-work of society in the Susquehanna valley—an important item when we come, in this day, to weighing and estimating their lives; in other words the true history of any people or time, lies, often, beneath the surface facts and incidents. You see a madman in irons, held by his strong guards while he raves and froths and would murder any living thing, and you ask his keepers the cause, and they would probably tell you that family trouble, death of wife or children, financial difficulties, or that it was religion, excitement or any of the other commonly assigned reasons. This answer might be the true one, but as often it is not; it all may have come from some ancestor generations ago—the cause is often the seed, planted deep from view, in long preceding time of the hour that we gather the full and ripened fruit.

In 1813 the question of trade with England was laid before the people of Bradford county. The *Gazette* copied an article from the *Baltimore Patriot*, under the head of "The Embargo," at which the writer is overjoyed, and pronounces it a wise and good measure, "a law called for alike by national honor and national interest;" and he proceeds to say that it will prove more hurtful to England than "even the thunder of a Hull or a Decatur"—a law which is to "nurture our infant into giant manufactures," shorten the war by years, and "*rescue the souls of millions of neutral agents from the deep damnation of habitual perjury*;" and then proceeds to say: "We present the tribute of our humble applause to the men who wisely and resolutely spurned the thralldom of an abused name and passed a wise measure." This Republican continues in the vein of exultation, and is bold to say that the declaration of war was the wisest American measure since the

Declaration of Independence, and the enforcement of the "Embargo" will prove to be the most cogent and prudent measure since the declaration of war, and the writer sincerely hopes the measure will not, like a former one, "become a mere perch for birds of prey." To the "speculators" who cried out against it, saying, "how are we to employ our capital now?" he answers "establish manufactures"——"*fit out privateers*."

As a war measure, it may be readily gleaned from the article referred to, that the Republicans warmly favored the embargo while the Federalists, it may be assumed, opposed it, at least indirectly, and the writer denounces "he who would sell his birth-right for a gay coat or any coat ought forever to be a slave in bull," and, in his judgment, the "meanest peasant in America, blessed with these sentiments is a happy man compared with a Tory."

About this time appeared in the *Gazette* a long article signed "Farmer," discussing the dangers of Americans suffering themselves to continue dependent on the use of foreign goods, and the urgency of securing domestic manufactures of every kind; he accuses merchants of exacting double prices, if not more, for every foreign article they have for sale. He shows that the tendency is upward in price for foreign goods; and that merchants are rapidly making enormous fortunes. "Farmer" lays down some rather striking propositions in economics, that is, they would be novel now, after seventy-five years of discussion of the subject of trade with foreign nations. "Such are the mournful results," he exclaims, "of your listening to the artful tales of merchants concerning the subserviency of commerce to agriculture, such the painful and mortifying issues of neglecting domestic manufactures and encouraging those of foreign nations. No sort of commerce favorable to agriculture is beneficial to the farmer, but exportation alone; importation and foreign trade are ruinous. * * * The war has no tendency to impoverish the nation; it sends not a cent out of society, it merely occasions the transfer of property from one to another; it takes from the central and conveys to the frontier; taking from the mechanic and giving to the soldier. * * * Only push domestic manufactures and cease to frequent the stores of men who vend foreign goods and send your wealth abroad and then your impoverishment becomes impossible."

In December, 1813, the people read carefully, Madison's message addressed to Congress. This was a rapid review of what had transpired in the then war with England; it was read and reread with infinite pleasure by, doubtless, nearly all the leading Republicans of the county, and, if read at all by the Federalists, it was not with pleasure, but largely for the purpose of finding fault with it.

The strongly Democratic-Republican paper of the county in 1813 laid before its readers nearly three columns of reading, that even told of now sounds curious, but is full of suggestions as to the public mind of that time. It is no less than an account, copied from the *National Advocate*, of a public dinner, given at Tammany Hall, New York, "under the direction and superintendence of the Republican General Committee of New York," to Maj.-Gen. William H. Harrison. This

was the greatest social and, no doubt, political event of the time, and although it was twenty-seven years preceding the elevation of Harrison to the great office of President of the United States, it was, probably, the first round in the ladder that he eventually climbed to the top. The very curious thing about it is that Harrison was nominated and elected, and was always a self-proclaimed pro-slavery Democratic-Republican, yet his election was a Whig victory and a triumph of the memory, the shades, of the old Federalist party. Time unfolds curious conditions, even in politics.

While these old pioneer fathers were rigid and strong in every article of political faith, they were equally so, if not more, severe in matters of religion. In politics they quarreled fiercely about war measures, the proper defense of the flag, the building of domestic manufactories and like propositions; but in matters of religion they were unanimous in the deepest seated faith, the very savagery of dogmas and the pitiless extirpation of heresy, however radically they might differ on points of doxy. Sternly and even severely religious were these American pioneers; the representatives of the church militant, glorying in self-inflicted penances, and with the sword of Gideon smiting sin hip and thigh; rare bundles of inconsistency, full of fight and religion; shoulder to shoulder battling with an invading army; two souls as one in hating England or fighting Satan and his imps, yet always ready in the fiercest of the struggle even to turn and rend each other on the flimsiest questions of polemics. So full of the spirit of dissent were they that the laymen were ever ready to quarrel with the shepherds, and without a qualm of conscience they split, divided and subdivided their church organizations.

Thomas Simpson, the first publisher of the *Gazette*, understood well the demands of his patrons, as may be seen from the fact that with his paper filled with war and politics, he yet found frequent occasion to publish long religious sermons that bristled generally with doctrinal points, the animus of which is noticed in the opening sentence of one now before us: "How long, O inhabitants of the earth! will you suffer yourselves to be deceived by false teachers, delusive spirits, and doctrines of devils?" Then follows a number of "How longs," concluding with "How long will you catch at perishable things, outward ordinances or water baptism! when you are commanded not to touch, taste or handle those things that perish with the using, after the doctrines and commandments of men! * * * Why follow phantoms that can not save you at the hour of death!—take nothing with you that you can not carry into the gates of Heaven: *Can you carry water there? NO! my friend.*"

There is food for reflection in this ancient sermon. It was the earnest words of a very earnest man, addressed to a people in active accord with the speaker. It is a marked characteristic of the times and the people, and yet how can we reconcile the fact that only a few years before this preacher preached, Goldsmith had evolved from his brain that lovable character, the immortal "Vicar of Wakefield"—the ideal of a preacher and his family, and their simple daily home life, as drawn from the fancy of the strolling musician, who played his flute

through Europe, to the servant girls and the stable boys, for a chance crust of bread. The demands of mankind called forth the sermon of the living preacher; the divine genius of Goldsmith warbled as the birds of the wilderness carol to the skies. To-day this good man and his sermon on baptism would, in one of our very fashionable city churches, be laughed at; but you must not imagine that, therefore, Goldsmith would, on the other hand, be lifted up and lionized by all people. On Broadway, he would be much the poor, wretched outcast he was one hundred years ago in the streets of London—just as likely to freeze and starve in a garret to day as he did then; but the preacher and his great sermon would be haughtily directed by the bishop's butler to apply at the "Little Church Around the Corner."

In the early part of 1813, three men were arrested and examined in the preliminary court in New York, on the charge of treason. The *Bradford Gazette* published the account of the trial, under the head of "More Treason," and is content to simply give the facts and the gist of the testimony, without a word of comment. The parties tried were Abijah and Jacob Biglow and J. W. Jenkins, and, except Abijah, were convicted and bound over to the court, but, when the time for trial came on, these men had fled to Canada. Their treason consisted in having aided in the escape of some British prisoners. As remarked, there were no comments in the *Gazette*, no vituperation of Americans, who, in the hour of the country's peril, were giving significant aid and comfort to the invading foe, unless, indeed, the words "more treason," that stood at the head of the article, might be construed as a comment—a solemn reflection that there were others in the country who had been playing the part of Judases toward their Government. The moderation of the paper is significant of the manner of our fathers—a strong contrast indeed to the temper of the people in our late Civil War.

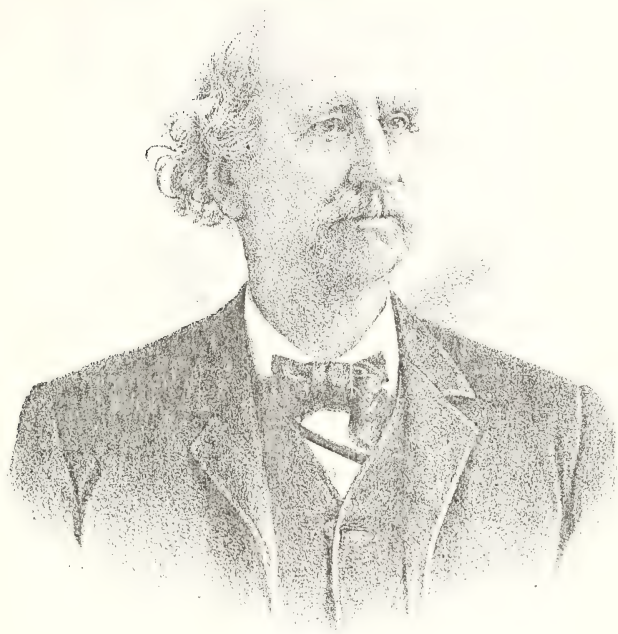
This leads us to a notice of the fact that Bradford county, when it was formed, had men in it who were well known to all the people as Tories during the War for Independence. They were never molested, there did not seem to be any thought of ill-treating them. They were neighbored with as were other people; assisted in sickness and in emergencies as were others, as even kith and kin, and if the fact was ever thrown offensively in their faces there is no record or mention of it. These men so tolerant toward the poor Tories—the men so viciously ignorant as not to sympathize with the liberties of their fellow-men, and who committed treason to God and man by their blind adherence to and sympathy for the vile oppressor, and esteemed the fathers as simply rebels deserving the most ignominious death—were never molested, it seems, and it is doubtful if they were greatly discriminated against by the very neighbors who held themselves so ready to punish blasphemy, or even a mild form of heresy—a people who would punish the husband for kissing his wife on Sunday; that had enacted and mercilessly enforced the Blue Laws, and yet so readily forgave treason. In the accounts of the bloody massacre that followed the battle and surrender of Wyoming, are to be found the sickening details of a brother in cold blood shooting to death his pleading

the painted savages were guiltless of that depth of horror-Tory. Not a representative one of course, for such a villain sent nothing of man or beast, except himself--he stands alone matchless infamy.

When there were enough permanent settlers here to form a county, they had reached a time when men began to draw away from that intense age of religious fanaticism, that wild craze on the part of the people that had whelmed the civilized world in the five hundred years of the Dark Ages, and were inclined to mix in their thoughts and actions some of the more practical affairs of life. They were rapidly changing the view of life, and the beliefs in supernatural power. The most trivial affairs among men were loosening their long-entrenched men's minds. The representatives of the church, while they still commanded none of men's devotional respect for the cloth, for the sacrifice, they exercised, yet their power in the family circle and in the community and in the material concerns of the individual were slowly declining. The influence of the churchmen was thereby signally bettered. In the century preceding, the church had ruled the State and uniformly wielded the gleaming sword, and interminable religious wars had blasted the bloom of earth, and the most horrid persecutions filled the air with the wails of the dying, innocent victims. These cruel ages the world was slowly emerging, but resistlessly, slowly, like the rise of the continents from the great ocean's depths, men were tasting the right of self-government; feeling the power of the good of regulating their own private and social affairs, and they rush to the other extreme?

The people of Bradford county were deeply interested in the progress of education, even before the county was formed. Their attention was called to the fact that Virginia had already taken steps for the establishment of public free schools, and appeals were sent to the legislature to consider the subject. In nearly every rude log cabin a short term of school was taught, at first by the preacher in charge, and in time by his assistant. These were the most primitive subscription schools, to which each parent or guardian paid the bills monthly for the children they sent, and so rigid was their economy that the expense of sending a child to these pay-schools was but a fraction of what it would cost to send one to our supposed perfected free schools. A few worth of text books then would supply a large family of school children their entire school days; in this as in other things, it is hard to estimate the changes from that time to this.

A striking illustration of the prevalent credulity of the time is given in the *Gazette* of 1814 publishes an obituary which is dressed in the ex-



G. H. Vanduzee

nary circumstance of being in mourning, that it is ornamented with an inverted rule at each end of the article. It is an account of the death of a Maj. Richard Elliott, of Ohio. Evidently it was not that they knew the man or had a personal interest in him, but it was the manner of the man's death that made it of such vital importance. The name of the man who gave the account is given as a voucher of its truth and credibility. The substance is that on a certain Sabbath evening the man was passing along the highway, when he saw two lights in the shape of half-moons coming toward him; when the lights met him they seemed to close him in a circle about the breast, when a voice pronounced these words: "*Are you prepared to die?*" Without hesitation, the man answered "*If it is God's will, I think I am.*" The lights then passed on, but turned and followed him until he came opposite the graveyard where they made a stand; he could see them, by looking back, for half a mile. When the man arrived at home he told his wife, and assured her that he had but a short time to live; he related the same to several people, and announced to all that he was about to die. The lights were met on Friday evening, about 9 o'clock; on Tuesday following, the man was raving insane, and in twenty-four hours died. The lugubrious story concludes with the words: "This is a simple statement of the circumstances of his sickness and death."

The story is circumstantially told, and is quite ghostly. The men of that day, in their leather jerkins, and the dames at the looms and the spinning-wheels must have read and heard it with complete awe, and the children, no doubt, were freshly alarmed at the dark, and would shut their eyes in the fear of seeing the dreaded moon-shaped lights. The poor man was simply mad—insane beyond question from the first, and then, as now, there were no certain medicaments for the mind diseased. The moon-shaped lights were but witches in another form—men were moving slowly away from the suttee of the East, or when "Auld Cloutie" would daily come up through the hot crater's mouth to waylay the innocent people on the road, as he had been often caught in the act of finding a person alone, near a graveyard, and seized him, and, despite his struggles and cries, had carried him off, and with his precious burden had plunged into the vomiting volcano, on his return visit to his realms with his trophy. Men's beliefs were emerging slowly from these frightful conjurings—the travail of the dreary ages. The story of man's frightful superstitions—shadows to us, but horribly real to them—is one of the most painful chapters in human history; it had filled the world to the mountains' peaks with the deepest gloom, and in trembling and despair they literally called upon the rocks and the mountains to fall upon them and hide them forever from the face of an angry God. However, they were slowly approaching this age in the idea that the Supreme was not always so unreasonably angry with his children, and that he is all love and justice. "I thy God am a jealous God" is now more generally read "And He so loved the world, etc." The pendulum swings; it can never be at rest—the ebb and flow of the wind, as it rises, slowly and spirally, toward God's throne. The opposing theories: inappeasable wrath, implacable hate or mad, convulsive, unreasoning love—the orthodox, with clubs and

knocks, the altruist sweating blood over the innocent failings of ignorance, and offering up the great vicarious sacrifice, are but the ceaseless moan of the great ocean of men's troubled souls moving through the unending eternities. Possibly, here, as everywhere, when the historian comes, great enough, wise enough, and fearless enough to point out the truth that ever lies in the mean of all extremes, then may mankind begin to feel and know that our civilization is safe, founded upon the rock against which the winds and the storms may beat in vain, and foolish good men will cease to heart-bleed and wail in sadness over the cruel contentions of men—over these beastly struggles to trample upon each other. "All's well!"

Adjusting the prophecies, was in the early part of this century the serious work of many of the world's holy seers; these cabalistic interpreters were a very important feature of the times, and they burned the midnight oil, and the press teamed with their books for all men to read. For a period of twenty years or more these things raged with the utmost activity, like everything of the kind in answer to a popular demand. The obscure parts of the books of Daniel and the Revelations of John, were the fruitful sources of supply for the remarkable output of the press of that day. These ranged in all degrees from the most learned and solemn to the serio-comic, but all intended to show that the great oracles of the church were still abroad in the land; their erudition was astounding, their secular flavoring overpowering, and their demonstrations startling, ludicrous and whimsical.

A man named Kett wrote and published a book entitled, "History, the best interpreter of Prophecy," and he seriously demonstrates "The man of sin" is at once "both the Papal power and the French infidelity;" that the "little horn of Daniel's fourth beast" designates Mohammedanism, Popery and French infidelity: the beast of the bottomless pit which slays the two witnesses spoken of in the 11th Chapter of Revelations typifies the same infidel power; that Daniel's little horn of the goat and of his third beast, the leopard, symbolize Mohammed and the French infidelity; that the second beast of St. John, which is to arise out of the earth and "the images to which he is to give life" are "infidelity and democracy;" that the two horns of the beast are "the German illuminati and French pseudo philosophers; that the particular democratic tyranny, symbolized by the image of the beast, is the revolutionary Republic of France, and that the mark of the beast is the tri-colored cockade.

A contemporary of Kett's was one who called himself Galloway. This oracle read that the earth out of which John's second beast arose was France; the beast himself the French Republic—his head the legislature; his two horns the committee of safety, and the fire he was to call down was the wrath of God; his marvelous performances were the French victories; the image he was to set up, the prostitute goddess of reason and liberty; his mark the cap of liberty and the cockade; that his number Latinized, is 666, the name of the monarch Louis XVI.

One of our New England prophet interpreters transposed Napoleon's name into this same mystical number, and a wag set about it and made the same translation of the signs apply to Jefferson's red plush breeches. That irreverent but clever wag deserves a bright immortality. He struck the whole gang of lunatics a staggering blow; in the language of the ring, "an uppercut," so neat and deft that it must have brought a grin of approval from even the severest old gospellers of that day.

In December, 1815, Benjamin Austin, of Boston, addressed a long letter to ex-President Jefferson, propounding very important questions on subjects that were then coming to the surface in this country. To this Mr. Jefferson replied at length, and both were deemed of sufficient importance to republish in the *Gazette*. The opening paragraph of Mr. Jefferson's reply refers to the existing horrible conditions in France; blames much of this on Napoleon, who failed to use his legitimate powers in the establishment and support of free government, and predicts that the great French people will come in time out of the fiery ordeal in signal triumph and ultimate freedom and democracy.

He then says:

"You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor, but within the thirty years since elapsed how are things changed? We were then in peace, our independent place among nations was then acknowledged; a commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor. * * * Under this prospect the question seemed legitimate, whether with such an immensity of unimproved land, counting the hand of husbandry, the industry of agriculture or that of manufactures, would add most to that of the national wealth. And the doubt on the utility of American manufactures was entertained on this consideration chiefly; that to the labor of the husbandman a vast addition is made by the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed; for one grain of wheat committed to the earth she renders twenty, thirty and even fifty fold—whereas the labor of the manufacturer falls in most instances vastly below this. * * * What a field it did promise for the occupation of the ocean—what a nursery for that class of citizens who were to exercise and maintain our equal rights on that element. This was the state of things in 1785, when the 'Notes on Virginia' were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and their common right in it acknowledged and exercised. * * * But who in 1785 could foresee the rapid depravity which was to render the close of that century a disgrace to the history of civilized society? Who would have imagined that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations for science and civilization would have suddenly descended from that honorable eminence, and setting at defiance all those moral laws established by the Author of nature between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies merely because

strong enough to do it with temporal impunity, and that under this *disbandment of nations from social order*, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery?" He proceeds to show that the French joined England in this crusade against American commerce on the seas. Being thus excluded from the free interchange of nations, he reaches the question of making ourselves independent for the comforts of life, and declares "we must fabricate them for ourselves." "We must now," he continues, "place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The former question is suppressed or rather assumes a new form. The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts or go without them, at the will of a foreign nation? * * * I am proud to say I am not one of these [opposed to American manufactures]. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort, and if those who quote me as of a different opinion will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabrics can be obtained, without regard to difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not soon have a supply at home equal to our demand. If it shall be proposed to go beyond our supply, the question of '85 will then recur, viz.: Will our surplus labor then be more beneficially employed in the culture of the earth or in the fabrication of art? We have time yet for consideration before that question will press upon us; and the maxims to be applied will depend on the circumstances that will then exist. For in so complicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances."

To this beginning of the subjects concerning our foreign commerce we have now added our seventy-five years of experimenting and much continuous discussion. At certain periods the question would be laid temporarily aside for other issues, yet when these had their time and passed away, then the two great political parties would resume the never-ending discussions of the questions of the tariffs. Is not much of the same uncertainty among the people to be found now that there was three-quarters of a century ago? At the National fall election of 1888, after more than a year of continuous discussion of the subject of high tariff and low tariff on imports, a year of discussion in which there were less of side issues than had ever before been connected with the tariff question, and the vote of the country sustained the advocates of tariff—President Harrison was elected on this issue in 1888, and this was emphasized by the election of a majority in Congress of that political faith. The three co-ordinate branches of government were now in accord, and it was claimed, with much apparent truth, that the question was now happily settled—the people had declared for that policy. But in two short years, 1890, with the issue still more sharply defined, in the election of a new Congress, the results of 1888 were overwhelmingly reversed. Thus one election "settles" this important question, and immediately following the next election will completely unsettle it, it seems. These whirligigs of time are not only interesting to the historian, but they are the poised scales in which he may best weigh

and judge the important movements of the American people. These remarkable changes, something approaching a quick revolution of the public judgment, may render the lives of the professional politicians a burden, delicious to the "outs," calamitous to the "ins;" but they are on the whole a good sign—they bespeak the activity of the public mind on questions of the common weal where numerous mistakes are atoned in final justice and truth.

CHAPTER XIV.

BRADFORD COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

PAST AND PRESENT STATE OFFICIALS—PAST AND PRESENT COUNTY OFFICIALS.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.		
William T. Davies	- - - - -	1886 91
UNITED STATES SENATORS.		
Samuel McKean	- - - - -	1855 39
David Wilmot	- - - - -	1861 63
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.		
Samuel McKean	- - - - -	1822 24
John Laporte	- - - - -	1834 36
David Wilmot	- - - - -	1844 50
Henry W. Tracy	- - - - -	1862 64
Ulysses Mercur	- - - - -	1864-71
Joseph Powell	- - - - -	1874 76
Edward Overton	- - - - -	1876-80
JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.		
David Wilmot	- - - - -	1863 68
CONSUL TO SANTA CRUZ, WEST INDIES.		
Edward H. Perkins	- - - - -	1862 -
DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.		
Henry W. Tracy	- - - - -	1866 68
Joseph Powell	- - - - -	1885 (Incumbent)
SURVEYOR OF PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.		
E. Reed Myer	- - - - -	1861 67
E. O'Meara Goodrich	- - - - -	1869 81
DEPUTY SURVEYOR OF PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.		
Hiram P. Goodrich	- - - - -	1869 81
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.		
Samuel McKean	- - - - -	1829 32
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.		
Elisha S. Goodrich	- - - - -	1852 55
SURVEYOR GENERAL.		
John Laporte	- - - - -	1845 51

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Ulysses Mercur, 1872--became Chief Justice, January, 1883, and died in office.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Charles R. Coburn 1863-66.

STATE SENATORS.

Henry Welles, 1815-18. District--Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, McKean, Bradford and Tioga. Samuel McKean, 1829-30 (resigned to become Secretary of Commonwealth)--Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga. Reuben Wilbur, 1830-37--Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga. Elihu Case, 1837-40--Susquehanna and Bradford. Gordon F. Mason, 1846-49--Bradford and Tioga. George Sanderson, 1850-53--Susquehanna, Bradford, Wyoming. E. Reed Myer, 1856-59--Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming. George Landon, 1859-62 and 1865-68--Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming. Delos Rockwell, 1874-76--Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming. William T. Davies, 1876-84--Bradford and Wyoming. J. K. Newell, 1884 (incumbent)--Bradford and Wyoming.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From 1774 to 1782, inclusive, Bradford county formed part of Westmoreland, State of Connecticut, and sent members to the semi-annual sessions of the Legislature at Hartford, as follows: September, 1774, Christopher Avery; October, 1781, Obadiah Gore, Capt. John Franklin; May, 1782, Obadiah Gore; October, 1782, Obadiah Gore.

*District--Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga and Potter Counties--*1813-14--Henry Welles.

*District--Bradford and Tioga Counties--*1815-19, Samel McKean, 1820-22, Simon Kinney.

District--Bradford County (one member) 1822-23, Wm. Myer; 1823-26, Lemuel Streeter; 1826-28, Constant Mathewson; 1828-29, John Laporte.

District--Bradford and Tioga (two members).--1829-32, John Laporte; 1832-33, Ellis Lewis; 1833-35, Lockwood Smith; 1835-36, Darius Bullock, Isaac Myer.

District--Bradford (one member).--1836-37, Isaac Cooley; 1837-38, George Kinney; 1838-40, David S. Barstow; 1840-41, Stephen Pierce; 1841-43, William Elwell.

District--Bradford (two members).--1843-45, John Elliott, Irad Wilson; 1845-46, John L. Webb, Victor E. Piollet; 1846-47, V. E. Piollet, Francis Smith; 1847-8, Francis Smith, Aramah Wattles; 1848-49, Aramah Wattles, Charles Stockwell; 1849-50, Joseph C. Powell, Charles Stockwell; 1850-52, Addison McKean, Henry Gibbs; 1852-54, Wm. E. Barton, John Passmore; 1854-56, Bartholomew Laporte, Judson Holcomb; 1856-58, C. F. Nichols, J. B. G. Babcock; 1858-60, O. H. P. Kinney, Thomas Smead; 1860-62, Henry W. Tracy, C. T. Bliss; 1862-63, Drummer Lilley, B. Laporte; 1863-64, D. Lilley, Jos. H. Marsh; 1864-65, Jos. H. Marsh, Lorenzo Grennell; 1865-66, G. W. Kinney, L. Grennell; 1866-67, Jas. H. Webb, G. W. Kinney; 1867-70, Jas. H. Webb, John F. Chamberlain; 1870-71, Jas. H. Webb,

P. H. Buck; 1871-72, P. H. Buck, B. S. Dartt; 1872-73, B. S. Dartt, E. Reed Myer; 1873-74, E. Reed Myer, Jas. H. Webb.

District—Bradford (three members).—1874-76, Geo. Moscrip, Elijah G. Tracy, Uriah Terry; 1876-78, E. Reed Myer, James Foster, John F. Gillett; 1878-80, S. D. Harkness, H. J. Madill, Asa Nichols; 1880-82, J. H. Marsh, E. L. Hillis, L. D. Taylor; 1882-84, E. J. Ayers, Benj. B. Mitchell, J. P. Coburn; 1884-86, J. H. Shaw, H. Howell, S. D. Sterigere; 1886-88, C. W. Juton, W. B. Heckman, W. S. Kinney; 1888-90, M. O. Loomis, J. C. Faulkner, L. J. Culver; 1890-92, Loren Forrest, L. Lewis, A. B. Sumner.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1837—Abnon H. Reed, Senatorial (Bradford, Susquehanna, N. & H. aniel Clapp, Representative (Bradford); 1873—George F. Horton, Jos. G. Patton.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

John B. Gibson, 1812 to Sept., 1816; Thomas Burnside, 1817; Edward Herriek, Sept., 1818, to Sept., 1839; John N. Conyngham, 1839 to 1849; Horace Williston, 1849 to 1851; David Wilmot, 1851 to 1861; Ulysses Mercur, 1861 to 1865; Ferris B. Streeter, 1865 to 1874; Paul D. Morrow, 1874 to 1890; B. M. Peck, 1890 (incumbent).

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.

Paul D. Morrow, 1870 to 1874.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Geo. Scott, Oct., 1812, to May, 1818; John McKean, Oct., 1812, to May, 1837; Jonathan Stevens, May, 1818, to 1849-51; John Laporte, 1839 to 1845; Abraham Goodwin, 1841 to 1844; David M. Bull, 1845; Harry Morgan, 1846 to 1851; Reuben Wilber, 1846 to 1851; Myron Ballard, elected 1851; Harry Ackley, elected 1851; Aaron Chubbuck, elected 1856; John F. Long, elected 1856; John Passmore, elected 1858; V. M. Long, elected 1861; L. P. Stafford, elected 1863; J. Wilson Vandyke, elected 1866; Zebulon Frisbie, elected 1868; Stephen D. Harkness, elected 1871; Chauncey S. Russell, 1873 to 1875.

SHERIFFS.*

Abner C. Rockwell, appointed December 9, 1812; John Spalding, 2d, appointed December 9, 1815; Lemuel Streeter, appointed December 14, 1818; Joseph C. Powell, appointed October 30, 1821; Reuben Wilber, appointed October 28, 1824; Benjamin McKean, appointed November 27, 1827; Lockwood Smith, Jr., appointed December, 1830; John L. Webb, appointed December, 1833; Guy Tozer, appointed November, 1836; Ira H. Stephens, elected October, 1839; John N. Weston, elected October, 1842; John F. Means, elected October, 1845; William S. Dobbins, elected October, 1848; Chester Thomas, elected October, 1851; John A. Coddington, elected October 1854; Thomas M. Woodruff, elected, October, 1857; A. Hanson Spalding, elected October, 1860; J. Monroe Smith, elected October, 1863; William Griffis, elected October, 1866; J. Perry Van Fleet, elected October, 1869; J. Monroe Smith, elected October, 1872; Andrew J. Layton, elected November, 1875; Peter J. Dean, elected November,

* The two candidates having the highest number of votes were returned to the Governor, of whom he appointed one to be sheriff. The same rule held in regard to coroner.

1878; William T. Horton, elected November, 1881; Dallas J. Sweet, elected November, 1884; Morris Shepard, elected November, 1887; Joseph Powell, elected November, 1890.

PROTHONOTARY, CLERK OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Charles F. Welles, 1812 to 1818; George Scott, 1818 to 1830; Darius Bullock, 1830 to 1831; Alpheus Ingham, 1831; James P. Bull, May, 1831 to 1836; Samuel Strait, 1836; Joseph C. Powell, Oct., 1836 to 1839; David Cash, elected 1839; Aaron Chubbuck, elected 1842; Addison McKean, elected 1845; Allen McKean, elected 1848-51-54-57; E. O'Meara Goodrich, elected 1860-63; Wm. A. Thomas, elected 1866-69; Benjamin M. Peck, elected 1872-75; Geo. W. Blackman, elected 1878-81; Wm. J. Young, elected 1884-90; H. J. Madill, elected (incumbent) 1891.

REGISTER OF WILLS, RECORDER OF DEEDS, AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Charles F. Welles, appointed, 1812-1818; Geo. Scott, Clerk Orphans' Court, 1818 to 1830; Eliphalet Mason, Register and Recorder, 1818 to 1820; Charles Whithead, Register and Recorder, 1820 to 1824; Alpheus Ingham, Register and Recorder and Clerk, 1824 to 1831; Elisha S. Goodrich, 1831 to 1836; George A. Mix, 1836 to 1838; Drummer Lilley, 1838 to 1839; Ephraim W. Baird, elected, 1839; Julius Russell, elected 1842; Lyman DeWolf, elected 1845; Horatio Black, elected 1848; H. Lawrence Scott, elected 1851; James H. Webb, elected 1854 and 1857; Nathan C. Elsbree, elected 1860 and 1863; Henry J. Madill, elected 1866; Chas. E. Gladding, elected 1869; Otis J. Chubbuck, elected 1872; Cephas E. Andrus, elected 1875; Addison C. Frisbie, elected 1878; James H. Webb, elected 1881; Adelbert D. Munn, elected 1884; James Hurst, elected 1887; Chas. M. Hall, elected 1890.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Thomas Smead, elected October, 1850; James Macfarlane, elected October, 1853; Paul D. Morrow, elected October, 1856; Guy H. Watkins elected October, 1859; George D. Montanye, elected October, 1862; William T. Davies, elected October, 1865; Warner H. Carnochan, elected October, 1868; Joseph B. Reeve, elected October, 1871; John N. Califf, elected October, 1874; Isaiah McPherson, elected November, 1877; Adelbert Fanning, elected November, 1880; Eleazer J. Angle, elected November, 1883; J. A. Wilt, elected November, 1886; J. W. Coddington, elected November, 1889.

COUNTY TREASURERS.*

Harry Spalding, appointed January, 1813-14; William Means, appointed January, 1815; Simon Kinney, appointed January, 1816-17; Henry Mercur, appointed January, 1818-20; Gurdon Hewitt, appointed January, 1821-22; George Scott, appointed January, 1823; Andrew Irvine, appointed January, 1824-26; James P. Bull, appointed January, 1827-28; Alpheus Ingham, appointed January, 1829; Andrew Irvine, appointed January, 1830; William Russell, appointed January, 1831-32; Chauncey Frisbie, appointed January, 1833-34; David M. Bull, appointed January, 1835-37; John E. Hale, appointed January, 1838-40; Wm. B. Storm, appointed January, 1841; Charles Stockwell, elected

*Appointments were made by the commissioners.



L D Taylor
Granville Centre
Bradford co
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October, 1841; Leonard Pierce, elected October, 1843; Jacob Reel, elected October, 1845; James M. Peck, elected October, 1847; John Horton, elected October, 1849; Benj. Wilcox, elected October, 1851. Preceptor Forbes, elected Oct., 1853; Ezra C. Kellogg, elected Oct., 1855; E. Percival Shaw, elected Oct., 1857; Wm. Griffin, elected, Oct., 1859; Francis Watts, elected Oct., 1861; Stephen D. Harkness, elected Oct., 1863; J. Perry VanFleet, elected Oct., 1865; Chas. A. Morey, elected Oct., 1867; C. K. Ladd, elected Oct., 1869; Wm. Bunyan, elected Oct., 1871; Matthew Marshall, elected Oct., 1873; James C. Robinson, elected Nov., 1875; John H. Grant, elected Nov., 1878; Eben Lilley, elected Nov., 1881; J. Leman Elsbree, elected Nov., 1884; Luman Putnam, elected Nov., 1887; C. T. Hull, elected Nov., 1890.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph Kinney, elected Oct., 1812; Justus Gaylord, elected Oct., 1812; Wm. Myer, elected Oct., 1812; Burr Ridgway, elected Oct., 1813; Samuel McKean, elected Oct., 1814; Salmon Bosworth, elected Oct., 1815; Nathaniel Allen, elected Oct., 1815; Eliphalet Mason, elected Oct., 1816; Joseph C. Powell, elected Oct., 1817; Bartholomew Laporte, elected Oct., 1818; Wm. Myer, elected Oct., 1819; Geo. Hyde, elected Oct., 1820; Lemuel Streeter, elected Oct., 1821; Darius Bullock, elected Oct., 1822; John Taylor, elected Oct., 1823; Theodore Leonard, elected Oct., 1824; Gould Seymour, elected Oct., 1825; Burton Strait, elected Oct., 1826; Churchill Barnes, elected Oct., 1827; Hezekiah Dunham, elected Oct., 1828; Eliphalet Mason, elected Oct., 1829; John L. Webb, elected Oct., 1830; Isaac Cooley, elected Oct., 1831; John Elliott, elected Oct., 1832; Morris Spalding, elected Oct., 1833; Elias Rockwell, elected Oct., 1834; Harry Morgan, elected Oct., 1835; E. S. Goodrich, elected Oct., 1836; Daniel Parke, elected Oct., 1837; Ira Stevens, elected Oct., 1838; Myron Ballard, elected Oct., 1839; Irad S. Wilson, elected Oct., 1839; Benjamin Buffington, elected Oct., 1840; Edson Aspenwall, elected Oct., 1841; Daniel Brink, elected Oct., 1842; Joseph Towner, elected Oct., 1843; Luman Putnam, elected Oct., 1844; Ashbel L. Cranmer, elected Oct., 1845; John H. Black, elected Oct., 1846; Hiram Spear, elected Oct., 1847; Simeon Decker, elected Oct., 1848; Aug. S. Smith, elected Oct., 1849; Sturges Squires, elected Oct., 1850; Daniel B. Cotton, elected Oct., 1851; Isaac A. Park, elected Oct., 1852; Stuart Smiley, elected Oct., 1853; George H. Bull, elected Oct., 1854; Perley H. Buck, elected Oct., 1855; Drummer Lilley, elected Oct., 1856; William A. Thomas, elected Oct., 1859; Wm. H. Decker, elected Oct., 1860; Isaac Lyon, elected Oct., 1861; Josephus Campbell, elected Oct., 1862; Wm. D. Dodge, elected Oct., 1863; John Beardslee, elected Oct., 1864; Sterne McKee, elected Oct., 1865; Wm. B. Dodge, elected Oct., 1866; John A. Moody, elected Oct., 1867; Ezra Loomis, elected Oct., 1868; John B. Hines, elected Oct., 1869; E. C. Kellogg, elected Oct., 1870; Morris Shepard, elected Oct., 1871; Benj. Kuykendall, elected Oct., 1872; Abram Snell, elected Oct., 1873; Morris Shepard, elected Oct., 1874; M. J. Coolbaugh, elected Nov., 1875; George W. Kilmer, elected Nov., 1875; John Baldwin, elected Nov., 1875; James H. Hurst, elected Nov., 1878; Daniel Bradford, elected Nov., 1878; M.

F. Ransom, elected Nov., 1878; Daniel Bradford, elected Nov., 1881; Myron Kingsley, elected Nov., 1881; M. F. Ransom, elected Nov., 1881; Milton O. Loomis, elected Nov., 1884; Levi W. Towner, elected Nov., 1884; Geo. H. Vandyke, elected Nov., 1884; Sheldon Lindley, Levi Towner, Geo. H. Vandyke, elected 1887; Sheldon Lindley, P. S. Squires H. W. McCraney, elected 1890.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Clement Paine, Moses Coolbaugh, Jonathan Stephens, elected Oct., 1813; Eliphalet Mason, Wm. P. Dininger, Salmon Bosworth, elected Oct., 1814; Ethan Baldwin, elected Oct., 1815; Lemuel Streeter, Edward Herrick, elected Oct., 1816; Jonathan Stevens, elected Oct., 1817; Wm. Means, Geo. Hyde, B. J. Woodruff, elected Oct., 1818; Samuel Bartlett, elected Oct., 1819; Harry Morgan, elected Oct., 1820; J. M. Piollet, elected Oct., 1821; Nathaniel Clapp, elected Oct., 1822; Burton Strait, elected Oct., 1823; Charles Comstock, elected Oct., 1824; Asa Pratt, elected Oct., 1825; John Laporte, elected Oct., 1826; Harry Morgan, elected Oct., 1827; J. M. Piollet, elected Oct., 1828; Isaac Cooley, elected Oct., 1828; John E. Hale, elected Oct., 1829; Myron Ballard, elected Oct., 1830; Samuel Stevens, elected Oct., 1831; Abraham Goodwin, elected Oct., 1832; Alpheus Holcomb, elected Oct., 1833; Aaron Chubbuck, elected Oct., 1834; Allen McKean, elected Oct., 1835; G. F. Horton, elected Oct., 1836; Harry Ackley, elected Oct., 1837; Luman Putnam, elected Oct., 1838; James M. Edsall, elected Oct., 1839; Arunah Wattles, elected Oct., 1840; Chester Welles, elected Oct., 1841; Horace Willey, elected Oct., 1842; John Watkins, elected Oct., 1843; J. M. Bishop, elected Oct., 1844; Chas. Homet, elected Oct., 1845; Lemuel S. Maynard, elected Oct., 1846; Samuel W. Shepard, elected Oct., 1847; F. S. Whitman, elected Oct., 1848; Wm. H. Peck, elected Oct., 1849; Wm. Overton, elected Oct., 1850; Edward C. Welles, elected Oct., 1851; Wm. H. Peck, elected Oct., 1852; C. F. Nichols, elected Oct., 1853; Jonathan Buttles, elected Oct., 1854; Christopher Child, elected Oct., 1855; Francis Homet, elected Oct., 1856; Lewis B. Pierce, elected Oct., 1857; Robt. Mason, elected Oct., 1858; Jeremiah Travis, Jr., elected Oct., 1859; E. Reuben DeLong, elected Oct., 1860; Robert Mason, elected Oct., 1861; Geo. R. Acroyd, elected October, 1862; C. H. Corbin, elected October, 1863; Robert Mason, elected October, 1864; George W. Elliott, elected October, 1865; Isaac D. Soper, elected October, 1866; O. D. Field, elected October, 1867; Asa McKee, Jr., elected October, 1868; Walter S. Bowman, elected October, 1869; John S. Quick, elected October, 1870; A. R. Brown, elected October, 1871; Ira Crane, elected October, 1872; E. Reuben DeLong, elected October, 1873; George W. Brink, elected October, 1874; Danvers Bourne, J. R. Brasted, William L. Lantz, elected November, 1875; Joseph H. Hurst, Ulysses M. Pratt, Charles P. Welles, elected November, 1878; William W. Moody, Joseph T. Hested, Charles P. Welles, elected November, 1881; Clement F. Heverly, Earl V. Nichols, Job Morley, elected November, 1884; L. L. Gregory, George H. Terry, James Foyle, elected 1887; H. H. Heald, A. Lent, Jr., Charles Jennings, elected 1890.

CLERKS OF COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph Kingsbury, appointed January, 1813-14; George Scott, appointed January, 1815-20; Burr Ridgway, appointed January, 1820; Edwin Benjamin, appointed January, 1821-22; Morris Spalding, appointed January, 1823-24; James P. Bull, appointed January, 1825-26; Warren Brown, appointed January, 1827-29; Miller Fox, appointed January, 1830-35; John E. Hale, appointed January, 1836-37; Charles Stockwell, appointed January, 1838-41; A. S. Chamberlain, appointed January, 1842-44; John M. Wattles, appointed January, 1845-47; C. S. Russell, appointed January, 1848-50; E. M. Farrar, appointed January, 1851-56; E. B. Coolbaugh, appointed January, 1857-62; G. E. Fox, appointed January, 1863; E. B. Coolbaugh, appointed January, 1864-75; William Lewis, appointed January, 1876-82; Samuel W. Buck (incumbent), appointed November, 1882.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph Foulke, W. R. Storrs, elected October, 1867; E. Reuben DeLong, S. W. Buck, elected October, 1870; B. Frank Knapp, C. Edson Ferguson, elected 1873; Thomas A. Lee, Frank E. Jayne, elected November, 1876; Volney M. Wilson, Thomas J. Smiley, elected November, 1879; Nelson Gilbert, J. Monroe Ayers, elected November, 1882; Mahlon M. Hicks, John R. Fulford, elected November, 1885. Horace Barnes, John E. Dobbins, elected 1888.

CORONERS.

John Horton, appointed 1813; Reuben Wilber, appointed 1815; John Minier, appointed 1818; Chauncey Frisbie, appointed 1820; John Fox, appointed 1824; John L. Webb, appointed 1827; John Vandyke, appointed 1830; Edwin L. Paine, appointed 1833; Aaron Knapp, appointed 1836; Henry S. Salisbury, elected 1839; Calvin Storm, elected 1842; John Hatch, elected 1845; Thomas J. Ingham, elected 1848; Geo. M. Black, elected 1851; W. W. Eastabrooks, elected 1854; Newell Leonard, elected 1857; Jeremiah Culp, elected 1860; Abram Saell, Jr., elected 1863; Joseph H. Hurst, elected 1866; John F. Dodge, elected 1869; J. Valentine Geiger, elected 1872; Daniel B. Walker, elected 1875-78-81; Clinton H. Scott, elected 1882; Volney Homet, elected 1884; Ben. T. Strunk, elected 1887; Ben. T. Strunk, elected 1890.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Jonathan Stevens, appointed Deputy Surveyor 1812; Zephren Flower, appointed Deputy Surveyor 1821; Eliphalet Mason, appointed Deputy Surveyor 1824; Gordon F. Mason, appointed Deputy Surveyor 1830; James M. Edsall, appointed Deputy Surveyor 1833; Rowland Wilcox, appointed Deputy Surveyor 1836; Edgar G. Nichols, elected 1850; James A. Paine, elected 1853; Joseph E. Spalding, elected 1856; Josiah J. Newell, elected 1859-62-65; Oliver W. Stevens, elected 1868; Joseph E. Spalding, elected 1871; George V. Myer, elected 1874; T. A. Seward, elected 1877-80; Oliver A. Gilbert, elected 1883; Hiram E. Bull, present incumbent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Emanuel Guyer, elected 1854; Charles R. Coburn, elected 1857-



60; Otis J. Chubbuck, elected 1863-66; Austin A. Keeney, elected 1869-72-75; J. Andrew Wilt, appointed to fill vacancy, January, 1878; George W. Ryan (incumbent), elected 1878-81-84-87-90.

PRESENT COUNTY OFFICIALS.

President Judge, Benjamin M. Peek. Sheriff, Joseph Powell; Thomas F. Foley, Deputy. Prothonotary, H. J. Madill; C. F. Heverly, Deputy. Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Charles M. Hall; O. L. Smiley, Deputy. District Attorney, John W. Coddington. Court Stenographer, Arthur Head. County Commissioners, S. H. Lindley, P. S. Squires, W. H. McCraney; John Dean, Clerk. Treasurer, Charles T. Hull; William Maxwell, Deputy. Coroner, Benjamin T. Strunk. County Surveyor, Hiram E. Bull. Jury Commissioners, John E. Dobbins, Horace Barnes.

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL.

FIRST MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS -- WHY FEDERALISTS -- JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON -- LAND QUESTION -- FIRST TWO VOTING DISTRICTS -- FEDERAL AND WHIG PARTIES OVERTHROWN -- OLD LABOR PARTY -- LINCOLN, DOUGLAS AND TRUMBULL, AN EPISODE -- ELECTION RETURNS TO DATE -- ETC.

THERE had been permanent settlers here a considerable time before there was such a thing as distinctive American politics; before even there was any strong point for neighbors to argue and contend about, except some question relating to their religion, or the conduct of the French-Indian war, or something of that nature. After the "Boston Tea Party" there was furnished all a bone of contention. The controlling element in society were the Anglo-Saxons, a race intensely patriotic, bowing with an Eastern devotion at the shrine of royalty, and yet fiercely jealous of any encroachment upon the most trivial reserved rights of the people; their ancestors had made great kings, and chopped off the heads of a greater number of them than had any other people in history; savagely religious, they had struck the temporal power of the Pope the blow that in time destroyed it. When the war of Independence was happily ended and our people had, by a mere hair's breadth, escaped placing themselves under their own chosen crowned head; the greatest man in the tide of time, incomparably great in war for the liberty of the people, but far nobler and greater in peace, was at the head of affairs, as the wise mentor of a people confronting the supreme problem of founding the Republic; then arose the first glimmer of what, in the one hundred years, grew to be the wide-branching and fruitful tree, American politics. The ship of State had been successfully launched, and now she must be ably

manned, officered, and piloted in the unknown waters, on treacherous seas where were no charts or beacon lights to point the way to the peaceful haven.

A short paragraph is given in some of our histories to a little incident that is full of deep significance the more it is studied. In laying the very foundation of the Republic, almost the first question, after peace was declared, was the indebtedness that had been incurred in the prosecution of the war. In addition to what was due our own people, it was found that there were nine million dollars due to foreign nations. The executive body chosen to consider this great problem, all realized that here was perhaps the greatest difficulty menacing the new government, the presiding officer of which was the immortal Benjamin Franklin. This immense debt was the young Nation's nightmare, and these great and good men realized much of the black hopelessness that stared them in the face; in considering it, days and nights and patient weeks and months, they reasoned on the subject of how to provide for it—a very ghost at the feast that would not down. The deliberative body, composed of men who have had few equals, and no superiors, solemnly concluded finally that the young Republic could never pay the enormous amount, and that all that could be done was to break up the Government, and divide the territory among the Nation's creditors—if they would accept that as full payment. This delicate subject was handled as one of the State secrets of the time; not thrown before the people for their consideration and discussion; whether because they assumed the people would not understand it, or it might result in great evil influence on the public mind, is not now known. Our Government still has its "State secrets," which, in the judgment of some good men, is but a relic transmitted from the old feudal monarchies.

To the glory of mankind, our infant Republic was not broken up and divided among its creditors in payment of the hopeless debt of \$9,000,000. As to the great and brave men, Americans, who had suffered so much in the long and cruel war, so many lives sacrificed, and such indescribable suffering and want, broken homes and hearts, and fortunes upon the altars of freedom, the indebtedness to them in dollars and cents was a matter largely of indifference; it was the people's Government, and whatever it might owe its people was simply due to itself and could stand indefinitely, but all foreign debts must be paid, and how was it possible to extract blood from a turnip? In 1789 Washington became President, and, for the next eight years, the half-dozen families in Bradford county had no defined lines in politics, on which to divide in contention. In 1797 John Adams succeeded Washington, and then the faint lines of the opposition to the Federalists became visible, as they shot athwart the political horizon. The four years of Adams, as the Chief Executive of the nation, prepared the way for Jefferson's succession, and the line of division in parties became constantly more and more clearly defined. The eight years of Jefferson brought matters down to nearly the hour of the creation of Bradford county, when every man in the community was expected to both preach, and pray, and vote for his own chosen party. The first four

of Madison's eight years in the office of President were but half gone when Bradford county completed its civil organization, and the people were called upon to express their judgments on local affairs through the ballot box.

Whether Jefferson stood in the way of that imperial mind, Hamilton, or not, and thwarted his cherished idea of a strong central government, or whether Jefferson called into active existence the very prominent political life of Hamilton, men may now differ in regard to the fact, but certain it is these are the representatives of the central opposing political ideas that have run throughout the life of our Nation.

The history of the formation of the Federal Constitution shows clearly that there was at that time a large and influential body of men in this country who seriously doubted, if they did not absolutely deny, the capacity of the people to govern themselves. They believed in the establishment and maintenance of a great central power, as far removed from the influence of popular opinion as possible with an Executive and Senators, as well as judges, chosen for life; and Mr. Hamilton, went so far as to declare that he was in favor of extinguishing the State Governments entirely, but did not actually propose such a measure, for the sole reason, as he stated, that it would shock public sentiment. In his plan of government submitted to Mr. Madison he proposed that the President should be chosen for life, and should possess an absolute power to veto the acts of Congress. Senators were also to be chosen for life, and the Senate was to have the sole power to declare war: the right of suffrage in the choice of Senators and Presidential electors was to be limited to those who owned real estate in their own right, or in the right of their wives; and in order that the people of the several States might be more effectually deprived of the right of self-government, it was provided that their governors should be appointed under the authority of the United States, for indefinite terms, and should have the absolute power to negative all acts of the State Legislatures. In his speeches in the Convention, he distinctly announced that he had no faith in popular government in this country, and contemptuously said that no matter how such governments might be modified, they were "but pork still, with a change of sauce." In relation to the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Executive, he declared that the English model was the only good one, and he wanted an American President as nearly like a British King as possible, except that he should hold his office for life by election instead of inheritance. Hamilton was a man who believed in the authority of precedent, and for this as a guide there were supreme reasons for his judgment that the English form of government was at that time the best in the world or in history, and not only that, but possibly the best that the world's intelligence would bear—the power of the King Fetich, the infallible ruler, who should be regardful only of the reserved rights of the rich aristocrats, and these two combined would the best care for and protect the people—the hewers of wood and haulers of water. This at that time was the world's best experience, and the true interpretation of man in his best and highest form.

Could Hamilton have foreseen the rotten boroughs, some of this unspeakable corruption that has found its way to the ballot box, that has come in time, he would have held in his hand a weapon that Jefferson would have found difficulty in warding off its blows.

The few that were in what is now Bradford county, as they were then citizens of Luzerne and Lycoming counties, had not voted for Jefferson nor his successor, Madison. When the county completed its first civil government, the country was at the door of the War of 1812-15. The majority of the people were Federalists and the deciding factor in men's minds in this county was the very important and nearly vital question of the disputed land titles between Pennsylvania and Connecticut colonists. The authorities of both States supposed that this strip of territory, including this and other counties, belonged, under the original crown grant, to them respectively; the Penns had granted and sold manors—a species of feudal rights, exceedingly liberal in their terms, yet retaining the fee and demanding the perpetual acknowledgment of the Proprietaries' rights by at least a nominal tribute, while the Connecticut authorities had sold township after township of land, giving freely the fee upon the permanent location of the agreed number of settlers thereon. The conflict of title arose over the indefiniteness of the crown grant in describing and locating the lines after they had proceeded west from the ocean into the unknown wilderness. Prior to, as well as at the same time, the same question was mooted on the south line of Pennsylvania, between the Proprietaries and Calvert of Maryland, which finally was adjusted, after years of serious contention and some bloodshed, in the establishment of the historical "Mason & Dixon's Line." On the south the contention over the disputed strip was between the Quakers and the Catholics; on the north it was between the Quakers and the Yankees, but in all such vexatious questions the final and permanent adjustment was always exactly on the lines claimed by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

In fixing the northern line of the State, the north line of Bradford county, resort had to be had to the arbitration of the courts, and Commissions were appointed for that purpose. Connecticut claimed the land south even of the south line of the county, and commenced systematically the work of occupying it. The grant of the Six Nations had been made to the Susquehanna Company, and much in the spirit of the "boomers" that recently gathered in such crowds on the borders of the new Territory of Oklahoma, the keen-eyed settlers came down the Susquehanna, and up the Susquehanna, and met in dispute as to the possession of the coveted land, now the confines of Bradford county. In this case, as in many others, it seems that those, the most innocent, were in the end the chief sufferers. We can not now know fully in what good faith the Company of the Susquehanna made their purchase on the river from which the company took its name, but it may be assumed that it was in implicit good faith and that their title was clear. This much is unquestionable, the people who bought of the company were in good faith, and when they were forcibly dispossessed of their homes it was a cruel wrong to them. It was the land question, arising

from the facts just referred to above, that largely determined the politics of the people of Bradford county. When the enabling act, creating the county, was passed in 1810, an overwhelming majority of the people were those who had come under the auspices of the Susquehanna Company, and therefore at the first election in Bradford county there was a majority that were Federalists; the vote for John Franklin was unanimous—they put their faith in that party because they supposed that that was the short and certain way to a settlement of the disputed land titles that was a solemn problem to them. They staked their all on the Federal courts, and believed that here they would have their titles under the company the more surely confirmed. It is a little difficult now to understand upon what ground this impression rested, but it had gone abroad, although, as early as 1795, a test case was decided in the United States Circuit Court against the Connecticut claimant. Col. Franklin was the central figure of Northern Pennsylvania and the people would vote for him regardless of his politics.

The members representing Luzerne county *in Assembly from 1787 to 1802 inclusive*, were as follows: 1787, John Paul Schott; 1788, Obadiah Gore; 1789, Obadiah Gore; 1790, Obadiah Gore; 1791, Simon Spalding; 1792, Simon Spalding; 1793, Ebenezer Bowman; 1794, Benjamin Carpenter; 1795, John Franklin; 1796, John Franklin; 1797, Rosewell Welles; 1798, Rosewell Welles; 1799, John Franklin; 1800, John Franklin; 1801, John Franklin; 1802, John Franklin and Rosewell Welles. These were nearly all Bradford county men. That is, what is now Bradford county was then the strongest and leading part of Luzerne county.

The Bradford county people held their first joyful and patriotic Fourth-of-July celebration in 1801, and the previous year had voted in the election districts that had been provided in this part of the two counties of Luzerne and Lycoming. The first political meetings within this territory had been held in the year 1799. These meetings and elections were in the ancient townships of Ulster, Springfield, Allensburg and Kindaw. They were referred to at the time by the *Gazette*, of Wilkes Barre. The meeting of "a respectable number of the inhabitants" of the townships named, we are informed, met at the house of Jeremiah Lewis in Springfield, for "the purpose of consulting as to who would be the best person for candidate for governor"; Ezekiel Hyde chairman of the meeting and Samuel Gordon, secretary. The next meeting of which we can now find traces was in 1801, in Rush township. Of these elections, Rev. David Craft, in his history of the county, says that all papers referring to the returns while this was a part of Luzerne county "are hopelessly lost." There are meager and only partial returns for the years 1801, '2, '3, and '4. In 1801 there were two election districts here, Tioga and Wyalusing—the former cast 112 votes and the latter 39. The conclusive evidence that at this election the voters were not strictly divided on party lines is given in the vote for Colonel Franklin and John Jenkins. The candidates for the Assembly were John Franklin and Lord Butler, running against Mathias Hollenback and Benjamin Carpenter. In Tioga the



Z. A. Parker

vote stood, Butler, 106; Franklin, 112; Hollenback, 3, and Carpenter, 2. For Commissioner, Arnold Colt received 110 votes and his opponent, Pettibone, 1. In the Wyalusing district, for Assembly, Butler, 20 votes; Franklin, 23; Hollenback, 18; Carpenter, 15. For Commissioner, Colt, 24, and Pettibone, 15 votes.

At the election, 1802, Thomas McKean was standing for re-election as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and was opposed by James Ross, Federalist. Three election districts were then provided in the territory that is now in Bradford county, Wysox township having been added to the two former. The vote for Ross, Federal, was Tioga, 96, Wysox, 26, and Wyalusing, 36; and for McKean, Democrat, the vote stood 20, 20 and 7, respectively. In a total of 205 votes cast in what is now Bradford county, a little more than three to one were Federalists. The vote for Governor better indicates the politics of the people than does the remainder of the ticket, where mostly they were influenced by individual preferences. There were four candidates for the State Senate, who were voted for as follows in the Tioga districts: Joseph Kinney, 58 votes; Laurence Myers, 21; Thomas McWhorter and Nicholas Kern, none. These were evidently neighbors, voting only for their neighbors, and probably the two latter did not reside in this part of the county, as Nicholas Kern did not receive a single vote in the three Bradford districts. In Wysox, McWhorter received 3 votes, Meyers, 17, and Kinney, 32; while in Wyalusing the vote was, McWhorter, 28, Myers, 7, Kinney, 6. For Assembly, Franklin received every vote but three in the county, and his popularity is again manifested in the year 1803, when he received every vote in the county but ten, attesting alike the personal and political popularity of the man.

We have a strong indication as to who were among the active leading Republicans (Democrats), at that early time, in a letter dated October 1, 1805, by the signers thereto: John Hollenback, Guy Wells, Elisha Keeler, Daniel Ross, M. Miner York, Jabez Hyde and Benjamin Stafford, who addressed William Ross, Esq., and others, informing them that the Republicans of Wysox District have nominated Moses Coolbaugh "and have talked of Reed Brockway," but are willing to consult with the lower part of the county, and select the person who would be most agreeable to all the *freemen* of the county." [That word "freemen," in the communication, may sound a little strange to readers now-a-days. It is explained by the statement that at that time Pennsylvania was a slave State.]

September 25, 1805, the prominent people of Wysox and Orwell met in convention or consultation at the house of Jacob Myer. They described themselves as "reputable and respectable citizens of the township." They placed in nomination Moses Coolbaugh and Job Irish. They made a good race, but the Federals could outvote them, and it is said that the street gamins of that day jibed at them and called them "Denis." A meeting at Wyalusing recommended, for the Legislature, Justus Gaylord, Jr., and Roswell Welles for the Assembly, and John Jenkins for commissioner.

Back in the year 1800, October 3, a letter was written by Clement Paine to Col. John Jenkins, in which he said: "The undernamed

persons in this township (Athens), may be depended upon to give their votes in your favor: Wright Loomis, George Welles, Jonathan Harris, Elias Satterlee, Daniel Satterlee, Capt. Stevens, Pitkin Pratt, John Miller, David Alexander, Capt. Tozer, Maj. Mathewson, and Capt. Joseph Spalding." He then adds: "We may, I think with safety, calculate on at least double the number I have named above in your favor."

The district of Wysox, Wyalusing and Braintrim sent a meeting of delegates to the house of Bartholomew Laporte, in Asylum, September 17, 1806, when Moses Coolbaugh and Justus Gaylord, Jr., were again put in nomination for the Assembly. This election was confirmed by the other delegates of the county. At the election the vote stood, Justus Gaylord, Jr., 333 votes, and for Justus Gaylord (with the junior left off), 38 votes—total 371: Moses Coolbaugh received 364 votes. Justus Gaylord, Jr., was defeated because it was held by the judges that the votes omitting the "Jr." were intended for his father, who was quite an old man, and was not a candidate at all. Mr. Coolbaugh was a Democrat, while Maj. Gaylord was a Federalist.

The first election in the new county of Bradford was in October, 1812, when a full corps of county officers were chosen, every one being a Federalist. One Democrat was elected until 1816, in the person of Eliphalet Mason, county commissioner. All the appointed officers in the county were Democrats, because Gov. Snyder was of that party.

This year, 1816, Bradford county swung into the Democratic line, and thus continued, without variation, for twenty years. The county was in touch with the country that was drifting away from the old Federal party, which was finally completely overthrown in 1828, and was succeeded by the now long since defunct Whig party. In 1836 the county, on President, gave 58 majority for Harrison, but at the next general election it swung back and gave Van Buren 213 majority over Harrison.

In 1828 the old Federal party was finally and completely overthrown, and its immediate successor was the Whig party. Bradford county, with but few exceptions, remained true to the Democracy. Up to 1840, the Abolition party had no strength or standing among our voters, and even then its strength was small. The Democratic party, however, had its trouble, dissensions sprung up, and in time it became a house divided against itself. The State had rid itself of slavery without having made the question a political one; it had black slaves, and it had indentured servants, and a class of immigrants who had bonded their labor in the old country, for a certain number of years, to companies that brought them over the sea. These contracts were enforced by the law and the courts. In their easy-going mode of life, with the very small "clearings," that were then the farms, the great abundance of fish and game, made servants of small profit. But few tradesmen wanted more than a good, stout apprentice, who was one of the family. There appears no record of any negro slaves having been brought and permanently held here. The institution never flourished in this State, and the heaviest ownership was along the south line of the State, adjoining Maryland. The immigrants to this

county, much like all northern frontiersmen, were poor in this world's goods, bringing little wealth except stout hearts and honest industry. The old "Hunker" and "Free Soil" factions sprung up in the Democratic county in the "forties," the first serious dissension in that party's ranks. This, in fact, was nothing more than a quarrel over the distribution of the offices, and was brought about mostly by Van Buren, who had failed in securing the nomination at his party's hands, and ran to punish and defeat his successful rival. The names given the factions were mutual terms of derision and contempt—"Old Hunkers" and "Free Soilers." Neither one of them was at all influenced in this section by any sentiment on the subject of African slavery, whatever may have been the feelings of the people in other sections. An attempt was made, about this time, to organize an Abolition party in Bradford county—John McKinney and Justus Lewis being at the head thereof. In 1839 a general meeting was called in Towanda, and an Abolition Speaker from Philadelphia was secured to address it—a riot followed, and the speaker was abused and a hearing denied him. The sober-minded people called on Hon. David Wilmot to pacify the mob; he addressed the excited crowd and took occasion to denounce all Abolitionists, and counseled the people to quietly disperse. The next year a county meeting of Abolitionists was convened at Wysox, which was attended by about 200 people of the county; the meeting was held there for the reason that the people of Towanda, it was understood, would not tolerate its presence. This organization then took the name of "Liberty party," and in 1840 organized and put up its ticket, and for the head of their National ticket in Bradford county there were 26 votes given; there were 56 votes given for some of the ticket. In other respects the history of this party in this county is but the same as that of it in nearly all the northern counties of the Union, where at least the early prophets were not without honor save in their own county.

In 1842 there was the first, though not the last, Laborer's party in this county. It was organized, and a ticket put in the field: Representative, Chauncey Frisbie, of Orwell; Sheriff, John Van Dyke, of Canton; Prothonotary, Theodore Wilder, of Springfield; Register and Recorder, E. W. Hale, of Monroe; Commissioner, N. B. Wetmore, of Herrick; Coroner, Gordon Wilcox, of Smithfield; Auditor, Benj. Thomas, of Towanda. These people were evidently encouraged at that early day to put up a ticket of their own by the nearly patent fact that the Whig party was in the throes of dissolution; President Harrison died almost as soon as inducted into office, and his vice-president had *Tylerized* almost as soon as he was firmly in his seat, and the Whigs of Bradford county were aimlessly floundering without a head, and very naturally they made up a headless county ticket; the most of them supported the Laborer's party, possibly not so much because of their love for them as for their desire to down the Democracy and to express their hate of Tyler. The Whig organ in the county—*The Scribe*—advocated the Laborer's ticket out and out, but the Democrats carried the day by over 300 majority.

The Labor party, nothing daunted, kept their adherents together, also

the next year, 1843, and now established their weekly paper, and, if, at this late day, we may judge that party by the motto that adorned the head of their paper, it certainly deserved success whether it gained it or not. The motto was a strong platform. Here it is, and, pray, who may throw the first stone at it?

"The Laborer's party will endeavor to fill all State and county offices with the best workingmen that can be found in both old parties. [This is buncomb, but read the next sentence.] *We are for low salaries, little legislation, few offices, no sinecures, reduced taxes* and strict accountability of office-holders."

The lines italicised are a model party platform. There have been many much longer ones written, but it is exceedingly doubtful if there has ever been a better one. "Low salaries, little legislation, few offices, no sinecures and reduced taxes." What more can be said in behalf of good government? It is like the Golden Rule in good morals—the great *omnium*, where all elaboration merely weakens and confuses. Its supremacy is in its short simplicity. Nearly fifty years—half the life of our nation—have come and gone since these men struck out in this bold line of economics, and now there has arisen a young and powerful party, composed nearly exclusively of the farmers, who are very nearly on the line of the "Laborers" of fifty years ago. When the next hundred years are ruled off and have been added to the life of our great Democracy, who can forecast what will be the dividing political and social questions then deeply interesting all men? Indeed, though we may wander far from present moorings of parties and factions, there is no certainty that we may not circle back by that time to the identical place now occupied. Since the hour of our American victory against the oppressor, man has been in the eager pursuit of a better government—in the Eastern as well as in the Western hemisphere. These ideas now flow in the two lines: First, the old idea of a strong government—absolute power vested in the head, and the military ability, not only to beat back the invader, but to invade and conquer and possess such of your neighbors' domain as you may covet; where there is the one supreme law of might. Second, the other or parallel idea, is the acquirement of a better government than have been the old ones—in short, a good government. In many respects these two theories are directly opposite, and yet it can readily be seen that good men, equally earnest, honest and patriotic may here divide. A man may pride himself upon his country's invincible army and navy; or its great institutions, public buildings, palaces, castles, public libraries, State schools, and colleges, a rich church, and a powerful aristocracy, and the extravagance of the expenditures upon its great ruler or rulers, or even feel a glow of patriotic pride that his nation has the largest list, and pays the greatest annual sum to its pensioners of any nation in all history; while his next-door neighbor, viewing things from a radically different standpoint, may equally pride himself upon what his neighbor might call the poverty of the government; that is, but few and cheap public institutions or buildings, the lowest possible salaries to officials of all grades, little or no standing army, and the very minimum of taxes. While verging that way, it can not be said that such issues have

ever yet exclusively divided our people in political lines. This may come to be the case in time. One thing is patent, while one hundred years ago men took issues, mostly upon the sole question of the limit of the right of people to vote, in the form of the constitutional powers of the rulers, and the reserved rights of the people, this condition is slowly changing, especially since the experiment of the right of suffrage, almost universal among the males of the nation, as it has existed the past few years. Practical experience thus slowly but surely is educating mankind toward a general betterment. The story of Rome in her day of greatest splendors is told in the boast that was on the lips of every citizen: "*I am a Roman citizen.*" This was not only a subject of pride, but it was held that anywhere in the world it was the only needed shield and protection from imposition from outside peoples. The law of might was clearly then the supreme law of mankind—physical force the great captain of the world.

The coming statesman may in time abandon the idea that the people bring and offer up on their country's altar their lives, their honor and their property in the first step in forming a body politic, and then the good government protects and cares for all as the most wise and loving parent; the government being the loving father—the people the obedient and trusting children. This enchanting theory is liable to be worn threadbare in time, and it is possible it may come to be so thoroughly questioned that economists will declare that rulers are mere machines, mere nothings, incapable of much good at best, and that the people are everything—supreme in every natural right to justice, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; the real lords of creation, literally owning the earth, and that they may condescend to appoint this or that servant, called Presidents, Senators, Governors or dog-catchers, and elect to dole out to these menials the pittance of their daily wage. "*I am a freeman*" may some day be the boast incomparably above that of the old-time Roman citizen. Men will cease to plume themselves and strut in their gay coachman's or policeman's uniforms, or any of the badges of servitude, from the wigs and gowns to the maid's caps. The world will still turn round, the sun will shine and the fructifying rains descend, and population increase, even after that terror to nearly all rulers, universal liberty and justice, has come to all men. Man in the untrammelled pursuit of happiness is the godliest being possible for this world to possess. To have striven for this, though never so little, is to wear the crown of crowns, is to be one of the most exalted that has come in the tide of time—is to deserve the fullest and brightest immortality.

First Election was of course an important affair to the people, and fortunately the old poll book has been recovered wherein there is very nearly a complete list of the voters given in the county. If this country has any such thing as "the first families," then this list is our royal "400." Look over the list, and see if you can trace your lineage to this list of F. F's.

After the formation of the county the "Red Tavern" was the election place for many years. The first election was held on the second Tuesday (13th) of October, 1812, for the purpose of electing county

officers. The board appointed to conduct the election in Towanda were Eliphalet Mason, inspector; John Felton, Jacob Bowman, Charles Brown, judges; Ethan Baldwin and E. B. Gregory, clerks. Those that voted at that election were—Henry Salisbury, William Finch, Henry Spalding, Benjamin Coolbaugh, James Dougherty, Wm. Coolbaugh, Ananias Whitman, Solomon Allen, John Pierce, Peter Edsall, Reese Stephens, Usual Carter, Isaac Foster, Nathaniel Edsall, Russell Fowler, Elias Thompson, Samuel Seely, Jacob Wagner, David Blanchard, Ezekiel Griffis, Moses Gladden, Jacob Ringer, Nathan Coon, Aaron Carter, William Coolbaugh, Jr., Amos Ackler, Stephen Wilcox, John Goodwin, Wm. Peppers, Wm. McGill, John Head, Andrew Gregg, Ezra Ratty, Thomas Cox, Abial Foster, John Northrup, Benjamin Ackles, Edsall Carr, Absalom Carr, Wm. French, Jr., Wm. B. Spalding, George Bowman, Noah Spalding, John Mintz, Wm. Means, Moses Warford, Amos Bennett, Jr., Amos V. Mathews, Buckley Chappel, Ezra Ratty, Jr., Stephen Horton, Elisha Carpenter, Lemuel Payson, Abner C. Rockwell, Ebenezer P. Clark, Adonijah Alden, Abijah Northrop, Martin Stratton, Timothy Stratton, Sam'l Needham, Eleazer Sweet, Timothy Alden, Job Irish, Oliver Newell, Moses Rowley, Richard Goff, Solomon Talady, Jr., Ozias Bingham, John Fox, Jonathan Fowler, Abraham Foster, Austin Fowler, Wm. Thompson, Isaac Ellsworth, Elisha Cole, Richard Benjamin, Jas. Lewis, Samuel Cranmer, Parly White, John Schrader, Josiah Cranmer, Wm. Goff, John D. Saunders, Ethan Baldwin, John Franklin, Jabez Squires, Jacob Bowman, Zabin Williams, John Wythe, Samuel Gilson, James Roales, John Schrader, Jr., Calvin Cranmer, James Northrup, Eliphalet Mason, John Felton, Charles Brown, Jonathan Frisbie, Josiah Stockings, E. B. Gregory, Rufus Foster, Smith Horton, Reuben Hale, Ephraim Ladd, Warner Ladd, Rowland Wilcox, Sheffield Wilcox, Daniel Miller. Total number of voters, 108. These electors resided in what are now the towns of Asylum, Albany, Monroe, Franklin, and the Towandas.

The candidates voted for at this election were, for *Sheriff*—A. C. Rockwell, 84 votes; John Spalding 2d, 25; Wm. Means, 40; John Mintz, 26; John Taylor, 3; Jacob Boardman, 1; Jacob Bowman, 8; Job Irish, 2; Aaron Carter, 2; Josiah Stocking, 1; John Miner, 1; George Bowman, 1; Elisha Cole, 1; John Fox, 2; Peter Edsall, 1; Andrew Gregg, 1; Samuel McKean, 4. *Commissioners*—John Saltmarsh, 35; Samuel Gon, 34; George Scott, 33; Joseph Kinney, 58; William Myer, 62; Justus Gaylord, 54; Eliphalet Mason, 14; Jesse Hancock, 3; Isaac Chaapel, 2; Clement Painé, 6; Charles Brown, 1. *Coroner*—John Fox, 2; John Taylor, 43; John Horton, 43; John Miner, 41; Harry Spalding, 48; Jacob Bowman, 6; Reuben Hale, 2; Job Irish, 1.

At the general election, October, 1813, are the following names not contained in the list of 1812: Daniel Thompson, Thomas Simpson, Chas. F. Welles, A. C. Stuart, Daniel Drake, Nathaniel Talcott, Jesse Woodruff, George Davidson, Burr Ridgway, Christopher Cowel, John Simpkins, Andrew Irwin.

In 1843 the "Laborers" were better organized, and nominated in the county a full ticket. It is said they drew their leaders and voters

from the old parties impartially. George Kinney and Joseph Kingsbury were Whigs who were prominent leaders in the Laborer's party, and side by side with them were the strong Democrats, Asa Pratt and John L. Webb. At that election, 1843, the ticket presented by them was for Congress, Bela Jones of Susquehanna county; Senator, George Kinney, of Sheshequin; Representative, C. Frisbie, of Orwell and Eli Baird, of Troy; Commissioner, John VanDyke, of Canton; Treasurer, Wyllys Brownson, of Towanda; Auditor, Milton Bailey, of Ulster. Again the Whigs made no nominations, so it was the Laborers and Democrats. Kinney carried Bradford county, but was defeated by the vote of Tioga, and so Reed and Sherwood, Democrats, were elected to the Legislature. The vote of the three parties for the two years was as follows:

	LABORERS.	DEMOCRATS.	WHIGS.
1842.....	941	2,239	1,662
1843.....	1,289	1,750	938

This shows that all the gain was to the Laborer's party, while both the others lost in their vote,—much the largest per cent. of loss being from the Whigs.

Away back in 1828 the politics of the State was deeply stirred by the anti-Masonic movement that quickly became a political question. The rather nebulous idea that the Masons had murdered a man named Morgan, a member of the order who gave away for gain or notoriety their lodge secrets, began to pass current among the people, and Thad. Stevens, then a young man of Gettysburg, was shrewd and bold enough to seize upon this general delusion, feed and fatten it, and make it the issue in the election then pending. This was a singular exhibition of the public mind. In the first place the Masons never had any secrets in this country, whatever may have been theirs in the Old World, where men had to secretly combine and conspire in defense of their lives and plainest rights. There can be no place for secret political or otherwise organizations in this country: when that necessity arises then American democracy, all freedom and all justice will have gone forever from our land. The leader of this movement in Bradford county was Mr. O. P. Ballard. It had soon run its brief and brilliant course throughout the State. It never succeeded in getting a majority of the voters in the county, and it peacefully passed away.

Jackson was now the idol of the Democracy, while Clay was equally honored by the Whigs. These were two strong types of Americans—the dashing and brilliant Clay, the unequalled orator, the man of personal magnetism, challenged on his highway the strong, unyielding, brave and chivalrous Jackson; so unlike that they may well be said to have been splendidly matched. These were the successors in the great political tournament of Hamilton and Jefferson, and equally as well equipped to leave the impress of their lives upon their day and age. Clay was superb—Jackson was iron; both were patriots, the one as invincible as the other was captivating. It was natural that such leaders should reorganize political parties; reform the ranks and create the new era in American politics, when voters became wrangling and often fierce politicians, and all realized that they had leaders

who possessed pre-eminently the courage of their convictions. Clay would "rather be right than be President," while Jackson, "by the eternal" with the people at his back, struck dead incipient American aristocracy, and of each was it true that their party was their personal following. Nothing of the kind was known to the country before their day, nor has any parallel come since.

With the election for President in 1852, when Pierce (D.) was elected over Scott (W.) the Whig party was finally overthrown and ceased longer to be a factor in American politics. The mantle of Jackson had fallen on the shoulders of Stephen A. Douglas, and the "Little Giant" was forging his way to the front rank of living statesmen. The "Free Soil" question was precipitated upon the country by the Kansas-Nebraska question, that followed so closely upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in 1853 was organized in a county in Illinois, the Republican party. This may not, although it is so claimed in the locality, to have been the first organization ever effected of that party, but it was the one that was pregnant with the remarkable future that then and there dawned upon the nation. The two leading anti-Douglas men in Illinois and who were a part of this first Republican organization were Abraham Lincoln and Lyman Trumbull—the latter had been a Democrat, who had ample reasons to believe he had never been justly treated by the leaders of his party, a New England man, an able lawyer and scholar, but said to be a cold, intellectual tower; while Mr. Lincoln was a Kentuckian and had been a Whig, and when a youth had migrated to Illinois with his parents, who possessed but a meager share of this world's wealth. These men were very unlike, as much so personally and mentally as they had been politically and socially. Much the only thing in common between them, now, for the first time brought together in a political struggle, was the opposition to Douglas, and they joined hands to overthrow him, and wrest from him the control of the office of Senator from Illinois. The terms of this agreement were readily adjusted. Lincoln was to rally the old Whigs and bring them bodily into the Republican camp, and both supposed that this of course would be the big end of the new party. Trumbull was to rally the anti-Douglas Democrats, all those who opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise or who had caught the general "Free Soil" cry that then began to be heard all over the North. Gen. Shields was the junior Senator from Illinois and the first struggle was to capture the Legislature and it was agreed, in case that was done, that Mr. Lincoln should be made Senator, and then in 1858, when Mr. Douglas' term would expire, Mr. Trumbull would stand against him for the office. On this basis the State and national election in Illinois, 1856, opened and one of the most remarkable campaigns was fought out. The Republicans carried the Legislature and Mr. Lincoln expected that his fight for Senator was over. When the Legislature met, Mr. Trumbull had gone carefully over the members returned and to his surprise he found that a majority of those elected as Republicans were those who had formerly been Democrats, and he therefore quietly stepped in and took the office of Senator and left Mr. Lincoln to warm his toes in the ante-room and



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wait until 1858, and then make the fight against Douglas. Mr. Trumbull was shrewd enough to realize that to defeat Douglas in his reelection was altogether another matter from that of defeating Gen. Shields. It was a bird in the hand with Trumbull, while it was a two-years' wait and a very uncertain "bird in the bush" in the end with Mr. Lincoln. It is a part of the common history of the country that Douglas and Lincoln canvassed the State, holding joint discussions, from the North Line to Cairo, and Mr. Douglas defeated Mr. Lincoln, and this in the end made Mr. Lincoln President, in 1860. One of the notable things in this celebrated contest for Senator was the fact that the candidates went before the people, and to all practical purposes the choice for Senator was known as soon as the vote was counted; and this was the first time in the history of the country that this innovation had occurred. This yet unwritten episode in American politics perhaps has had more to do in shaping the history of the Union the past thirty-four years—the greatest era concerning our country—than probably any other circumstance that has ever occurred. Even after the war, and Mr. Lincoln was dead, Trumbull in the Senate voted against Johnson's impeachment, and since that time has been actively identified with the Democratic party. These and preceding facts and incidents are given as explanatory to the reader, and will lend interest to the following compilation of the Bradford county voting in the early days of the county, that are taken as compiled by Rev. David Craft, and also as taken from the official records:

1814: For Governor (Lycoming and Bradford counties combined), Simon Snyder (D), 724 votes; Isaac Wayne, 11; George Latimer, 13; total, 748—Democratic majority, 700. 1817: William Findlay, 929; Joseph Hiester, 353; total, 1,282—Democratic majority, 576. 1820: William Findlay, 915; Joseph Hiester, 788; total, 1,703—Democratic majority, 127. 1823: J. Andrew Shulze, 977; Andrew Gregg, 804; total, 1,781—Democratic majority, 173. In 1826, Shulze received 1,753 votes; in 1829, 1832 and 1835, for Governor, Wolfe received respectively 1,219, 1,685 and 1,504 votes. In 1838, the vote for Governor was, Porter, 2,420, and Joseph Ritner, 2,219.

For President, 1824: Jackson, 1610, Adams, 31, Crawford, 16; Democratic majority, 1593. 1828: Jackson, 1553, Adams, 910; Democratic majority, 643. 1832: Jackson, 1598, Wirt, 1221; Democratic majority, 377. 1836: Harrison, 1521, Van Buren, 1163; Whig majority, 358. 1840: Van Buren, 2844, Harrison, 2631; Liberty party, 26; Democratic plurality, 213. 1844: Polk, 3495, Clay, 3164, Liberty, 63—total, 6722; Democratic plurality, 331. 1848: Taylor, 3272, Cass, 1889, Van Buren, 1780—total, 6941; Whig over Democrat, 1383; Whig over Free Soil, 1493; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 397. 1852: Pierce, 3930, Scott, 3526, Liberty, 281—total, 7737; Democratic plurality, 404. 1856: Fremont, 6969, Buchanan, 2314, Fillmore, 71, Liberty, 7—total, 9261; Republican majority over all, 1571. 1860: Lincoln, 7091, Douglas, 2176, scattering, 31—total, 9228; Republican majority, 1884. 1864: Lincoln, 7530, McClellan, 3195—total, 10,725; Republican majority, 4335. 1868: Grant, 7768, Seymour, 3528—total, 11,306; Republican majority, 4230. 1872: Grant, 7452, Greeley, 3563, Temperance, 16—total, 11,031; Repub-

lican majority, 2873. 1876, Hayes, 8008, Tilden, 4989, Cooper, 59, scattering, 62—total, 13,118; Republican majority, 2898. 1880, Garfield, 8152, Hancock, 4950, Weaver, 496. For Congress, C. C. Jadwin (R.), 7974, Robert H. Packer (D.), 4924, Joshua Burrows (N.), 625. 1882. For Governor, Beaver (R.), 5191, Pattison (D.), 4217, Stewart (I.), 1262. The latter was Independent-Republican. For Congress, E. Overton, Jr. (R.), 3273, G. A. Post (D.), 3961, C. C. Jadwin (Ind.), 3595. 1884, Blaine, 8405, Cleveland, 4216, Butler, 304, St. John, 521. For Congress, Burwell (R.), 8232, Post (D.), 4474, Dobson, 602, Decker, 107. 1888, Harrison, 8762, Cleveland, 4552, Fisk, 536, Scattered, 58.

The last presidential election, 1888, shows that there had been an irregular growth in the Republican majorities in the county since the election of 1856. And that at the last it reached within a few votes of its highest figure, given Lincoln in 1860. But by reference to the State election of 1882, when Pattison, Democrat, was elected governor, there was a split in the Republican ranks, which is represented by the votes for Stewart, Independent-Republican candidate for governor, and in this congressional district there was a split likewise in the Republican congressional vote, when the Democrat, Post, carried the county by a small plurality. The vote given above in 1882 does not show a Republican loss of voters, simply that they were divided.

The election of November 4, 1890, was a State and county one, where a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of internal affairs, congressman, and county officers were voted for. This was one of those peculiar movements in politics that are sometimes difficult to account for. At the beginning of the campaign the regular Republican convention was held, and a full county ticket nominated. A spirit of dissent arose in the ranks of the party, and finally another convention was called, composed of those who were dissatisfied with the action of the regular convention. By a singular coincidence this meeting convened in Towanda the same time as the Democratic convention, and after some negotiation the two bodies appointed conference committees, and a fusion or joint ticket was nominated, each taking about one-half of the nominees as near as they could be divided, and then opened out one of the most animated political contests ever witnessed in the county; speeches were held by day and by night, and lively rigs were kept unusually busy carrying young and old campaigners into every nook and corner of the county to talk to the dear people—on local matters, however. The State ticket was but little mentioned, and national issues were entirely forgotten, and the writer of these lines, who was an impartial looker-on, was impressed greatly with the fact that, considering the intensity of the struggle, there was but little personal mud-slinging at the respective candidates on either side. While it was not a presidential year, yet the whole county was never more thoroughly aroused, exactly what it was all about, it was a little difficult for an outsider to understand. "Down with the old ring!" seemed to be one side's watchword, and "down with the kickers" was answered back. A general election for Congressmen occurred at the same time in all the States, and outside of Pennsylvania it was the question of tariff—the McKinley Bill (a tariff

bill then just passed), or similar national questions, over which parties were so earnestly wrangling. In the Southern, and many of the Western States, the farmers had just organized, and in some of them, as Kansas for instance, they swept all before them. But in Pennsylvania there was no Farmers' ticket in the field—a straight Democratic State ticket was up. All over the State, but more especially in Bradford county, the opposition to the dominant party ignored national issues and the result of the poll was nearly bewildering. Pattison, Democrat, was elected Governor by nearly 20,000 majority, and the Republican candidates for the other State offices were elected by nearly the same majority. In Bradford county there were only 145 less votes cast in 1890, than had been given at the last preceding presidential election, 1888, the vote being 13,315 and 13,170 respectively. As an evidence that it is sometimes the unexpected that happens, it is told that one of the men elected to one of the best offices in the county thought so little of being a candidate—such a modest “not an office-seeker,” although a Democrat, that when he was named “simply to fill up the ticket,” was what they told him, in the Democratic convention, he declined to run; three or four others were then put in nomination, but each one refused; finally the first one was persuaded to let his name stand, and reluctantly, to accommodate his friends, he consented, and was nominated and elected by 2,000 majority.

November 4, 1890, was, therefore, an eventful day, politically, in Bradford county. Another incident of this election is worthy of note: John A. Fox, Democrat, was not nominated by any convention, and he became a candidate on the heels of the campaign for commissioner, and received 5,809 votes, and failed of an election only by a narrow majority. Thus the official vote is so full of interesting reading that it is here given, and for the purpose of easily comparing, the vote for President in 1888 is given in the first two columns:

Election Districts.	Presid ^t 1888		Govern ^r		Lieut. Gov.		Sec'y Internal Affairs.		Congress		Judge.	
	Benjamin Harrison, R....	Grover Cleveland, D....	George W. Delandeter, R.	Robert E. Pattison, D....	Louis A. Warren, R....	Chauncey F. Black, D....	Thomas J. Stewart, R....	Wm. H. Barclay, D....	Myron B. Wright, R....	Clarence W. Canfield, D.	James H. Coddling, R....	Benjamin M. Peck, F....
Alba borough.....	22	17	20	24	21	23	22	22	22	24	20	20
Albany township.....	217	92	155	135	154	136	154	136	116	165	106	199
Armenia.....	74	21	69	34	69	34	69	34	69	36	56	49
Asylum.....	138	143	123	158	125	156	125	156	131	114	104	175
Athens borough—1st ward	151	74	157	99	159	98	159	98	116	144	164	99
" " 2d ward	278	189	132	118	135	113	135	113	108	113	148	102
" " 3d ward			131	137	131	133	131	133	100	174	176	39
Athens town'p—1st dist....	85	86	82	80	82	80	82	80	51	166	88	67
" " 2d " "	16	64	16	62	16	62	16	62	13	65	26	58
" " 3d " "	194	140	212	137	216	137	217	134	209	110	221	128
" " 4th " "	140	137	122	129	122	129	122	129	122	132	134	113
" " 5th " "	63	63	66	60	66	60	66	60	63	62	76	56
Barclay.....	85	118	71	91	71	91	71	91	81	77	87	73
Burlington borough.....	28	13	21	20	21	20	21	20	21	22	21	22
Burlington township.....	174	43	140	81	142	79	136	85	136	84	115	108
" West.....	118	48	86	80	85	80	85	80	93	81	72	101
Canton borough.....	219	66	218	79	221	76	221	76	222	77	212	100
Canton town'p—1st district	218	56	156	98	159	98	160	97	178	85	130	120
" " 2d " "	92	20	91	39	102	34	102	31	114	19	113	32
Columbia.....	166	86	124	129	126	124	128	122	143	111	140	116
Franklin.....	104	61	72	79	71	80	71	80	59	99	43	117
Granville.....	255	50	216	89	216	89	220	87	232	81	166	118
Herrick.....	136	51	123	72	126	72	126	72	129	82	93	129
LeRaysville.....	89	11	73	37	76	35	76	35	78	31	47	66
Litchfield.....	156	112	111	137	112	137	112	137	121	131	95	178
LeRoy.....	191	39	159	52	139	52	139	52	146	65	64	113
Monroeton borough.....	103	28	98	30	100	29	100	29	96	37	87	34
Monroe township.....	265	116	232	152	234	150	231	150	209	177	162	223
New Albany borough.....	52	14	16	23	15	24	15	24	16	23	29	10
Orwell township.....	225	29	197	66	197	63	197	62	226	50	167	171
Overton.....	49	82	33	98	35	96	35	96	66	66	19	117
Pike—1st district.....	127	19	99	36	99	35	99	35	94	42	57	81
" 2d district.....	150	21	130	33	130	33	131	33	134	31	89	87
Ridgebury.....	163	122	131	151	131	150	136	148	147	111	122	163
Rome borough.....	42	9	43	15	44	15	45	14	42	20	22	15
Rome township.....	176	45	163	65	162	66	162	66	157	80	89	141
Smithfield.....	263	90	220	124	228	122	228	123	219	151	147	213
Springfield.....	218	77	185	151	190	146	191	145	225	119	174	168
South Creek.....	133	71	117	85	119	83	119	83	123	82	99	108
Sylvania borough.....	52	13	32	27	31	22	39	20	38	23	34	28
Sheshequin township.....	266	85	222	112	225	111	225	111	247	121	171	167
Standing Stone.....	52	131	53	130	54	129	54	129	58	128	72	108
South Waverly.....	87	91	62	101	63	100	63	100	62	100	99	69
Terry.....	156	121	107	121	108	120	108	120	119	186	93	210
Towanda boro—1st ward..	162	127	144	141	147	138	149	136	141	137	174	119
" " 2d ward..	235	131	175	179	178	176	189	165	198	161	229	133
" " 3d ward..	174	75	166	117	169	115	169	115	178	110	190	112

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	President 1888		Governor		Lieut. Gov.		Sec'y Internal Affairs.		Congress		Judge.	
	Benjamin Harrison, R.	Grover Cleveland, D.	Geo. W. Delamater, R.	Robert E. Pattison, D.	Louis A. Warren, R.	Chauncey F. Black, D.	Thomas J. Stewart, R.	Wm. H. Barrett, D.	Myron B. Wright, R.	Clarence W. Canfield, D.	James H. Codding, R.	Benjamin M. Peck, F.
Towanda township.....	137	64	145	78	146	77	146	77	147	75	154	70
" North.....	90	67	61	115	66	110	66	110	67	116	78	101
Troy borough.....	213	115	194	133	197	121	199	121	206	117	205	117
Troy township—1st district	138	64	109	81	109	81	109	81	111	80	102	86
" " 2d	134	33	96	51	97	51	97	54	100	61	99	66
Tuscarora.....	236	66	198	67	199	66	199	66	200	76	112	165
Ulster.....	159	98	159	118	159	118	159	118	146	128	131	151
Warren.....	205	89	186	78	187	77	187	77	189	82	85	182
Windlot.....	147	173	129	181	129	181	129	181	125	191	90	223
Windham.....	160	98	151	96	151	96	151	96	160	87	119	127
Wyalusing borough.....	72	31	61	39	62	38	62	38	62	42	34	69
" twp—1st dist.	89	58	81	79	83	77	83	77	72	91	65	97
" " 2d dist.	111	38	90	53	92	50	92	48	92	63	46	115
Wysox—1st district.....	113	81	95	81	95	82	95	82	96	81	81	101
" " 2d	77	56	72	66	74	64	75	63	85	53	96	43
Wells.....	112	119	72	136	73	135	73	135	73	132	81	126
Total.....	8762	4553	7126	5744	5883	5619	5699	5626	5638	5850	6558	6990
Plurality.....	4209	.....	1682	.....	1934	.....	1983	.....	1788	.....	1432	.....

The other curious features of this vote is that the largest majority in the county is given the Republican candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, an office about which the average voter took the least interest. The next highest majority, that is after leaving the State ticket, was that given Hon. Joseph Powell, Democrat, for sheriff, and the smallest majority received by any one on the Fusion ticket was that of Gen. Henry J. Madill, Republican, the war veteran, indeed, with a military record as brilliant as that of any man in the Union army.

The aggregate vote for the other offices than those given above was as follows:—For Sheriff, Levi Wells (R.), 5,821; Joseph Powell (D. on F. ticket), 7,678. For Prothonotary, Mial E. Lilley (R.), 6,570; Henry J. Madill (F.), 6,735. Register, John N. Califf (R.), 6,489; Charles M. Hall (F.), 6,890. Treasurer, Finley N. Hubbard (R.), 6,300; Charles T. Hall (F.), 7,108. Representative (three to elect), three Fusion candidates elected by majorities, Leonard Lewis, 360; A. B. Sumner, 608, and Loron W. Forrest, 1313. Commissioners, vote as follows:—Sheldon R. Lindley (R.), 6194; P. S. Squires (R.), 6327; Henry W. McCrany (F.), 6799, and John A. Fox (Ind.), 5,809.

CHAPTER XVI.

EMINENT PEOPLE.

DAVID WILMOT—CHIEF JUSTICE MERCUR—PAUL DUDLEY MORROW—
BURR RIDGEWAY—E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

DAVID WILMOT.—No man has ever lived in Bradford county, nor indeed in northern Pennsylvania, who has achieved so wide a reputation as David Wilmot. He was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., where he spent his boyhood days, and was educated there and at Aurora. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law at Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until the time of his admission to the bar, when he removed to Towanda. He soon became a conspicuous character, and early in his career gained a great influence over the people, with whom he was always honest. He had a fine voice, a good presence and an eloquent tongue. Indeed, he quite magnetized his hearers, and could use *satire* without giving serious offense. Mr. Wilmot was possessed of a remarkable analytical mind, but was not a great lawyer, save before a jury. He relied upon his latent resources at the moment to make up for his lack of thoroughness and aversion to study. However, he was a deep thinker, and with his quickness of comprehension, eloquence and ability to read faces, carried juries, while others, more thoroughly versed in the law, made but little impression. His make-up soon developed him into a politician, and he took the Democratic side of the house opposed to Gen. McKean and his followers. It was not long before he became recognized as a leader, and, in 1844, was elected as a Free Trade Democrat to Congress, and was the only member from Pennsylvania who voted for the repeal of the "tariff of '42." In common with the Democratic party he favored the annexation of Texas. On the 4th of August, 1846, President Polk sent to the Senate a confidential message, asking an appropriation to negotiate a peace with Mexico. A bill was introduced into the House, appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purpose specified. It had now become so apparent that the proposition was intended to strengthen the pro-slavery influence in the general government, that a consultation of a few members of Congress was held, and the matter thoroughly discussed. It was agreed that it was a move not in accordance with the Democratic or Jeffersonian idea as argued in the Constitutional Convention, and shown by the ordinances of 1787. The measure must, therefore, be checked, and the following resolution was drawn up by Mr. Wilmot, and agreed to by the others, and he was selected to offer it as an amendment to the bill: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in any part of said Territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted," which has since that time been known in our country's history as the "Wilmot Proviso." While it is true that

this made Judge Wilmot immortal in the political estimation of the hour, now, that the actors are all dead, and sectional passions are stilled, let us hope forever, yet our children, in a respect due our great revolutionary fathers, should ever keep in mind that this "Proviso" is copied verbatim from Jefferson in Virginia's cession of the Northwest Territory to the Union of States. The measure, though lost in Congress, created a great agitation throughout the country, and was the wedge which split the Democratic party upon the slavery question. Many of the Democrats in the district made a bold assault upon Mr. Wilmot for this, and tried to prevent his return to Congress. In 1846 he was re-elected on the tariff issue, over Judge White, a High-Tariff Democrat; and again in 1848, mainly on the sentiment of his proviso. While he was elected as a Democrat, he was a "Free Soiler" and supported Mr. Van Buren for the presidency in 1848. In 1850, Mr. Wilmot again secured a renomination to Congress as a Free Soil Democrat, which resulted in a split of the Democratic party in the district on the slavery question. The pro-slavery Democrats having put a candidate in nomination, for the good of the party, upon Mr. Wilmot's suggestion, both candidates withdrew, and Galusha A. Grow was selected as a compromise and elected. In 1851 he was elected Presiding Judge of the district over William Elwell, the Independent candidate, and acted in the capacity for which he had been elected until 1857, when he resigned the office to enter the gubernatorial contest. His competitor, William F. Packer, the Democratic candidate, was elected, but his defeat sounded the death-knell of the Democratic party in this State, and made him more popular than ever before. The speeches which he made throughout the State awakened a deep interest in the principles of the Republican party, and finally made it victorious. However, he had not dreamed of an election, and at a serenade given him at his home, after his nomination, said: "I well understand I can not be elected, but the canvass will be the means of establishing a party of which the people will be proud and can rely upon." His statement was verified the next year by a Republican victory in the State.

Mr. Wilmot was one of the fathers of the Republican party, and in fact, the very measures which he had proposed in Congress, in 1846, had no small influence leading to its existence. In Bradford county, and, indeed, in the "Wilmot District" he made the Republican party. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1856, and was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and drew up the famous resolution denouncing "slavery and polygamy as twin relics of barbarism." In the convention he was proposed as candidate on the ticket with Mr. Fremont for the Vice presidency. He could have commanded a unanimous nomination, but was averse to it. In 1860, Mr. Wilmot was also a delegate to the National Republican convention held in Chicago, and was its temporary chairman. He, with the Pennsylvania delegation, was instructed to vote for Gen. Cameron. After one ballot he saw that Seward would be nominated unless Cameron was dropped. Whereupon the Pennsylvania delegation, he at its head, asked leave to retire. After consultation Mr.

Wilmot asked that their instructions be taken off, which was agreed to by the delegation. Upon the second ballot nearly their whole vote was cast for Mr. Lincoln, which carried enough others on the third ballot to nominate him. Mr. Lincoln never forgot his kindness, and he always had great influence with him. After Mr. Wilmot's defeat, in 1857, he was appointed by Gov. Pollock to the same office which he had resigned, and continued to act in that capacity until 1861, when he was elected to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Cameron, who had been selected as one of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. "A wide field of honor and usefulness seemed to open before him. He was in the prime of his manhood, in the full vigor of his mental powers, revered everywhere as the champion of freedom, and his friends confidently expected him to win for himself a still loftier name, while advancing the cause of human rights. But at the outset of his Senatorial (1861) career, his health began gradually to fail, until it was almost impossible for him to attend to the routine of his duties." Mr. Wilmot was a member of the "Peace Conference" of 1861, and when coming down from one of its meetings said: "There is no use; we can not agree, and I am not sure that a war would be the worst thing that could happen to this country. I fear it is near at hand." At the close of his term as Senator he was appointed by President Lincoln a Judge of the Court of Claims, which office he held until the time of his death.

In politics Mr. Wilmot was wonderfully successful, and up to 1857 knew not what defeat was, even though he sometimes ran counter to the party machinery. Such an influence had he that he virtually ran the politics of the county. After the organization of the Republican party in this county, in 1855, he kept up such a constant agitation of the slavery question that, in 1856, he gave Fremont 4,600 majority over Buchanan, the county having been heretofore Democratic by several hundred. The "Wilmot District" gave Fremont a majority of ten thousand. Mr. Wilmot was not an Abolitionist, as is sometimes supposed, but on the contrary was opposed to that party. He never claimed a place with Wendell Phillips, Thurlow Weed, William Lloyd Garrison or Horace Greeley, for he fought slavery a long time within the Democratic party, and hoped to maintain his position and influence in that organization while making the battle. He soon found that the timber was too knotty to work, but not to split, and he put in his wedge and began the effort, which was successful. Without a doubt he had more to do with the creation of the Republican party, and the overthrow of the Democratic, than any other man. Mr. Wilmot was a strong, powerful force in starting the combat which finally resulted in the abolition of slavery. In the South his proviso made him despised by the slave-holder as a usurper and, indeed, the very school-children were taught to hate him. The slaves early learned his name, and had an exalted reverence for him. He was a man of strong convictions, and outspoken in the expression of his opinions—a man greatly loved by his friends and unsparingly hated by his enemies. He was a powerful speaker, keen in debate, carrying with him the hearts of his hearers, and producing convic-

tions in others frequently by his own strength. But Mr. Wilmot's end is sad. Continued ill-health affected his mind, and he finally died of softening of the brain, at his residence at Towanda in 1868. He is buried in Riverside Cemetery, and his resting-place is marked by a plain slab on which is inscribed :

DAVID WILMOT,
BORN
JAN. 20, 1814,
DIED,
MARCH 16, 1868,
AGED 54 YEARS.

CHIEF JUSTICE MERCUR.—This eminent Jurist was the son of Henry Mercur, who was the son of immigrants from Klagenfort, Austria, who came to America in 1780, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., where Henry Mercur was born, September 20, 1786. He was sent, in 1799, to Vienna to be educated at the university, where he spent eight years, and returned to his native home in 1807. His brothers and sisters were James W., Mahlon C. (now the only survivor), Ulysses, Hiram and Eliza Jane. While at school Henry Mercur witnessed the entry of Napoleon's army into Vienna. He remained at the parental home, after his return, two years, and in 1809 removed to Towanda to make his permanent home. Here he married Mary Watts, September 10, 1810. He died in Towanda, September 10, 1868. His wife, Mary Watts Mercur, died December 14, 1839.

Mrs. Ulysses Mercur was Miss Sarah Simpson Davis, daughter of John and Amy Hart Davis. Her grandparents were John and Amy Simpson Davis. Her father, John Davis, was at one time a member of Congress from his native county of Bucks. The Hart family, who were of North of Ireland and Welsh descent, came to this country with William Penn in 1682, and settled in Bucks county. Mrs. Mercur's brother was Gen. W. W. H. Davis, famous in the late war, and known to the country as eminent in literature and art.

Her great grandfather, William Davis, came from Great Britain to this country in 1740, and located in Bucks county. Mrs. Uylsses Mercur resides in Towanda in the old family homestead, and with her are her two sons, Dr. John D., and Ulysses.

The history of the Mercur family will remain a permanent and important chapter in that of the grand old Commonwealth. Hon. Ulysses Mercur, LL. D., fourth son of Henry and Mary Watts Mercur, was born in Towanda, August 12, 1818, where was his home during life. A public man the larger part of his active career, filling many high and responsible offices, many of them not only of high responsibility, but attended with continuous and arduous labors, he would always eagerly return to his home and old neighbors for his vacations and rest and recreations. While the conscientious discharge of his public duties were often remarked by his acquaintances as being a labor of love, at which he burned the midnight oil, while the world around him slept, yet when his holiday came he was quickly back to Towanda, in the scenes of his childhood, with the dignity of office

laid aside, its cares and toils forgotten, and, amid home and family and friends and neighbors, was building anew those stores of vital energies so essential to his labors when they would be again taken up. To those who were older and who had known him from early childhood, he must have remained to them much as the youth they so well remembered—quiet, earnest and determined, with much indications of a reserve of forces within what might well promise a large future development. His parents were eminently respectable farmers—industrious and frugal, guided in the rearing of their children by that prudent forethought that preferred the future welfare of their sons and daughters to that of wealth stored away for their use. A strong characteristic of the father was that indulgence to his children that allowed them to have much to say in shaping their young lives. The children's wishes were heeded, their judgments consulted, the financial affairs of the family explained, and then an amicable conclusion was sure to follow, and smoothly the little home went on. This, too, in an age where there was much emphatic parental authority in the average home, and where often the severest dogmatism prevailed, especially by the father toward the sons.

After graduating from the Towanda schools, the youth expressed to his parents a wish to at once commence the study of the law. This was opposed by his elder brother, M. C. Mercur, on the ground that his education was not sufficient for a learned profession. The force of this objection was recognized by the entire family, and to the great distress of the lad, who saw in it the sudden dissolving of the air castles that had no doubt been his companions by day and by night, and had stimulated his best exertions in the common schools, the household was called together, and the matter freely discussed. The happy arrangement resulted that a small tract of land, which was intended to be given Ulysses as his portion, it was agreed should go to him, then and there, and if he preferred to use it in educating himself further and becoming a lawyer, it was well and good. This was the solution of this once apparently insuperable difficulty. The little piece of ground was converted into \$1,200—the “sinews of war” with the Latin conjugation and the Greek verbs, and the final entry upon a professional career stamped with a fame as enduring as these grand old hills on which his eyes opened when life commenced. He had completed his course in the common schools at the age of sixteen, when he entered the store of his elder brother in Towanda as a clerk. Prior to this he had helped to work on the farm during summer, and went to school in the winter. Here he remained until he was nineteen years old, when, having converted the small farm, his father gave him, into cash, he entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., in the “prep” department. The regular college course is four years after entering the “freshman class,” and as an evidence of his assiduity, as well as aptness, he graduated with high honors at the end of four and a half years after entering the school; taking the highest position in the literary society of which he was a member. And, further, that during the last year and a half he was at college he was systematically reading a course in the law. During his entire school course he had

made his little fortune of \$1,200 pay every expense. After graduating he immediately returned to Towanda and continued the study of the law, and in 1843 he was admitted to the bar in his native town. He graduated in 1842, and then one year was a student in the office of Edward Overton, Esq., and such was the confidence of Mr. Overton in his student that at once he offered him a full partnership in his extensive practice. As favorable as was this offer from his law preceptor, yet it could have been readily made with any one of the several eminent lawyers that were then members of the Bradford county bar—a bar in which were such men as David Wilmot, Judge Williston, William Elwell and William Watkins. In a remarkably brief period he was the peer of any of them—noted for his conscientious discharge of his duties, and a sturdy honesty; so much so that it was sometimes blunt when impressing upon an excited client that his case was not a good one, and flatly refusing the offered retainer. In a given case, where he had refused a fee from a wealthy man, and the disappointed client had sought out other counsel and entered upon litigation that bankrupted him and then went to Mr. Mercur and, after stating his case in hand, was amazed to find the attorney ready to engage himself in his behalf. Expressing his surprise, he was told that the whole secret lay in the fact that then he had no case, while now he had a good one; and he fought it through to complete triumph. His first advice lost him a fee, but would have saved the man his fortune; his actual retainer in the case had no fee to accompany it, but it righted a wrong when the poor man could perhaps have found succor nowhere else. His professional life was made up largely of such incidents, but this one mentioned would have fixed in the public mind some idea of that high sense of integrity that actuated him. Consequently, while yet a young man, he was known far and wide for his courageous probity and profound knowledge of the law. And it was not mere idle breath when one who was a competent judge said: "It is no flattery to say that as a young lawyer he was unsurpassed in the State." The next seventeen years, after he had entered upon the practice of the law, so severe was his application that his health broke down, and he was compelled to take a vacation, which lasted through the entire winter of 1860–61. These months of rest and travel wholly restored his health. On the election of Judge David Wilmot to the United States Senate in January, 1861, he resigned the President Judgeship of the 12th Judicial District, and Mr. Mercur was appointed to the vacancy, and at the end of the term was elected to a full term without opposition—the district was then composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna. In 1862 this Congressional district was composed of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, and a division in the Republican party resulted in the election of a Democrat. At the next election, 1864, in order to prevent a recurrence of defeat, the leading men of the district, after much entreaty, prevailed upon Judge Mercur to stand for Congress. His Democratic opponent was Col. V. E. Piollet, also of Bradford county. Judge Mercur was elected, and for the next three consecutive terms received his party's nomination. At

the end of his fourth term, 1872, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court. It is told of him that he accepted his fourth term in Congress solely on the grounds that he wished to repeal the tariff on tea and coffee. His promotion to the supreme bench came to him as unsought as had his first or succeeding terms in Congress. He remained upon the bench from the time of his first election to the end of his life; a prominent public life of twenty-six years; from a short vacation, after seventeen years of arduous practice, he went to the bench of the 12th Judicial District, serving out the short term, was elected to a full term and almost immediately transferred to Congress, where he remained eight years, and quit that to go to the eminent position of Supreme Judge of the grand old Commonwealth. A distinguished record, made famous by his brilliant talents; a long and useful life adorned by a sleepless energy, a robust manhood and the courage of honest convictions.

In politics Judge Mercur was originally a Democrat (though the other members of his family were active Whigs), one who gave hearty adherence to the Free Soil wing of that party. In short, it may be said that he was of the Wilmot and Grow political school. He was among the first to offer his powerful aid to free Kansas, and was, therefore, one of the active organizers of the Republican party, severing the last tie that bound him to the Democratic party on the occasion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Hon. David Wilmot always esteemed him as one of his most trusted and esteemed personal friends, but this was largely true of the leading men of the Nation, at least all those who had come in contact with Judge Mercur. When Mr. Wilmot was invited by President Lincoln, in the spring of 1861, to act as a Peace Commissioner, at Washington, before accepting the appointment he visited Judge Mercur, for the purpose of having a full consultation, before entering upon the responsible duties of that office.

Ulysses Mercur and Miss Sarah S. Davis, daughter of the late Gen. John Davis, of Bucks county, were joined in the bonds of matrimony June 12, 1850. Of this happy union were five children, all surviving. The eldest, Rodney A. Mercur, is one of the prominent lawyers of Towanda; Dr. John D. Mercur is of the same place; the only daughter, Mary E., married Col. B. F. Eshleman, of Lancaster; James W. Mercur is an attorney-at-law in Philadelphia; and Ulysses Mercur is now a law student at Towanda. The family worship at the Episcopal Church.

In the midst of the busy cares of life, the final great summons came. Judge Mercur died at Wallingford, Pa., June 6, 1887, in his sixty-ninth year. He was taken sick May 25, with a chill, the first premonition of an attack of pneumonia. On the Friday following he had rallied, and his friends supposed the crisis was passed, and Sunday following brought the greatest hopes. He now recognized his wife, and chatted pleasantly with his wife and his sons, at his bed-side, and even expressed a desire to get up. But on the morning of the 6th, as his physician, Dr. Getchell, was about to depart for Philadelphia, and visited his patient to take formal leave, Judge Mercur half turned in bed and said, cheerily: "Good-bye." These were his last spoken

words. At 9 o'clock, his friends noticed a sudden change, and hurriedly sent after the retiring doctor. But the patient had quietly and peacefully passed away. The immediate cause of death was heart-clot, which, in his exhausted condition, could not be overcome. Pennsylvania and the Nation mourned. The great and good man was gone.

On the afternoon of October 3, following, ex-Chief Justice Agnew announced in the Supreme Court the death of Chief Justice Mercur. There was a notable attendance of the members of the bar when the announcement was made. On rising to address the court Judge Agnew said:

May it please your Honors, I rise to perform a sad and painful duty. You miss from among you a familiar form, and the air seems freighted with sorrow.

It is my mournful part to announce to you the death of Chief Justice Ulysses Mercur, your honored head and colleague. He has left the "warm precincts of the cheerful day" for the darkness and gloom of the grave.

Though gone from your Bench for many years, and living far away from the scenes of his active life, yet it has seemed to my brethren of the Bar most meet that I should break this melancholy news. I accept the duty, only regretting my inability to perform it well.

The ex-Chief Justice then recounted the circumstances of Judge Mercur's death at Wallingford, near Philadelphia, June 6, 1887, followed with a brief sketch of his life, and among other things in substance said: His professional life was one of labor and reward, founded upon unflinching principle and great integrity. Courage, too, was a distinguishing trait of his character.

He was nominated by the Republican party, and elected to the Supreme Bench of this Commonwealth, in 1872, to succeed Chief Justice Thompson, whose commission then expired.

Here he gave evidence that he was in his proper sphere. At the same time Chief Justice Agnew ascended the bench of the Supreme Court, and willingly testified that he ever found Judge Mercur a diligent and painstaking judge, an agreeable companion and a pleasant colleague; that during their association many important cases came before the court, and in these he marked, with much pleasure, the splendid exhibition of Judge Mercur's attachment "to principle and to the true exposition of the constitution, both the old and the new."

On the expiration of the term of Chief Justice Sharswood, in 1882, extended by the new constitution to 1883, Justice Mercur, as the oldest member in commission, became the Chief Justice.

"Thus lived and died a useful and honored citizen and an upright and able judge. His life is an example to be studied well, and to be followed by the youth of the profession.

"It is an instance, also, of the high character of our grand republican institutions and the door they hold open to all citizens who, by merit, would win their way to fortune and to fame. Here no tyrants' hand 'grasps the whole domain,' or 'stints the tillage of the smiling plain.' Here no lordling crushes out the souls of prostrate poor, strips their humble cottages of the hard-earned products of their toil, or robs their homes of comfort and of happiness.

"But here, fired by love of learning or prompted by laudable ambi-

tion, or yearning for wealth and comfort, or for the elevation of higher tastes, the poorest and the lowliest, unchecked by rank or privilege or by 'poverty's unconquerable bar,' may aspire to slake the thirst for knowledge, seize the objects of his desire, indulge his taste for art, or seek the happiness of an attractive and lovely home. Such a home it was the fortune of the late Chief Justice to enjoy for many happy years. Here, too, a noble constitution, enduring for a century, and constantly expanding to meet the growth and wants of a nation, protects all beneath the benign influences of its powers, secures to every citizen his just rights, and smiles on his advancement in knowledge, wealth and distinction."

Immediately after the adjournment of the court, a meeting of the bar was organized, which was presided over by Chief Justice Gordon, and a committee on memorial appointed, of which Hon. John Dalzell was chairman. Among other resolutions reported was the following:

In connection with this office nothing can be said of him that is not to his honor. There is no taint on the purity of his ermine, the hot breath of calumny has never touched him, and no question was ever made of the integrity of his life. His daily walk and conversation were pure and without reproach. * * *

With his robes around him, in the enjoyment of all his faculties, with seeming years of usefulness yet to add to his honor, he has been stricken down, and now naught remains for us but reverence for his memory. * * * He has earned his rest—rest from the cares and responsibilities of high place. * * * May he rest in peace.

PAUL DUDLEY MORROW may justly be called one of the eminent sons of Bradford county. He was born in what is now Wilmot township, February 17, 1828; the fourth child of John and Sally Horton Morrow. His parents were intelligent and energetic people—in comfortable surroundings as the circumstances of farmers were in that day—who brought up their family in the fear of the Lord, as it was understood by the Covenanter branch of the Presbyterian Church.

Judge Morrow often amused his friends by his description of the way in which the Shorter Catechism was instilled into him. When the regular Sabbath recitation proved shorter than the perfect standard demanded, as was not infrequently the case even in Covenanter households, the deficiency was made up on Monday morning by a bodily exercise which was intended to profit much, in which the rod of correction played as important a part as did the rod of Moses in Egypt. And indeed, in one sense, it did profit much, for the man Paul never forgot what the boy Paul so faithfully learned; and Judge Morrow was scarcely more noted for his knowledge of civil law than for his mastery of the Westminster theology. It is obvious that the atmosphere of such a home must have been bracing physically, intellectually and morally. Hard work in the fields alternated with hard study at the district school, and with hard listening to the school-house sermons of Covenanter preachers. The boy grew strong in body, mind and conscience. He wrought, like the farmers' lads about him; and yet no pent-up Utica confined his powers. He planned for greater things as he turned the hay, or ran the lumber down the Susquehanna. To him that hath shall be given; and in due season he assumed charge of a district school. But "boarding round" was

not his highest ideal of living, nor forcing the young idea to shoot by the warming influence of the rod his supreme conception of usefulness. Aspiration beckoned onward, and at the age of eighteen he entered Harford Academy, at Harford, Susquehanna county, where he was prepared for the Freshman class of Hamilton College: from which institution he was graduated in 1852. During his college days he was a hard, ambitious student, appreciating the value of his opportunities, and the necessity of strenuous, self-denying effort in order to succeed. He maintained a high position in his class, and won the respect of his teachers. Hamilton was always dear to his heart, and never had she a more loyal son. The Institution showed her appreciation of his ability and attainments by conferring upon him, in 1879, the degree of LL. D. To the end of life Judge Morrow showed the liveliest interest in educational questions. He sympathized with every boy and girl who was striving to secure an education. He was one of the founders of the Bradford County Teachers' Association, and was the first secretary of that body. He made frequent addresses before Teachers' Institutes. He served for years as a trustee of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and three years as a director of the Public School of Towanda. His views were always clear, enlightened and practical. He was a strenuous advocate of a college training, and never ceased to urge the importance of the classical languages.

During his senior year in college he studied law under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, since so famous as a professor in the Columbia Law School. Immediately upon graduation he entered the office of Ulysses Mercur at Towanda, and in September, 1853, was admitted to the bar of Bradford county. There were giants in the land in those days--David Wilnot, Edward Overton, Ulysses Mercur, William Watkins, William Elwell, John Adams, but the young attorney relying upon his well-trained mind, and a vast capacity for hard work, modestly but bravely entered the lists. And he was not disappointed. He secured a fair share of business from the start, and succeeded in establishing so good a reputation that in 1856 he was elected District Attorney. He had the elements in him to meet such an opportunity. His administration of the office was a success, and he retired with an excellent reputation for legal knowledge and practical skill. In 1862 he entered into partnership with David Wilnot, then United States Senator, and continued in that relation until Judge Wilnot was appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, at Washington. Afterward he was associated with Henry Peet and with Judge Mercur, until, in 1870, he was appointed Additional Law Judge of the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Bradford, of which the Hon. F. B. Streeter was President Judge. In the fall of the same year he was elected Additional Law Judge for a term of ten years, but in 1874, under the provisions of the new constitution, he became President Judge of Bradford county, Judge Streeter removing to Susquehanna county. In 1880 he was renominated, without opposition, by the Republican convention, endorsed by the Democrats, and elected as his own successor. He did not live through this entire term, but died December 14, 1890, leaving an unexpired portion of eighteen days.

For the last three years of his life Judge Morrow was a sufferer from Bright's disease, but he bore his sufferings patiently and hopefully, and to the last his characteristic brightness and cheerfulness were conspicuous. His strength of will never yielded until the inevitable summons came, and he died in peace without a visible pang, with a cheerful smile upon his face.

An analysis of Judge Morrow's character is by no means difficult. He was such a sincere and positive man that one could not mistake his prominent characteristics. His mind was of a high order; it was clear, rapid, strong and confident in its operations. He saw into the heart of a question and was confident of his conclusions and judgments. Yet he took no superficial glance; he was not misled by natural quickness, but made a careful study of every subject that challenged his attention. He was, by force of his robust moral nature, conscientious in every opinion, his whole nature went with his intellectual convictions. His sense of justice was acute and powerful; so, also, was his sense of honor. Nothing so stirred his soul to indignation, as what he esteemed a lack of professional honor, or an attempt to prevent justice by trick or fraud. He had a high sense of honor as to all questions; meant to do right as he saw the right, and to dispense justice without fear or favor. No Judge can hope to please everybody. Judge Morrow certainly did not expect to do it, but he believed that in the long run the public will vindicate the man who tries to do right, and he was not mistaken. Time only increases the general respect for his ability, and learning and legal decisions. Every year will brighten his memory. Though dead, he still speaks in the course of justice in Bradford county.

There were other aspects of Judge Morrow's character which were exceedingly attractive and contributed in no small measure to his success. He was a very social and friendly man; his attachments were fervid and lasting. He loved with all his heart, and was always ready to promote the interests of his friends; his quick sense, his spontaneous humor, made him a favorite wherever he went. He was always respectful to age and courteous to women. He had a natural taste for literature, and in his days of health and vigor, studied carefully the great classics of our English tongue. In his family he was a model of love and devotion. In June, 1857, he was married to Harriet King Pitcher, of Warren, and no man was ever more blessed in the marriage relation. He loved to say that no small part of his success in life was due to his wife, and this was no idle compliment. She was his wise and careful counsellor in prosperity, and his light and joy in darkness and suffering. Their wedded life of thirty-three years was one sunny scene of confidence and love, and was suddenly broken on that Sabbath morning, to be restored, as we believe, in the higher fellowship and blessedness of the life eternal.

Three children were born to Judge and Mrs. Morrow, all of whom survive him, and are at present living in the City of Duluth: Mrs. Henrietta M. Hale (wife of Judge James T. Hale), John P. and Charles S. Morrow.



David Croft

BURR RIDGEWAY. — One of the most interesting characters of early times, was of Quaker descent, and was born in the town of Springfield, N. J., April 17, 1780; lived to the advanced age of ninety-six. When he was eleven years old, his father removed to Philadelphia, and was accidentally killed soon thereafter, leaving young Burr at that tender age without a father's care to shape his future destiny in life's untrodden path. In 1803 he came to Wysox, to take charge of John Hollenback's store and house of entertainment. In the following year he was appointed postmaster for Wysox, then the only post office between Wyalusing and Sheshequin. He purchased what is known as the "Piollet farm," but sold it in 1808, and purchased on Wysox creek, where he, in company with one of his brothers, built a saw and grist mill. Not meeting with the success which he had anticipated, and having had ill-luck in making his first shipment, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise, and returned to Philadelphia for a year or two. Having earned a small capital, he again returned to the county, and in the fall of 1812 came to Towanda to clerk for William Means. He at first took up his residence in a log house, owned by Harry Spalding, standing on the gulf where the Episcopal Church now is. Subsequently he built a house on the lot now occupied by Patton's block, and lived there.

In March, 1813, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Simon Snyder, for the district comprising the townships Towanda, Burlington and Wysox; and at the October election in 1813, he was elected County Commissioner on the Democratic Ticket over Col. Joseph Kingsbury, the Federal candidate, the vote being respectively 365 and 257. Thomas Simpson wishing to sell the *Bradford Gazette*, Mr. Ridgeway purchased it of him, and began its publication with the first issue in 1815. At this time there was not a mail route in the county on the west side of the river, and but one on the east side, the mail being brought once a week each from the north and south. When Mr. Ridgeway began publishing the *Gazette*, the people were very obliging, and one seemed to vie with another in distributing the papers. Mr. Ridgeway circulated a petition and forwarded it to the Postmaster-General, praying that a mail route be established for the accommodation of the people of the western part of the county. Proposals were issued for two lines, for a term of two years, which were to pass through several of the townships, the mail to be carried on horseback. Mr. Ridgeway became the contractor upon both lines. He continued the publication of the *Gazette* for over three years, when a difficulty arose between C. F. Welles and Samuel McKean, which ended in a lawsuit that was very injurious to the paper. As a result he sold the press and material, and moved to Wysox, where he turned his attention to agriculture. He was appointed prothonotary and register and recorder of the county. At the close of his term he purchased a farm on the south branch of the Towanda creek and went there to live in 1822. He, however, again returned to Towanda, continued as a justice of the peace, and for a short time engaged in the mercantile business. In 1846, he went to Franklin to reside, and there remained until the time of his death, August 19, 1876.

Besides the offices enumerated, Mr. Ridgeway filled many other places of honor and trust, and his capacity and integrity were always appreciated by his fellow-citizens. He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, and was one of the first members in the county. His life was useful, his name popular, and his memory cherished by many.

E. O'MARA GOODRICH.—Among the sons of Bradford county who have risen to influence and reputation must be mentioned the name of E. O'Meara Goodrich.

He was born in Columbia township June 23, 1824, the eldest son of Elisha S. and Aelsah Goodrich. When about twelve years of age his parents removed to Towanda. His father was the founder of the *Bradford Reporter*, and while yet a youth, in 1843, O'Meara became associated with him in its management. In 1846 he became sole proprietor and editor, and continued until death its inspiring and controlling spirit. He was a born printer and editor, and had a fine eye for typographical effect. His paper was always tasteful and attractive; but, in addition to this, he possessed the qualities of an able and successful editor. Endowed with quick perception and sound sense, he mastered every subject that came within his view and review. His temper was cool and controlled. His judgment was remarkable, and his self-control in respect of speech was equally remarkable. He could speak his mind calmly and fully, and stop; hence, his editorials were always intelligent and weighty, and commanded the respect, not only of his party, but of his political opponents as well.

His entire political course, both personal and editorial, was marked by a high sense of honor. He always treated his opponents with respect, and never had recourse to abuse or misrepresentation. He was always in favor of an open, fair course, in politics, and stood ready to give straightforward and honorable battle for his principles and opinions. Such a course could only have one result; his paper became a recognized power in the county. Men waited to hear what the *Reporter* had to say about men and measures. And they never had to wait long, or failed to understand what the *Reporter's* editor meant.

Mr. Goodrich was originally a Democrat, but drifted into the Free Soil movement in 1848. It was not, however, until 1855, that he parted with the party of his early devotion. In union with such Democrats as David Wilmot and Ulysses Mercur, he publicly protested against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in 1855 was a delegate to the convention at Pittsburgh which organized the Republican party. Henceforth he never swerved in his devotion to that party. All his time and talents were given cheerfully for its success, and no man had more to do with making Bradford county a Republican stronghold than he. In 1860 Mr. Goodrich was nominated and elected prothonotary, and at the close of the term was unanimously re-nominated and triumphantly re-elected. In 1868 he was appointed, by President Grant, surveyor of customs for the port of Philadelphia, and was twice re-appointed. Had he lived a month longer he would have held the office for twelve years. This fact sufficiently proves his thorough efficiency and fidelity. As a citizen Mr. Goodrich was held in the highest respect by the people of

Towanda. He was public-spirited and generous; ready to advocate every public interest, and to encourage every needy and suffering neighbor. The poor always found in him a friend, and all religious interests and social movements a staunch supporter. His friendships were warm and lasting; the large concourse which followed him to the tomb attested the respect and attachment felt for him by all his townsmen. On the seventeenth of July, 1845, Mr. Goodrich was united in marriage with Miss Susanna O'Hara, of Binghamton, N. Y., who for thirty-six years earnestly co-operated with him in extending his power and influence, and in making his home a center of cheerful hospitality and social enjoyment. She still survives, with two daughters, Mrs. Annie G. Santee, of Hazelton, Pa., and Mrs. Angie G. Kattell, of Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Goodrich died at the house of the latter after a brief illness, January 28, 1881.

CHAPTER XVII.

ATTORNEYS.

THE FIRST IN THE COUNTY—STORY OF A. C. STEWART—LIST, WITH TIME OF COMING--LIST OF PRESENT ATTORNEYS--ETC.

WITH the civil organization of the county came the first attorney, Alpheus C. Stewart, who remained in Towanda a few years, and then was overtaken by Greeley's advice to "go West, young man." About 1815 Mr. Stewart folded his tent in Bradford and turned his face toward the wild and distant West, and finally located in Belleville, Ill., the county seat of St. Clair county, situated about fourteen miles, a little south of east, from St. Louis. Here the young lawyer soon found clients and friends, and here he in a few years came to a tragic end, one that forms an episode in the early history of that section of country. In the society of young men of the place there was one who had, from some trivial cause, a misunderstanding with Mr. Stewart. The other young men, loving their fun, urged on the difficulty, and finally, with Stewart's knowledge, a duel was arranged, but all except the challenger knew that the guns were to be loaded only with powder and wadding. But when on the ground, the young man, suspecting something, slipped a bullet in his gun and, at the word, shot Stewart dead. He fled the country, but was finally overhauled, returned, tried, convicted and hanged—the first legal execution in Illinois, and therefore memorable in the State's history. A. C. Stewart was a bright young man and was a most unfortunate victim of those miserable idiots that think it funny to play practical jokes.

Simon Kinney was the second lawyer to locate in the county, and he also went to Illinois and located in what is now Bureau county, in that State. He was a personal friend of Daniel Webster, and Sage

of Marshfield once visited Kinney and purchased a farm near the latter's. Col. H. L. Kinney, a son of Simon, went to Illinois, and commenced a career as lively and brilliant as a romance. He contracted to build the canal from Chicago to Joliet; and built several "boom" towns, opened free hotels on a vast scale, made a great fortune, spent it with prodigal extravagance, and disappeared. Shortly appeared in the "Lone Star" State when it was a separate empire, made other fortunes, spent them, and for his day and time was a veritable golden Count of Monte Cristo; finally, after going through much exciting experiences in the late war, to the Confederate cause, he then went to Mexico, headed an insurrection, and in a port sally, was fairly riddled with bullets by the assailants. If true of any one surely it was of this man, "life's fitful fever is o'er."

C. F. Welles came here as a lawyer, or became a lawyer, in 1813; he was the first prothonotary of the county, and one of the leading and most influential citizens. A brief sketch of this distinguished man may be found in the chapter "Athens."

The same year Edward Herrick located here. This fact is a part of the permanent records of the county, and we have a township, "Herrick," as well as a village, "Herrickville."

David Scott's name appears on the first county court records, 1813, and the same year appear the names of Garrick Mallory, Robert McClure, John Evans, Ethan Baldwin, Darius Bullock, Charles Catlin. The next year we find but one name added, and so on for several years. A great change in the practice of the law has come with the past seventy-five years. The law and the practice then were literally English, you know. The Common Law of England, as well as certain statute laws, was in force here the same as in England. The qualification, or rather the slight difference lay in the Legislative enactments of the State.

The law pleadings were purely English, as laid down in Blackstone and Chitty's commentaries and forms. The law of evidence was literally as it came to us in the standard English books on these subjects. The decisions of the English courts were the law here, the same as in Great Britain, except where they were in conflict with our statute laws. An English lawyer, therefore, fifty years ago, had to make but little preparations for the change if he wanted to come to America to practice his profession.

It would be the customs of the profession here, that would, perhaps, bother him more to learn than the differences then existing in the law in the two countries.

The great lawyers they had here in those days, and it is no exaggeration to say that we had many really great men in the profession, were all of the kind that were known as "Circuit Riders." They had to know the law better than their English brothers. They traveled over wide circuits, going with the judge from county to county on horse-back, and in their saddle bags were their wardrobes and their law libraries. Hence, as they made long trips, sometimes like sailors; only after months returning home for a short rest, when they would resume their trip and go over again the same ground. Two trips a year, as

there were two courts a year in each county. The counties were then much larger than now, and often it was many miles' ride to some new county seat.

In law pleading we have parted widely from much of the old English forms, and so abundant and varied are our statutes, and the increase of our courts and the many decisions, that now in this respect it may be called the American system. We retain the old English rules of evidence more nearly literal than anything else of the English law.

The law and the courts, in their broadest meaning, are one of the most marvelous outgrowths of civilization; evolved through the long centuries antedating the morning of authentic history. The vastness of the court machinery itself staggers the mind when it first comprehends something of it—courts, clerks, officers, lawyers, jurors, criminals on hand, cases dragging through generations, and cases in actual trial running through days, weeks, months and, sometimes, years, and are never completed. Great and magnificent buildings, and the armies of attendants, employees, the written records by rooms full, vaults full, and thousands of busy pens making every day more; the countless libraries, and law schools, and offices and court-rooms are some of the palpable evidences of this institution. Behind and beyond these are the mysteries—the learned technicalities—the Draconian Code, the black-letter and the comparatively modern Coke-upon-Littleton are some of the conjuring that have grown from what must have been a very simple beginning. Indeed, why should not the common mind reel and stagger under the glimpse of realization of the stupendous whole.

Cui bono? What inherent principle is it in our nature that has rendered all this vast and involved machinery a necessity to our common mankind? Very much the same it prevails in all organized communities or nations. Is the demand for all this an artificial creation? Appearances would indicate that it was a natural and spontaneous outgrowth, like that of marriage, or war, some form of religion, or the universal ideals of beauty in women or horses. It is singular that some able biologist, like Spencer, has never taken this subject in hand, and at least tried to account for its universal outcropping in every civilization, and in substantially much the same form in all. The technicalities of the law are a phenomenal curiosity. The most august courts, where are the longest black gowns, the biggest wigs and the stuffiest figurative woollucks, are often the splendid arenas for the legal gladiatorial contests. The *cause celebres* are where are decided the contests of the pennant winners among the great attorneys—simply legal tournaments where wealth and fame is in winning, "knocking out," as it were, the attorney on the other side, and where often the poor client cuts about as much figure as an ancient almanac. Then, for instance, you look carefully over the Myra Clark Gaines ejectment case—where millions are involved, and generations come and pass away, and the case goes on and on. Or Dickens' fanciful case of *Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce*; its last sad scene, where the pale young man drags himself into court, and wearily listens to learned arguments that he can not understand, and finally gropes his way out of

the court-room and lies down and dies. Another case where it was in court one hundred years, and, the parties all being dead, it was then discovered that what was once a great estate was all gone, and the last penny was a little short of being enough to pay the costs.

"The curiosities of the law" ought to be some day the title of a great book that would rekindle the fires of the old maxim, that truth is stranger than fiction.

There is one other thing about the study of law that is striking in its features. Perhaps as much or more than any other school, it teaches the importance and authority of precedent. Hence the perhaps gross incongruities you may sometimes meet in the courts in a democracy that have been transplanted from the ancient monarchy. Wigs and gowns are simply comical in this country, where theoretically every voter is a sovereign. The uniform and tin star of a roundsman: the ceremony of kissing the Bible in making oath, about which you will find they are very particular in the older States, but which is now substituted in the West by generally holding up the right hand; the retention of the grand jury and the necessity of their formal and once hypercritical bill of indictment before you could put a man on trial. The fictitious *John Doe vs. Richard Roe* are now about obsolete, but at one time, and for centuries, all ejectment suits were in the names of these unfortunates, and above all is the general faith that the older a precedent the better is the law and the more binding its authority. There must be a close relation existing between the science of law and the science of state craft. The lawyer and the statesman are esteemed as one to a large extent.

The American law student when he commences his reading is put to the study of Blackstone exactly as is the student in England. This is the standard book on which all is based, even if Blackstone did believe that there were in ancient times swarms of witches and ghosts, but thought that modern cases needed careful looking into before believing: He writes most eloquently of the "garnered wisdom of the ages," and tells the young student in glowing sentences that in the knowledge of the law, at least, the past was the Golden Age; that here is the Pierian spring where he may drink long and deeply of the health-giving waters.

When you divest yourself of these accumulations that have gathered around the law, and think of it a moment in that mood, you can not but realize that once all this wonderful thing must have lain bundled up in the simple Golden Rule; if there is either right or wrong, justice or injustice that is not included in this short and simple rule of life, you can not imagine what it is.

Do as you would be done by, is the simple lesson easily understood by the savage or the child. To add to this statutes and laws neither extends its meaning, application, nor simplifies its terms. Simple as this is it must have been the source from whence came all this stream of law-making, law practice, law libraries, courts and officers, as well as the great and powerful profession of the lawyers.

The pioneer lawyer was, like the pioneer farmer, compelled to be a man of far greater resources within himself than his modern brother.

The times are drifting away from the ancient technicalities of the law as well as from the ancient severity of the church dogmas. Men have grown more liberal as they have become less and less technical. The modern lawyer fits up his office, and there is usually a court library near at hand, and he has long since ceased to ride the circuit. He stays at home with his books and practice, and no longer is every successful attorney presumed to have Chitty's forms committed to memory. He may now write a warrantee deed in fewer words than it once required lines, if not pages.

Again the profession of the law, like that governing skilled mechanics, is divided up into specialties, and this immensely lessens the labors of the preparatory work of learning the profession or trade. We now have our criminal lawyers, chancery lawyers, corporation lawyers, constitutional lawyers, etc.; dividing the necessary preparatory work after the manner, for instance, of that of the workmen in a watch factory. This division of labor is peculiarly an American innovation on the old, and while it is destroying the old-fashioned all-around workmen or professional men, it is perhaps bettering the work as well as lessening the time required in serving an apprenticeship. In Europe a man must yet serve a seven years' apprenticeship to be a licensed watchmaker. In the American watch factories you will find girls working machines and making very perfectly the one piece of the watch to which they confine their entire labor, and two weeks' apprenticeship was all that she required to learn her trade well. In her line she can probably do more in a day than the European seven-year-trained man can do in a week, and do it better. Striking off into specialties is the strong tendencies of modern times, found as distinctly in the learned professions as in the trades. In medicine there is the general practitioner, the surgeon, the eye-and-ear doctor, the corn doctor and the horse doctor, and for nearly every disease a specialist. In theology there is the revivalist, the organizer, the church builder, etc. It is the art of doing one thing, and thereby doing it better than one can many things.

Lawyers now gather in the great cities and work for a salary for large corporations. They seek no other employment than that of the one man or firm who hires them by the year. They simply need to know the law necessary to the business of their employer, and in that respect they are invaluable advisers.

It is these circumstances that have carried us beyond the age when the statutes required every lawyer to have a license before allowed to practice. In fact the law requiring this is a mere fashion—the relic of a past age. It is impossible to imagine how a community or State would suffer if this ancient law should be abolished. The man in search of a lawyer never inquires as to whom it was that signed his license.

The following is a list of attorneys of the past, and the date of their admission as entered of record in Bradford county since 1813:

NAME.	ADMITTED.	NAME.	ADMITTED.
Adams, J. C.	1824	Guernsey, Jno. W.	1841
Ames, Herbert S.	1870	Gridley, E. C.	1871
Baldwin, Ethan.	1813	Goff, E. F.	1876
Bullock, Darius.	1813	Gillette, W. LaMonte.	1881
Barton, D. F.	1823	Herrick, Edward.	1813
Baird, E. W.	1830	Hale, James T.	1832
Burnside, James.	1832	Hulett, Mason.	1832
Barstow, Julius R.	1839	Heaton, J. H.	1840
Booth, Henry.	1844	Holliday, James.	1841
Barker, Geo. R.	1849	Hazard, E. W.	1841
Brisbane, John.	1852	Hakes, Lyman.	1843
Ballard, O. P., Jr.	1868	Hale, Judson.	1844
Barker, Sperry.	1868	Hale, James E.	1846
Burrows, T. E.	1870	Hurlburt, Edwin.	1847
Bentley, Benj. S.	1875	Herrick, Edward, Jr.	1866
Buffington, Edward D.	1880	Harris, Jos. R.	1870
Catlin, Charles.	1813	Hillis, E. L.	1875
Case, Benj. T.	1817	Hale, Benj. F.	1881
Collins, O.	1818	Hale, Jas. T.	1879
Cash, David.	1819	Huston, Chas. T.	1879
Cook, J. A.	1813	Ingham, A.	1826
Case, N. P.	1848	Ingalls, Roswell C.	1839
Chamberlain, A.	1848	Ingham, Thos. J.	1860
Case, Milton H.	1853	Johns, Hiram C.	1870
Carnochan, Warner H.	1861	Jones, Lynds F.	1873
Coburn, F. G.	1861	Johnson, F. G.	1883
Canfield, Jno. E.	1845	Kinney, Simon.	1813
Camp, B. O.	1871	Knox, John C.	1841
Carmalt, Jas. E.	1877	Kelley, H. C.	1842
Crouin, John.	1885	Kinney, O. H. P.	1844
Cameron, David.	1885	Kellum, Charles.	1845
Dennison, —	1815	Kinney, Miles.	1853
Dinnock, D., Jr.	1835	Kidder, Luther.	1853
DeWolf, Lyman E.	1837	Keeler, Henry.	1862
Dana, Edmund L.	1844	Kingsbury, John H.	1869
Dewitt, W. R.	1848	Kirkuff, J. B.	1870
Deitrick, A. J.	1851	Kirkendall, S. E.	1873
Durand, S. H.	1860	Kinney, O. D.	1876
Dewitt, Jacob.	1863	Kirby, S. S.	1883
Davies, Rees.	1872	Keeney, J. P.	1879
Doane, S. O.	1872	Kimberly, Geo. W.	1880
DeAngeles, P. C. J.	1872	Lewis, E.	1828
Drake, Frank F.	1874	Little, Robert.	1842
Dunham, E. M.	1875	Lyman, A. Chauncey.	1855
Davies, John E.	1882	Lewis, E. D.	1870
Disbrow, Theo. C.	1881	Little, E. H.	1872
Evans, John.	1813	Lamb, Chas. E.	1872
Elwell, Wm.	1832	Lewis, Geo. W.	1876
Emery, Jacob.	1835	Lamberson, W. A.	1876
Elwell, Edward.	1840	Lewis, G. Mortimer.	1876
Elliott, Edward T.	1861	Lloyd, Clinton.	1877
Espy, John.	1867	Mallory, Garrick.	1813
Elsbree, L.	1875	McClure, Robert.	1813
Espy, B. M.	1876	Miner, Josiah K.	1816
Elliott, M. F.	1881	Maynard, John W.	1833
Frazer, Philip.	1837	Maxwell, Volney M.	1833
Frisbie, Mason Z.	1851	Mercer, Ulysses.	1843
Frazer, Franklin.	1866	Mitchell, David.	1843
Fassett, D. D.	1870	Myer, Hiram W.	1845
Gray, Hiram.	1828	Marvin, E. C.	1846
Grow, Galusha A.	1847	Metcalf, Henry.	1851
Greeno, C. C.	1850	Mills, M. E.	1851
Grim, A. Logan.	1863	McCay, Jas. E.	1870
Goodrich, St. John.	1841	McAlpin, Harvey.	1853

NAME	ADMITTED.	NAME	ADMITTED.
Morrow, Paul D.	1853	Sample, Hamilton	1837
McKean, H. B.	1855	Sanderson, George	1840
Montanye, Geo. DeLa.	1857	Scott, Wilson	1841
Mercur, Charles	1861	Smith, Elhanan	1842
Morrison, S. G.	1871	Saxton, Fredrick	1843
Mitchell, S. N.	1872	Smith, Francis	1844
Mason, Gordon F.	1875	Sherwood, Julius	1844
Myer, Thos. E.	1877	Smead, Thomas	1844
McCullum, A. H.	1877	Scott, W. G.	1845
Morgan, Adelbert	1878	Stevens, N. Miller	1849
Mercur, James W.	1879	Siebensch, James J.	1857
Morgan, Albert	1878	Shaw, J. H.	1869
Myer, Thos. E.	1877	Stone, Judson W.	1871
Mills, Edward, Jr.	1878	Smith, D. W.	1872
Marsh, H. F.	1882	Sherwood, Edmund	1879
Morrow, John P.	1886	Sittser, John A.	1874
McGovern, Wm	1882	Sanderson, John F.	1874
Noble, Silas	1835	Sickler, Harvey	1875
Nichols, F. M.	1873	Smith, C.	1875
Noble, Orrin T.	1874	Stroud, Geo. D.	1876
Overton, Edward	1816	Scouten, John G.	1879
Patton, William	1818	Stevens, O. D.	1872
Payne, H.	1830	Thomas, Hiram	1833
Pettibone, Harvey	1832	Todd, Thomas	1850
Pierce, Stephen	1832	Tyler, Hugh	1847
Purple, Norman H.	1833	Truesdale, L. M.	1851
Patrick, H. W.	1838	Tutton, Geo. S.	1852
Patrick, G. G.	1841	Tozer, Rulph	1853
Pierce, L. H.	1842	Thompson, R. J.	1871
Pierce, James E.	1844	Thompson, William H.	1869
Platt, Orville H.	1850	Talbot, D. Smith	1872
Patrick, Edward L.	1860	Tozer, J. S.	1872
Peet, Henry	1863	Thompson, Edward A.	1880
Peck, William A.	1864	Wells, C. F.	1813
Palmer, King W.	1879	Williston, Henry	1818
Payne, S. R.	1864	Watkins, Wm	1828
Patrick, F. G.	1868	Wilmot, David	1829
Picketts, A.	1874	Woodward, G. W.	1834
Porter, Frank S.	1876	Ward, Christopher L.	1837
Peck, W. H.	1847	Williston, L. P.	1837
Parsons, Eli B.	1849	Wilcox, Hutchins T.	1840
Phinney, J. F.	1882	Wattles, Morris S.	1844
Pielliet, Victor E., Jr.	1882	Wilcox, —	1844
Richards, J. T.	1840	Wells, Thomas	1844
Reeve, J. B.	1851	Webb, Henry G.	1849
Ross, Franklin C.	1859	Watkins, Guy H.	1853
Ryan, Thomas	1861	Willard, W. W.	1858
Redfield, A. A.	1877	Willard, Chas. F.	1859
Rockwell, H. H.	1878	Williams, H. N.	1859
Scott David.	1813	Watkins, G. M.	1868
Stewart, A. C.	1813	Williams, John G.	1882
Strong, S. G.	1818	Walker, Edward	1882
Sturdevant, E. W.	1829		

The following is a list of the members of the Bradford county bar now in practice, arranged according to seniority of admission:

H. C. Baird	September 9, 1842	Benj. M. Peck	September 3, 1860
E. B. Parsons	February 7, 1849	James Wood	September 3, 1860
N. C. Elsbree	February 8, 1849	Wm. T. Davies	September 6, 1861
H. J. Madill	May 8, 1851	Delos Rockwell	February 6, 1862
D'A. Overton	February 8, 1853	John W. Mix	December 7, 1863
I. N. Evans	February 8, 1853	John N. Caffif	May 2, 1864
Edward Overton, Jr.	May 3, 1858	Wm. Foyle	February 16, 1870

D. C. DeWitt.....	December 5, 1870	W. C. Sechrist.....	December 6, 1880
H. F. Maynard.....	December 14, 1871	Eugene A. Thompson..	December 6, 1880
Henry Streeter.....	February 19, 1872	E. J. Cleveland.....	December 7, 1880
Isaiah McPherson.....	May 6, 1872	H. F. Johnson.....	December 5, 1881
S. W. Little.....	May 5, 1873	W. C. Douglas.....	May 17, 1882
J. F. Shoemaker.....	September 1, 1873	J. T. McCollom.....	September 5, 1882
W. E. Chilson.....	March 27, 1874	Chas. E. Bullock.....	February 12, 1884
A. C. Fanning.....	September 21, 1874	Jas. H. Webb.....	September 19, 1885
J. A. Wilt.....	February 17, 1875	Julius T. Corbin.....	September 11, 1886
R. A. Mercur.....	May 3, 1875	R. H. Williams.....	February 7, 1887
William Maxwell.....	May 3, 1875	E. Langdon Hart.....	September 15, 1887
William Little.....	September 20, 1875	W. E. Lane.....	September 17, 1887
E. J. Angle.....	December 15, 1876	Harry P. Corser.....	May 6, 1889
L. M. Hall.....	May 16, 1877	Benj. Kuykendall, Jr..	May 6, 1889
W. J. Young.....	May 16, 1877	John C. Ingham.....	May 6, 1889
Arthur Head.....	May 16, 1877	Warren W. Johnson.....	August 27, 1889
Chas. M. Hall.....	May 16, 1877	Louis T. Hoyt.....	September 11, 1889
James H. Coddling.....	February 21, 1879	F. E. Beers.....	May 12, 1890
Sam W. Buck.....	May 8, 1879	Lee Brooks.....	September 10, 1890
John W. Coddling.....	September 5, 1879	H. K. Mitchell.....	September 10, 1890
J. C. Horton.....	February 11, 1880	Stephen H. Smith.....	May 15, 1891
M. E. Lilley.....	May 5, 1880		

In other words there are fifty-seven attorneys now in the practice in the county.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PHYSICIANS.

EARLY PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—THE OLD-TIME HEROICS—THE ANCIENT HOODOO, CHARMS, BLOOD-LETTING AND HOT WATER—CALOMEL AND SALIVATION—LICENSE TO PRACTICE—HOMEOPATHY—MEDICAL SOCIETY—PRESENT OFFICERS—LIST OF REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS—ETC.

EVERY civilization has its age of medical practice—periods that to many of the poor victims, could they revisit the glimpses of the moon, would, no doubt, emphatically pronounce episodes in their particular lives. The hoodoo doctors were, as a race, consummate humbugs, and tortured often with no higher purpose than that of pelf. Some of them honestly believed in their occult power to exorcise witches and disease, and sold their charms and horrid decoctions in the grim faith that they were inspired by supernatural wisdom. The tenacity with which a superstition will cling to a people is seen in the faith an ignorant negro will to-day place in a rabbit's foot, or the faith in the power over life and death of the reeking midnight ceremonies of the hoodoo. After hundreds of years' contact with the whites, from generation to generation, have been transmitted, in form but slightly modified in all that time, the rank superstitions to which they were born in the jungles of Africa.

Apparently the most tenacious superstitions of all cling to the practice of medicine—curing diseases, and especially here it is that

ignorance driven from one stronghold, bobs up serenely in another. In the slow evolution of the science of curing the ills that flesh is heir to, these superstitions find their way into the books and schools, and are sifted down through the centuries. The books and schools of medicine were loath, it seems, to reach the realization that the science of medicine is an evolution; a bold experiment always, and there is little or no authority of precedent in the case. The schools too much refer to the ancients, with that curious ingrained faith, generally denied, but often lingering, that the old times were the good times, and that there was once in the world the Golden Age, whereas, if you could locate that persistent fiction, you would find the goodness and wisdom of that period were wretched cannibals or clouted wild men. If you could only read a real book of medicine, published three hundred years ago, it would surely tend to weaken your faith in even very old men of your own time.

A very modern thing is the licensing of doctors—lawyers were shrewd enough to protect their guild many centuries ago, but until lately a quack, or even a hoodoo doctor, if he could only get the patients, had the same right to practice as the graduate of the most ancient university. Doctors were often given to hang their diplomas, in Latin on fair parchment, on their office walls, as perhaps an inducement and inspirer of confidence to the afflicted. The race in the line of patients was not always to the graduate. The quack advertised his goods and wares, and often waxed rich and owned houses and blocks, while the poor graduate, covered with Latin diplomas, starved in his dreary garret. The State has joined hands in these modern times with the profession, and the public health is officially watched over. The next step naturally would be to make official doctors, and thus add a splendid retinue to the list of official patronage. Such a proposition, absurd as it would be, no doubt would find eager advocates, and in conventions and on election days we would see duplicated the late scenes in Ireland, where church pastors and shillalah warned up the vicinity of every voting booth. But it should not be forgotten that there are many arguments for the appointment in our cities of meat inspectors, deemed essential to the welfare of the community in securing healthy food, whether tenderloins or neck.

In the story of *Gil Blas* is a biting sarcasm on the ancient practice of medicine. It is there laid down that the secret of the whole science is in "hot water and bleeding." If the patient got well it was science that cured him; if he died, it was plain that more blood-letting and hot water would have saved him. Nothing could be plainer or simpler, and nothing could exceed the people's faith and awe of the eminent practitioners. The very simplicity of the science added immeasurably to its profundity, and vested it with a deep superstition and reverence in the common mind. *Don Quixote* was a death-blow to ancient Knight Errants, but *Gil Blas* was hardly more than grist to the hopper of the medical quacks.

The respective States have passed license laws for doctors, but, of necessity, this curious proviso generally found its way in the act: Every physician who had been regularly in the practice a certain number of years, was by virtue thereof to be considered authorized to

practice. Immediately followed the curious fact that the State was protecting a gang of ignorant quacks, equally with the college graduates. Where, before, the graduate could show his diplomas, now the impostor could show *the law*, a far stronger authority than any college could grant. To this the statesman could answer: You petitioned us in the name of protecting community, and we did the best we could.

Granting licenses is a growing institution, but after all it is a two-edged sword. The pretext for enacting the law is, to the common mind, fair and unanswerable, even if its actual practice is sometimes a boomerang to its ablest advocates. The people will sleep upon their rights whenever the State undertakes to guard them. An enterprising butcher, in a Western town, offered the town council \$500 for an authorized license to sell meat. With an open, free market, where the farmers could come in their wagons and peddle meats, the butcher was getting rich. Not long after his offer was rejected the word passed around that he had purchased and beefed a diseased animal. Customers passed by his doors then, and in a brief time he was a bankrupt and out of business. In the same town lived a physician who was a several-times graduate, and experienced in the sick room; a cultured man, and justly eminent in the profession. There, too, lived a coarse, illiterate, ignorant woman, but cunning, who from scrubbing began nursing, and finally doctoring the sick, and growing bolder and bolder, and imposing on the ignorant until the physician was finally outraged by the request to a consultation with this female fraud. Thereupon, he went to work and never rested until the State had enacted a physician's license law. It provided that all who had been ten years consecutively in practice, without regard, should be considered licensed. The old woman easily made out her case, and lo! the doctor had hit himself and helped her immensely—in the law they stood exactly equal, and now her new and glaring doctor's sign swings in the wind near where once was the doctor's modest one simply indicating the place of his office. Theory and practice in law-making are often distinct things, and ancient precedent as a rule, is a poor doctor.

Plenty of men living can tell you of the great changes in the practice of medicine that have come in the past fifty years. Within that time the brutal practice of deliberately salivating patients has passed away. It was cruel and barbarous in the extreme. In later time than that has mostly disappeared the intolerable idea that patients must be denied everything they craved, and to see a poor fever-victim burning and willing to die for a draught of cold water, when he was offered warm elm or toast water only; bled, blistered and gorged with calomel and jalap, here were simply tortures that would pale the lights of the evil hour of the dreadful Inquisition. The modern and ancient treatment of the insane is a distinct finger mark in the highway of civilization. Better food, better ventilation and better drainage have contributed their share to the average lengthening of life, that is the greatest feature that marks the past century. Much of this we owe to the men who have studied the subject of medicine and who have striven to make a science of the curing of diseases and alleviating the suffer-

ings of mankind. The physician should, and doubtless will in time, take his place as among the greatest and best of men. He will fill the open niche some day, and reverse this dreary heathenism that the "great" man is he who has butchered most of his fellow-men and not he who has saved most from disease and suffering. That woman strong and great enough to reform the dress of her sister from the present barbarisms and intolerable outrages, on not only "the human form divine," but the health and lives of posterity, should be crowned with supreme honors. The good physician should here find an inviting field to throw his influence in the aid of this noble work, so heroically being pushed by a few of our splendid women of the day.

The names of the first pioneer physicians are generally given in the different township histories. In 1847 a change in the prevalent ideas of treatment, as well as medicines, was impending. The busy Thompsonian with his "vegetable yarbs," teas and corn sweats was loosened upon the land. He sniffed his defiance at "Mercury," and the pill war was on. Patients would rebel, drink cold water, and in spite of the books get well. Then sometimes the doctors of all "faiths" were guilty of the indiscretion, in times of much sickness, of neglecting wholly certain poor patients, and these would violate all sense of decency and show a better rate of recovery than those doctored the most. The "regulars" were not dumb nor blind, but saw these things, and adopted the latest discoveries forced upon them, and to-day, with sixty thousand people, there is but a small per cent of the calomel now used that there was when the total population was less than six thousand, and the lancet, hammer, and chisel and burning irons are since given over to the veterinary surgeons—hardly a fair deal for the poor faithful horse.

In 1847 about twenty physicians of the county met at the courthouse for purpose of forming an association; Dr. Samuel Huston being elected president, and Dr. Alexander Madill, secretary. Two or three meetings were held, and one was appointed at Troy, but Drs. Madill and Bliss were the only ones present, and the association now took a rest of two years. In 1849 a meeting convened at the "Ward House," Towanda—nine members. This required that members should be graduates, or licensed by some medical board, or in honorable practice fifteen years. This society was in active organization twenty-nine years, and on its roll of membership were nearly all the "regulars" in the county. Dr. G. F. Horton of this body was president of the State Society in 1862; he made a geological report and map of the State in 1858. About the same time Dr. E. H. Mason made a report of the hydrography of the State.

One of the earliest physicians of note in the county was Stephen Hopkins, of Tioga Point (Athens), who settled there in the summer of 1790. He soon became a noted physician; built the first frame house in Athens. He died March 29, 1841; his widow, Jemima (Lindsley), died August 16, 1830.

"Dr. Adonijah Warner arrived and located in Athens in 1792, and at once formed a partnership with Dr. Hopkins, who was there when he came; Dr. Warner remained in Athens five years, and then removed

to Sheshequin and taught school, and provided in his contract for the privilege of visiting patients, selling his practice. He had carried all the drugs and potions he had in his *materia medica* with him through the wilderness from Philadelphia. Dr. Warner married Nancy Means of Towanda, in 1798, in Wysox, where he died in 1846, aged eighty-three."

Dr. Amos Prentice came and located in Athens in 1797. His house and residence were on Cayuta creek. He died July 19, 1805.

Dr. Spring came to Athens early in the century—married a sister of John Shepard—widow Grant.

Dr. Thomas T. Huston was a practicing physician in Athens forty-five years. His father was a lieutenant in the navy during the Revolution. A brother was Judge Charles Huston.

Dr. Dorman was the first in Wysox. He left there in 1792.

Dr. Adonijah Warner succeeded Dorman in Wysox, and settled the place of Robert Lanning.

Dr. Nathan Scoville was an early practitioner in Wyalusing. Dr. Daniel Baker was for a long time the most prominent physician of the place.

Homeopathy—Dr. Silas E. Shepard was probably the first of this school in the county. He was a preacher; settled in Troy in 1828, and took up the practice of medicine, and when he removed to New York, turned his patients over to his brother, Dr. Samuel W. Shepard, who successfully practiced until quite recently, and is now mostly retired; considers himself wholly so, but occasionally prescribes for some old friends.

Dr. Leonard Pratt, of Towanda, still in the harness, commenced the practice here in 1846. Remained in Towanda seven years, and removed to Chicago.

Dr. Pratt's father-in-law, Dr. Belding (old school), was practicing in Le Raysville in the "forties."

Dr. J. L. Corbin, of Athens, was in Towanda with Dr. Leonard Pratt; removed to his present residence in Athens.

Dr. Nebediah Smith began the practice of homeopathy here in 1848.

Dr. D. S. Pratt graduated at Philadelphia (old school). Located in Towanda 1851, but commenced the practice here with his brother, of homeopathy, and is still one of the leading physicians of the county.

In 1860 the leading physicians of all schools in the county were: G. F. Horton, John E. Ingham, Thesens Barnes, E. H. Mason, Theodore L. Pratt, D. T. Abel, David Coddling, Dr. Gorham, Kinney, of Rome, A. R. Axtell, George H. Morgan, Charles R. Ladd, Alfred Parsons, Edward Mills, William Claggett, Benj. DeWitt, Horace P. Moody, Volney Homet, E. G. Tracy, H. S. Cooper, D. N. and F. G. Newton.

In 1880 the law required physicians in practice to register in the recorder's office, name, date of graduation or commencement of practice. The list appearing on the records is as follows:

Allen, Omaso, H., Monroe township,	1883	Armstrong, Addison A., Austinville,	1883
Allen, Ezra P., Athens,	1847	Ayers, Sherman E., Philadelphia,	1884
Axtell, Allen K., Troy,	1843	Bartlett, H. A., Sugar Run,	
Anderson, Manton E., Sayre,	1880	Barrett, J. W., Orwell,	1874
Allen, William E., Smithfield,	1880	Brown, F. W., Athens,	1871

Badger, S. W., Athens.....	1873	Gamble, M. D., East Troy.....	1882
Beidleman, Addison, Sheshequin....		Granger, Lewis E., Le Raysville....	1882
Brooks, R. W., Canton.....	1873	Glover, Henry A., Windham town- ship.....	1882
Bush, Horace, Wyalusing.....	1875	Harshbarger, D. W., New Albany....	
Bishop, Stephen C., Wysox township		Homet, Volney, Camptown.....	1856
Bowers, Jeremiah K., Reading, Pa.,	1873	Holcomb, W. H., Le Roy township..	
Beers, James Lewis, Sayre.....	1880	Horton, George F., Terrytown.....	1827
Beach, Lewis L., Springfield.....		Hull, Waston C., Monroeton.....	1861
Beach, Chas. A., Troy Boro.....	1883	Hubbard, D. G., Carbon Run.....	1869
Beach, R. Belle, Troy.....	1883	Hillis, Wm. J., Barclay.....	1858
Beach, Eliza J., Waverly, N. Y.....	1876	Hooker, Carlton C., Alba.....	
Blackwell, Clarence H., Granville Centre.....	1884	Hopkins, Chas. F., Monroe.....	1884
Barker, Perley N., Troy.....	1887	Haines, Chas. A., East Canton.....	1880
Byron, Lawrence, Barclay.....	1886	Hooper, Elizabeth M., Elmira, N. Y.	1883
Blair, A. Stricker, Ulster.....	1882	Holcomb, Guy C., Ulster.....	1887
Bancroft, A. A., Towanda.....	1869	Harshbarger, W. F., New Albany....	1881
Codding, David S., Le Raysville.....		Holcomb, John T., Athens.....	1881
Cloverdale, Helen M., Towanda Boro.		Hummond, Charles M., Bentley Creek	1885
Carpenter, P. S., Austinville.....	1875	Haines, John F., Le Roy.....	1888
Corbin, J. L., Athens.....	1874	Johnson, T. B., Towanda.....	1868
Conklin, Gustavus, Orwell.....	1862	Johnson, Charles H., Barclay.....	1873
Cory, J. H., Springfield.....	1878	Junk, William A., Wilmot township.	
Clagett, W. L., Standing Stone.....	1874	Judson, Azariah, Litchfield.....	1815
Cole, C. H., Sheshequin.....	1849	Jones, Lorenzo A., Terry.....	1872
Cowell, S. S., Smithfield.....		James, C. W., Towanda.....	1862
Cailson, R. R., Ridgebury, Twp.....	1876	Kiersted, Charles F., South Creek township.....	1872
Cole, J. Howard, Gillett.....	1854	Keyes, Francis W., Orcutt Creek....	
Cleveland, J. E., Canton.....		Knapp, C. B., Stevensville.....	1868
Corey, Wm., Springfield.....		Knapp, H. L., Windham.....	1860
Carrier, C. W., West Burlington Twp.	1862	Kilborn, H. B., Franklin.....	
Cogswell, M. J., Tuscarora.....	1866	Kline, Eltenger R., Sayre.....	1882
Corr, Jno., Towanda.....		Kinsman, Hiram T., Smithfield....	
Codding, Chas. L., Towanda.....	1883	Kinsman, Hiram T., East Smithfield.	1887
Case, George M., Sylvania.....	1884	Ladd, Charles K., Towanda.....	1857
Clark, Byron, Washington, Washing- ton Co.....	1880	Lyman, J. W., Towanda.....	1849
Cowell, Edward M., Smithfield.....	1885	Lewis, W. S., Canton.....	1873
Chamberlain, John W., Wyalusing.....	1886	Leard, Volney, Springfield.....	1879
Colt, Samuel F., Wysox township....		Langhead, J., Gillett.....	1854
Comstock, Gatis S., Grover.....	1874	Lyon, W. D., Franklin.....	
Champlin, Henry W., Towanda.....	1881	Lewis, Frank B., Athens.....	1884
Cemens, Henry S., Allentown, Pa.....	1861	Lantz, Lester R., Franklin.....	1879
Cheney, Nelson, Jamestown, N. Y....	1868	La Plast, Hiram D., Sayre.....	1891
Dyre, Chas. V., Troy.....	1854	Morse, Levi, Litchfield.....	1868
Divison, James, Canton.....	1856	McLachlan, John, Granville town- ship.....	1879
Denvers, Hattie O., Towanda.....		Minges, Leonard M., Towanda.....	1878
Dusenbury, C. S., Le Raysville.....	1865	Montanye, Lester D., Towanda.....	1861
Dickerson, Mahlon D., Milan.....		Madill, F. F., Wysox.....	1855
Davis, Robert G., Athens.....	1882	Mack, C. W., Windham.....	
Devyer, Chas. S., Springfield.....	1888	Murdock, Robert, Burlington.....	1872
Eakins, Emory A., Chicago, Ill.....	1869	Moody, H. M., Smithfield.....	1866
Everitt, E. A., Burlington.....	1856	Morrow, F. G., Warren Centre.....	1872
Everett, John E., Burlington.....	1887	Mills, Edward, Ulster.....	1839
Foster, Emeline M., Towanda.....		Mott, Limes, Burlington.....	1820
Frisbie W. L., Orwell.....	1869	Manley, L. Edward, Le Roy.....	1883
Furman, John M., Terry.....		McAuliff, James, Barclay.....	1883
Fitch, H. Le Ray, Wyalusing.....	1882	Marshall, Sarah P., Sheshequin....	
Fanckner, James N., Williamsport, Pa.....	1875	Mathews, Alexander L., Sugar Run..	1882
Gamble, Thos. A., East Troy.....	1873	McCreary, John H., Herriek.....	1866
Griffith, Wm. P., Towanda.....	1881	Mesgrow, Charles N., Austinville....	1879
Gray, T. D., Sylvania.....	1875	Mercur, John D., Towanda.....	1878
Gregory, George W., Troy.....	1879	Mercy, Edgar B., Waverly, N. Y....	1889

Moshier, James S., Sylvania.....	1891	Stone, Geo. W., Rome.....	
Moore, Jason H., Pittston, Pa.....	1887	Stephens, A. R., Herrick.....	1855
Newton, D. N., Towanda.....	1848	Shepard, S. W., Troy.....	
Newton, F. G., Towanda.....	1880	Scott, C. H., Sayre.....	
Nesbit, Andrew D., Stevensville.....	1887	Smith, L. B., Ulster.....	
Olmstead, Edward M., Sayre.....	1887	Schoonmaker, Irving, Ulster.....	1884
Payne, E. D., Towanda.....	1857	Strunk, Benj. F., Wyalusing.....	1883
Parsons, James W., Canton, Pa.....	1880	Summer, Porter H., Wyalusing.....	1882
Park, Ira R., Overton township.....	1870	Stevens, Cyrus Lee, Athens.....	1880
Pratt, D. S., Towanda.....	1851	Stevens, Franklin M., Sayre.....	1885
Payne, Chas. F., Troy.....	1866	Smith, Mary E., Waverly, N. Y.....	1884
Planck, C. H., Albany.....	1869	Terry, Miner F., Terry township.....	1864
Purdy, Nathan C., Grover.....	1855	Towner, H. L., Athens.....	1879
Peebles, J. M., Hammondton, N. J.....	1876	Tracy, E. G., Troy.....	
Pratt, C. Manville, Towanda.....		Tracy, Geo. P., Burlington.....	1859
Pratt, E. Lenord, Towanda.....		Thompson, Ferdinand A., Durrell....	
Quick, P. A., Wilmet.....	1874	Taylor, Geo. B., Towanda.....	1885
Rockwell, O. H., Monroe.....	1873	Tracy, Polly S., Smithfield.....	1886
Reed, Chas., Wysox.....	1880	Underwood, J. D., Smithfield.....	1865
Ransom, Wm. C., Sheshequin.....		Verbryck, Geo. G., Canton towns'p.....	1884
Rice, William, Rome.....		Vanners, Ira F., Sayre.....	1885
Roberts, Wm., Pike township.....		Vanspensen, John W., Athens.....	1887
Reed, Miles E., Camptown.....	1883	Woodburn, S. M., Towanda.....	1872
Rosenbloom, Chas. A., Pittsburg, Pa.....		Warner, Phoebe, Windham.....	
Reichard, Noah W., Herrickville.....	1887	Wilder, Theo., Springfield.....	1857
Rice, Frederick W., Rome.....	1889	Worthing, C. C., Rome.....	1844
Struk, Solomon, Wyalusing.....		Wilson, Henry A., Sugar Run.....	1882
Smith, Cady, Alba.....	1879	Weaver, Geo. S., Sayre.....	1882
Seoville, D. C., Wyalusing.....		Wood, Florence D., Smithfield.....	1876
Spalding, Julia H., Rome.....	1877	Washburn, Silas F., Rome.....	1865
Smith, Nedebliah, Canton.....		Wilcox, W. B., LeRoy.....	1857

Medical Society Officers:—President, Rev. S. F. Colt; Vice-Presidents, A. S. Blair, C. N. Hammond; Secretary, I. N. Schoonmaker; Treasurer, D. N. Newton; Censors, C. F. Stevens, W. F. Harshberger, T. B. Johnson, F. A. Thompson, W. L. Claggett.

CHAPTER XIX

NEWSPAPERS.

INTRODUCTORY.—THE ARGUS.—THE REPORTER-JOURNAL.—THE REPUBLICAN AND OTHER PROMINENT JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS IN BRADFORD COUNTY.

THE jolly knights of the "stick" and "editorial scissors" of Bradford county, sandwiched with the contingent of reportorial "Fabers," are a crew fit for gods to journey over the troubled sea of journalism with. Our "office cat" purringly remarks, and he is right too, that the country printing office is the greatest institution in the world. The Mecca of spring poets and sweet girl graduates, the best school that has ever taught; the loadstone of budding genius; and the merry trysting ground of as clever a set of fellows as ever went on an annual excursion.

There are thirteen live weekly papers in the county, besides a daily and weekly. They nest in Towanda, four of them—the *Daily*



J H Black

Review, by the McKee Brothers, all as clever as the day is long; are independent in politics, but quote in full all of "Doug's" political stump speeches, and thereby have a barrel of fun—"Doug" being a self-appointed independent institution, his "interminable intellectual coruscations"—*next?*

The *Argus* reminds one of James' lone horseman that "might have been seen." Its editor, E. Ashmun Parsons, can boast that in the throng, Democratically, he stands alone, "grand, glittering and peculiar," and confesses he has the best paper in Northern Pennsylvania, and admits that if business keeps improving he will have to get a "Hoe" in place of his hydraulic press. "Ash" is the son of his father, and the two in succession have been in the same printing office more than fifty years, and if old Bradford comes in solidly Democratic, and no other paper is started to disturb his dreams, it may be depended upon he will do his best to live a thousand years; with an "alf and alf" county ticket elected, the boy smiles from ear to ear, and *volens volens* is a clever gentleman and a good newspaper man. His father, Judge Parsons, is now retired; is hale, hearty and Democratic.

The *Reporter-Journal* is the leading paper in the county in age and in the length of its subscription list. Roster: D. M. Turner, business manager; H. F. Marsh, editor, and C. H. Turner, "local." The whole outfit are as clever a set of gentlemen as you ever found, and after a careful search not a single "kicker" could be found. If you want to know all about Republicanism, straight and from the shoulder, ask them—any one of them.

The *Republican* is presided over by Judge Judson Holcomb, and is owned by this gentleman and Charles L. Tracy, and, except when the Judge was in Washington in attendance upon one of the seven Congresses, in which he was Index Clerk, when his assistant, Edward J. Holcomb, was at the helm, he is busy at the office desk. Owing to the election last fall, the Judge says he will resign (a kind of necessary interregnum) his Washington office, and roll up his sleeves for the whole Republican ticket in 1892. These men make a successful paper of the *Republican*.

These are the "boys" that "festive" around the county capital—print first-class country papers, attend their respective churches with unflinching regularity, and every one keeps posted on the last base-ball contest, and every time one of them misses an annual editorial meeting he is sorry for it all the next winter and summer.

In Athens the oldest printer now there is Charles Hinton, of the *Gazette*. He is the successor of "Brick" Pomeroy, who learned his trade mostly in that place. Mr. Hinton revived the *Gazette* after its many vicissitudes and failures, and looks as much like a hard-working case printer as there is in the county. The *Gazette* was revived into vigorous life in 1871 by Mr. Hinton, a seven-column folio, and enlarged to eight columns, and then changed, in 1890, to its present quarto form. Hinton sold, in 1874, to Spalding and Fraser; and in two months the whole was burned—a total loss. In 1876, Mr. Hinton resolved there should something occur that year worthy our country, and so he again revived the *Gazette*, and thus it now lives and flourishes. No

man in the county knows more about the make-up or business management of a paper than he.

The *News* is S. W. Alvord's paper (Independent-Republican), and, though comparatively young, is spicy, and he handles a facile pen.

At Troy may be found A. S. Hooker, of the *Northern Tier-Gazette*, and Frank Loomis, of the *Register*. Mr. Hooker is a senior Trojan, and their papers are fully spoken of further on.

Charles D. Derrah is a lone *Sentinel* on the watch-tower.

The *Canton Sentinel* was established in May, 1871, by C. H. Butts & Son, of Williamsport, a seven-column folio. They ran it till 1879, and then sold out to A. B. Bowman and Charles Bullock, who ran it till January, 1883, when they sold it to C. D. Derrah. In March it was changed to an eight-page quarto, six-column paper. This was the first paper started in Canton. It had no opposition until 1889, when the *Herald* was started by C. S. Holcomb, but was only run two years.

The Wyalusing *Rocket* is presided over by J. S. Hamaker, who learned his trade in Towanda and graduated like a house-a-fire. The *Rocket* was started in May, 1887, by C. A. Stowell, and at one time was conducted by S. W. Alvord, and purchased by Mr. Hamaker in 1888, who has boomed it with great success; he is a man of ability and unflagging energy.

It is proper to say here that the Wyalusing *Star*, independent, a seven-column folio, struggled six months and quit.

Monogram, LeRoy, a new paper in that village, hardly more than on its feet yet, was started by Mr. Holcomb.

Sayre Times, a very modest, neat paper of Sayre, was started in the early part of 1891. C. L. Francisco is the proprietor. The first venture in that place in this line, it gives evidence of success.

The *LeRaysville Advertiser*.—The first newspaper published at LeRaysville was called "*LeRaysville Union*," founded August 25, 1865, by S. F. Lathrop. The next was founded May 2, 1879, called "*The LeRaysville Advertiser*," and was published by P. C. Van Gelder & Son. January 1, 1887, it was purchased by E. H. Coddington, and August 1, 1887, F. M. Wheaton was admitted as partner, and the paper is now published by Coddington & Wheaton.

Thomas Simpson, in 1813, published the *Bradford Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in the county—the office being located at "Meansville," near the Episcopal church, opposite Jesse Woodruff's tail or shop. He continued to publish the *Gazette* about one year, when he sold his interest in the paper to Burr Ridgeway, who continued to print it for a little more than three years. During that time, and while the editor was on the days of appeals as county commissioner, Octavius A. Holden, who had charge of the paper in his absence, issued six numbers of a paper styled, "*The Times*," the object of which was to advertise the unseated lands, a majority of the commissioners being Federals and opposed to patronizing the *Gazette*, and took this opportunity and paid Holden to print six numbers of the "*Times*," under the direction of Simon Kinney, county treasurer, and issued the same as their dates matured. The scheme did not succeed, as the

treasurer did not think it prudent to sell upon such notice, and thus ended the "*Times*."

The Washingtonian, the first Federal paper in the county, was edited by Lewis C. Franks, who continued its publication for about one year, 1817, when it was turned over to Octavius A. Holden, who discontinued its publication after a short time. Its motto was—"I claim as large a charter as the winds, to blow upon whom I please."

The Bradford Gazette, which was Democratic-Republican in politics, was purchased by Streeter & Benjamin in 1818, and its name changed to *Bradford Settler*.

The Bradford Settler, was purchased in 1821 by George Scott, who remained the editor and publisher for two years, when he was succeeded by James P. Bull, who conducted the paper in the interest of the company representing the McKean interest in politics, being Democratic. In 1830 Mr. Bull sold the *Settler* to Hamlet A. Kerr, who edited it for a short time. In 1833 Dr. Hiram Rice succeeded to the office and material, and changed the name of the paper to the *Northern Banner*. He continued the publication of the paper for two years, its politics remaining unchanged, being ardently Jacksonian.

The Towanda Republican was published in 1826-27 by Warren Jenkins as an opposition paper (National Republican) to the Jacksonian Democracy. In 1828-29 Burr Ridgway succeeded to it, and continued its publication for two or three years when it ceased to appear.

The Northern Banner was purchased by E. S. Goodrich in 1835, and continued for about two years, when it was sold to J. C. Cantine and others who combined it with the *Democrat* under the title of the *Banner and Democrat*.

The Bradford Democrat was established as the organ of the McKean wing (the *Banner* having ceased to support it) of the Democratic party in 1836-37. It was published by Cantine & Hogan for a time. Mr. Cantine was succeeded by H. A. Beebe, subsequently of the Owego *Gazette*, who continued its publication till 1841, when it was discontinued.

The Bradford Argus, the oldest paper in the county, was originally founded as the *Anti-Masonic Democrat*, started at Troy in or about 1830, by O. P. Ballard. Dr. E. R. Utter bought the *Democrat* in 1832-33, removed it to Towanda and changed its name to the *Bradford Argus*, and its politics to that of the Whig party. Mr. Utter continued the *Argus* until 1834, when he associated George Wayne Kinney and Dummer Lilley, practical printers, in the publication of the paper, the firm being known as Utter, Kinney & Lilley. This arrangement was short-lived, Mr. Utter regaining the sole control again. In 1836 he sold the concern to Dummer Lilley, who continued the paper until November, 1839, when he sold it to Col. Elhanan Smith, B. F. Powell and E. A. Parsons, who, under the name of Smith, Powell & Parsons, continued the publication till 1844, when Col. Smith, who had been the editor, sold his interest to Parsons & Powell, and Powell to Parsons in 1851, whereupon the latter became the sole proprietor of the paper. In November of the same year the estab-

lishment was burned to the ground, it being a total loss, but was re-established by Mr. Parsons in the short space of five weeks. Mr. Parsons continued to conduct the *Argus* in the interests of the Whig party till that organization went out of existence, then as a Republican paper till 1862, when it withdrew from the Republican cause and supported the "People's ticket." It became a Democratic organ in 1864, and was edited by Jacob De Witt till 1866, when Mr. Parsons placed his son, E. Ashmun, in charge of the paper, who enlarged it; put in hydraulic power and otherwise improved it. The junior Parsons is still the editor of the *Argus*.

The Bradford Reporter.—The first number of this paper was issued in June, 1840, by E. S. Goodrich, in the interest of Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and continued so to do for a time; but the Governor's policy becoming distasteful to the editor, he added a prefix to the name in December, 1843, and christened it *The Bradford Reporter*, which remained unchanged till January, 1855. In 1841, the *Democrat* having been discontinued, the *Reporter* became the organ of the Democratic party in the county, and so remained until the Free Soil controversy arose, when it espoused the cause of "Free-Soil," and battled vigorously against the extension of the "peculiar institution," being a zealous supporter of David Wilmot, and an efficient advocate of his measures to prevent the spread of slavery. In 1845 Mr. Goodrich retired from the paper, and for a short time E. O. and H. P. Goodrich conducted it; but in 1846 the former became the sole proprietor, and published the paper till 1863. He then surrendered it to S. W. Alvord, for one year, and again assumed control and continued to edit and publish it until 1869, at which date Mr. Alvord again succeeded to its control and management, and so continued until 1879 when he quit the paper. From 1879 to 1881 C. H. Allen was the local editor of the paper, and Mr. Goodrich the editor and proprietor, only having before leased to Mr. Alvord.

From 1881 to 1882 C. H. Allen was editor of the paper, which was owned by the Goodrich estate, till February, 1882, when it was sold to H. F. Marsh and J. E. Hitchcock, the former being the editor in chief. Marsh & Hitchcock continued the publication of the *Reporter* till 1885, when it was consolidated with the *Towanda Journal*, under the name of *Reporter-Journal*, the first issue being dated January 8th. The politics of the paper is Republican. The proprietors are: H. F. Marsh, J. E. Hitchcock, D. M. Turner, C. H. Turner; H. F. Marsh, editor; C. H. Turner, local editor. Upon the formation of the Republican party the *Reporter* became its organ in the county, and has ever since been immutable in its politics.

The Pennsylvania Backwoodsman was issued in 1845, '46, as a literary periodical, by Henry Booth and C. L. Ward.

The North Branch Democrat was published a short time in 1850 as an anti-Wilmot organ, Wien Forney, of Philadelphia, being nominally the editor and publisher.

The Bradford Times was established and supported by the Democratic State Central Committee, under the direction of C. L. Ward, J. F. Means and V. E. Piollet, and first issued in June, 1856, by D.

McKinley Mason, who was the editor in charge. Mason remained in charge of the paper until after the close of the Buchanan campaign, when it was leased to John G. Fries, of Bloomsburg, Pa., who continued its publication till some time in 1857. In 1858 the material of the office was leased to Chase & Keeler who founded *The Bradford Herald*.

The Bradford Herald was also closely devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. In 1859 O. D. Goodenough bought out Mr. Keeler, and the paper was continued for about a year by Chase & Goodenough, who sold to Ferguson & Payne. The new proprietors published the paper till about the beginning of the year, when it went out of existence.

The Daily Argus, the first daily newspaper published in Towanda, made its appearance in 1863, and was continued for two weeks. It was issued by E. A. Parsons in conjunction with the *Bradford Argus*.

The Towanda Business Item was established in 1871, the first number being issued August 5th, by O. D. Goodenough and E. J. Clauson, and was a live, spiey, independent local paper, though a small one. It was enlarged during the second year to a twenty-four-column paper. Mr. Goodenough retired from the *Item*, January 1, 1873, Mr. Clauson continuing its publication till the time of his death in December, 1874. The paper then went into the hands of Gen. H. J. Madill, of whom Judson Holcomb and T. A. Angus purchased the stock and material, and June 1, 1875, founded *The Bradford Republican*, merging the *Item* in the new publication, being Independent-Republican in politics. With Mr. Holcomb, editor-in-chief, the *Republican* was continued by Holcomb & Angus till 1879, when C. L. Tracy purchased Mr. Angus's interest, the paper having since been published by Holcomb & Tracy. In 1882 C. H. Allen became associate editor with Mr. Holcomb, a short time.

The Towanda Journal was established by D. M. Turner, editor and proprietor, in May, 1873, the first number appearing on the 14th day of that month. In January, 1882, C. H. Turner purchased an interest in the paper, and was its local editor thenceforward till its combination with the *Reporter*. The *Journal* was a wide-awake, newsy paper, independent in politics.

The Towanda Daily Journal was edited and published by D. M. and C. H. Turner from October, 1882, till October, 1883.

The Towanda Gazette was published as a Greenback organ in 1879, by S. C. Clizbe, who continued its publication for about one year. At the same time he issued the *Towanda Daily Gazette*.

The Towanda Daily Review was founded by Alvord & Son, and the first number of the paper issued August 1, 1879, being Independent-Republican in politics. S. W. Alvord was the editor. April 1, 1883, W. H. Webb bought an interest in the paper, and on the 10th of that month the *Daily Review* was enlarged from a four to five-column folio, and *The Towanda Weekly Review*, an eight-column folio, was established. November 8, 1883, W. H. Webb became the sole proprietor and editor of both papers. In March, 1884, he enlarged the *Daily Review* to a six-column folio; and in April follow-

ing changed the *Weekly Review* to *The Towanda Semi-Weekly Review*, of the same size as the enlarged Daily. On the 9th of July, 1884, S. W. Alvord again became the editor of the paper, and shortly thereafter re-established the *Weekly Review*, and in October reduced the size of the *Daily Review* to a live-column folio, in which size it is still published. On January 1, 1885, O. D. Goodenough and E. R. Thompson leased it, changing the politics to Conservative-Democratic, with Mr. Goodenough, editor. June 15, 1885, E. B. and F. C. McKee purchased the paper conditionally, and since January 1, 1886, have been the owners and associated editors. The politics of the *Review* are independent, and it is the only daily paper now published in Bradford county.

The True Greenbacker was published by the Greenback County Committee in 1878-79, under the editorial management of Frank G. Johnson.

The Missionary, a religious journal, was edited by the Rev. G. J. Porter, and published in 1878-79, in the interest of the Universalist Church.

The Knights of Honor Advocate was founded in 1878, by J. R. Kittredge, and represented the interests of the society which its name suggests. In 1882 the paper was sold to a Boston party. In 1882 Mr. Kittredge also founded the *Knights and Ladies of Honor Record*, which was continued here till 1883, when the paper was removed to St. Louis, Mo., where it is still being published by Mrs. J. R. Kittredge.

The Bradford County School Journal was founded in October, 1879, through the efforts of the leading teachers of the county: was edited by them, and devoted to educational interests. Its publication was discontinued after a year and a half.

The Towanda Record, originally established as the *Dunshire Record*, was issued by J. W. Gould in November, 1882, and continued as an Independent paper for about three months.

The Nestor of the Press of western Bradford has kindly furnished an account of these papers that have come to Troy as follows:

During the Anti-Masonic excitement that lasted for several years following the abduction of Capt. Morgan, from Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1827, and the formation of the Anti-Masonic party, Orrin P. Ballard, a merchant of Troy, brought in a press and types, and established the first paper in western Bradford. It was started in 1830, and was named the *Anti-Masonic Democrat*. It was edited by E. R. Utter, and was finally sold at the end of two years to Mr. Utter. The Anti-Masonic excitement having subsided, Dummer Lilley, a young Whig, associated himself with Utter, and they changed the name of the paper to the *Troy Argus* in 1832, and after running it for a year or so, moved it to Towanda, where it became the present *Bradford Argus*.

Bradford Argus.—On one occasion the letters of the heading became transposed and the paper came out as the "Tory Argus," a fact that caused endless laughter, as the word "Tory" was a name of the bitterest reproach. Troy had a taste of newspaper convenience and did not long abide the moving of the *Argus* to Towanda.

The Analyzer was established in 1849, and was so vigorous, politically, that it procured the name of "The Scandalizer." It was

edited first by Francis Smith, Esq., and, later, by James P. Ballard, was a Democratic sheet, and lasted but about two years.

About 1845 Mr. Ballard established a new paper entitled *The New Star*, the editors being Julius Sherwood and Elijah A. Rockwell. It ran about three months, when Mr. Rockwell, who was a young and brilliant writer, left, and began what proved a quite remarkable career. Taking ship he went to the Sandwich Islands, and, engaging in the quarrels of the anti court party, established the *Honolulu Times*, the first paper on the island, and came near losing his head for attacking the king. He made his escape to a British vessel, and was afterward shipwrecked on the islands of Japan, whence he was rescued by Perry's Expedition. He went to California, where he founded the *San Francisco Morning Call*, and became one of the most noted journalists in the State, establishing the *Sacramento Bee*, and, later, the *Sacramento Herald*. After Mr. Rockwell's departure, Francis Smith was associated with Sherwood in running the paper, which was neutral in politics, and finally twinkled for the last time when only a few months old. In 1847-48, William C. Webb, now Judge Webb of Topeka, Kansas, established the *Troy Banner*.

The Troy Banner, which was Whig in principles, was run for only a few months in Troy, when a more promising opening appeared at Wellsboro, and it was moved there, at first appearing as *The Banner* and later as the *Advertiser*, and finally became the present *Agitator*.

In 1850, Mr. Barclay, a New Yorker, brought in a press and established *The Weekly Trojan*, associating with him Geo. Messenger at a later period. The firm later became Messenger & Colwell, and continued the paper to 1854, when it died just as the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad was completed, and when a vigorous growth should have been looked for. The material of the old office was gathered up by Moses Gustin, and a small but pretty sheet called

The Temperance Banner was run for about three months in 1854, when it was sold to Dr. P. A. Johnson, now of Waverly, N. Y., who enlarged it and published it as

The Independent Journal for about a year and a-half, when, vexed with libel suits, and yielding to the indifference of the public, it died a natural death. The press and types were later carried to Burlington, and used by the eccentric Dr. Daniel Sweeny in publishing, in about 1857-58, a religious paper called *The Samaritan Star*, which had a not very brilliant existence of two years. About the year 1859, A. C. Lombard, an Elmira printer, since identified with many enterprises, started *The Troy Times*, which was independent in politics, and as the troublous times of the war were approaching, it had a rather precarious existence during the high prices and stirring events of 1861. Mr. Lombard was succeeded by Shepard & Landon, who ran the paper for a short time, and then it suspended. On October 1, 1863, Wm. H. Baldwin, the present owner of the Watkins (N. Y.) *Democrat*, revived *The Troy Times* (No. 2). As Troy was a provost marshal's post and mustering place for the soldiers of five counties, the war news and lists of drafted men made the paper, which was Republican, of much interest.

In September, 1866, A. S. Hooker bought an interest in the paper, and became its editor, changing its name to the

Northern Tier-Gazette. From the first the paper became an active force in shaping the interests of the region. It began a crusade for a graded school, the result being the present Troy Graded School; it advocated improved agriculture, and originated the Troy Farmers' Club, and kept up a steady agitation on the subjects of education, temperance and Republicanism. In 1867 Henry Jenkins bought out Mr. Baldwin's interest, and finally sold out to Mr. Hooker in 1869. In 1870 its office was burned, but the paper, after two weeks' suspension, was issued as usual. It was enlarged in 1881, and printed on a new cylinder press. The paper has been scholarly and heartily in sympathy with all public improvements as well as with education, temperance and religion. Its editorials have been noted for their independence, clearness and vigor, and the opinions of no local paper are more widely copied.

Athens News was started as a daily by S. W. Alvord and daughter, Emily E. Alvord, the first number being issued Tuesday, February 5, 1889, and the following December was changed to the present *Weekly News*, a sprightly five-column quarto, and Independent-Republican in politics. Mr. Alvord's name to a paper in Bradford county, where he has so long prominently been recognized as a leading newspaper man, was a guarantee of a quick success of the *News*. In the matter of business, circulation and influence his paper to-day is to be ranked among the foremost in the county.

Troy Register, by Frank Loomis, was started October 18, 1881, as a three-column folio, Republican in politics. First proprietor was Albert Morgan, who ran it one year, and was succeeded by the present proprietor. In the early part of 1882 it was enlarged to a six-column folio, and in 1883 to a nine-column quarto, its present form. The office is well equipped, having a fine Aeme cylinder press, steam power, has a stereotyping outfit, and is supplied with a loop from the telegraph line.

CHAPTER XX.

SCHOOLS.

SOME OF THE FIRST—ACADEMIES—HYPATIA—MISS WESTOVER—SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—PUBLIC SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND COST—ETC.

THE primitive schools in the county are told of mostly in the account of the respective townships where they were. The very first was a religious school, simply to train the Indians concerning religion: that they might read the Bible was one purpose of teaching them the alphabet. In 1778, tradition has it, there was a small school in old

Springfield, where were, before the hegira, about forty families; but it is only a dim tradition. After the re-settlement, about 1784, the subject of schools was taken up. A certain Master Root opened a school in Athens in 1788; then Benedict Satterlee in 1808 taught a school there, and in 1811 a school-house was built in the place. In 1789 Uriah Terry taught school in Maj. Gaylord's house. Thomas Wigton taught a school in Wyalusing about the close of the century. As early as 1790 a small log school-house was said to have been built at Merryall, and David Lake started the first school in 1791. The next year Theodosia Wells taught in this building. It is said a school was opened in Wysox as early as 1790. In 1802 Eliphalet Mason taught a while there. The school-house was on the flats near Strickland's. A Mr. Brevost taught the first school in Asylum. Loren Kingsbury taught a school in Canton in 1801. In 1805 Capt Samuel Griffin had built a school-house in that place, in which a Miss Segur taught. The first school-house in Smithfield was built in 1807. Gen. Samuel McKean built a school-house in Burlington in 1820.

In an address before the Teachers' Association, Supt. Charles R. Coburn said: "Clarissa Woodruff taught school in Orwell in 1804, and, a year or two after, Laura Frisbie. In 1807 's Roswell Lee taught in Warren."

Free schools were provided for by a law of 1834. This law was slow to find its way to the public favor. A county superintendent of schools was not elected in Bradford county until 1854. Emanuel Guyer was the first elected, and his salary was fixed at \$500 per annum. This was raised by the directors, as the law provided they might do, to the sum of \$1500 per annum. This "extravagance," as it was esteemed, produced quickly the "Guyer war,"—the man and the office were roundly abused. He was followed in office by Charles R. Coburn, who has filled the chair of professor of mathematics in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. His coadjutor in the school work was O. J. Chubbuck, and they founded in 1857 the County Teachers' Association, and this was followed soon after by the County Teachers' Institute, that is now one of the flourishing and permanent institutions of the county. In 1863 O. J. Chubbuck was elected school superintendent; a practical teacher, and whose motto might have been "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." He had been heart and soul in the aid of his predecessor, and was well equipped to carry on every reform and improvement of detail that Mr. Coburn had attempted, and, indeed, to add new ones, especially in the office work. And at the end of his term the office was well fixed in public favor, and not only free schools were the popular thing, but our present graded schools were well under way toward permanent establishment.

The perfected free or public schools have now been in full operation more than a generation—long enough for results to manifest themselves. This is the ripe fruit of seventeen centuries of schools. Nearly twenty centuries ago a beautiful and gifted girl taught in Alexandria—taught, as all schools were then taught, by the metaphysicians and philosophers, in lectures in the gardens and groves, and from the porches. The life-teachings and death of the noble Hypatia have inspired

the pen of the historian, the essayist, the scholar, and, above all, the poet--beautiful maiden, noble Hypatia, whose lecture theme was: "*Who am I? Where am I? Whither am I going?*" This was her crime, for which she was seized by the mob and torn in pieces, her flesh scraped from the bone with oyster shells, and fed to the dogs. This is the story of a great woman. Her fate, so sad then, is but the more glorious now, through the added centuries. This is a type of the best production of an age when all people educated themselves, or, rather, when children did not go to school. What can the schools show now? Not an unfair question at all. We live and struggle for results, not to twiddle our thumbs after we have put in practice our beautiful theories; and, because the theory is perfect, therefore the practice of it must be even more perfect.

Cynthia M. Westover, a once Towanda girl, is, perhaps, as fine a type of what may aid our present ideas of education as the country affords. She is selected as being a better instance than that of any of our past or present boys, because boys are surrounded with infinitely more possibilities for self-development than girls. Most fortunately for this excellent young woman, she was from early childhood her "father's boy," and his companion, as traveler, geologist, miner and prospector; and in her varied accomplishments has but few equals among the living. With no shading upon the best feminine instincts of woman, her mind and body grew in health and strength. Her father was a geologist and expert miner, and the child learned to ride almost before she could walk. She rode with her father all through the western mountains and mining regions from Mexico to the Canada line in his prospecting journeys. During these years the child became an expert shot and horsewoman, and learned the Spanish language besides. Once, when a little girl, she shot dead an Indian who had his tomahawk uplifted over the head of a white woman. Again, when her father's camp was surrounded by hostile Indians, she galloped out upon her pony, and brought relief. The redskins saw her, but they were used to meeting the child riding about after the cows, and did not disturb her. She had played many a time with the little Indian children, and thus won the good will of the older ones.

These years were the making of Cynthia M. Westover. They gave her health, practical knowledge and splendid independence and self-reliance. They were years of self-development, and are a strong, living proof that real education is developing an ever-growing self-reliance. She was so much at home with the shy wild creatures of the wood that she learned their calls, and they came to her like domestic birds and animals. She had a strange power over them, and used to come into camp with wild birds and squirrels upon her shoulders. Besides that, she could lasso a steer with the best of them. When, at length, she went to graduate at the State University of Colorado, she paid for her last year's tuition with the price of her own small herd of cattle, which the gallant cowboys mostly took care of for her.

The girl mostly fitted herself for college. After graduating at the normal department of Colorado University, she took a full course in a commercial college. In Denver she taught school a while, taking

charge of the truant and bad boys of the streets. Her great force and magnetic power, as well as her wonderful executive ability, showed itself in the way in which she straightened out the crooked sticks among the rude children she dealt with. The little girl who had brought the birds and animals to her side at her call, controlled without effort the almost equally untamed children of Denver streets. She was a music teacher in Towanda, during a part of the time she was a resident of the place. A linguist, geologist, ornithologist, mathematician, musician, and botanist, learning all of these mostly as she learned the Indian and Spanish language—not from a master mured within the walls of a school-room. Miss Westover is now Secretary in the office of the department of street cleaning, New York City, under Gen. Beattie, receiving this important and responsible position simply for the good reason that she passed the best examination of the many men who were applicants for the place. And here she has displayed the same magnetic power, coupled again with striking practical executive ability, that has marked her course everywhere. Fifteen hundred Italian laborers are employed in this department. Cynthia Westover can talk to them in their own language, and “boss” them as few men have been able successfully to do. During an illness of Commissioner Beattie, lasting several weeks, she managed entirely the affairs of the whole street-cleaning department of New York. A vast amount of work and responsibility that only a few men could perform and do the work as well as this young woman.

The young girl came East to perfect her musical education, able from her own earnings on the ranch, and the sale of cattle, to pay her own way mostly. In a little while she appeared in private opera, and was offered a place in an opera troupe. Instead, however, and much to test herself, she took the civil service examination for custom house inspectress, more to find out what it was like than anything else, and was promptly appointed; accepted with hesitation, and proceeded at once to learn the Italian, German, Spanish, French, Danish and some of the Chinese languages, as necessary to that position. A splendid mathematician, she is referred to in the department for any critical calculations desired; has mastered the subject of street-cleaning in all the principal cities of the world, and here, as elsewhere, dominates, by superior knowledge, those in positions above as well as below her.

In answer to a special request of the writer, Miss Westover has kindly furnished the following outlines of her life and education:

“My great-grandfather was Alexander Campbell, Scotch-Irish Seceder, founder of the sect called Campbellites, or Disciples of Christ. In 1841 he founded Bethany College, West Va., and later, Hiram College, at Hiram, Ohio, and the Northwestern University, Indianapolis, Ind. My father’s mother was Alexander Campbell’s daughter. Grandfather Westover was a descendant of the Westovers of Virginia. Three brothers, early in 1600, settled with a few followers not far from the site on which Richmond now stands. The little village still bears the name of Westover, and the Westover mansion, built in the year 1749, stands to-day, very little changed, except by age. My mother was a Lewis, descendant of the same family as John Frederick Lewis, R. A.,

—the Englishman who attracted attention by his studies from wild animals, sketches of manners and costumes in Spain, etc., and from whom, I suppose, I inherit some of my love for the studies of nature.

"I was born in Afton, Iowa, on the 31st day of May, 1859. Very plausible arguments have been offered, both for and against a public education, and could mankind lead their lives in that solitude, which is so favorable to many of our most virtuous affections, we should be clearly on the side of a private education; yet, my instruction was of neither class, absolutely, as you will observe from the cuttings inclosed. Since I came out into the world, had I not had some address and knowledge of it, different from what is to be learned in books, I would not have been qualified, with good principles and innocence alone, to encounter the difficulties which have been thrown in my way. Courage and perseverance have not failed me, while, often, others by and by grew puzzled, disheartened or disgusted.

"From the age of three years I was taught, through necessity, to think and act for myself; my invention was never suffered to languish; hence, at a very early age I knew how to conduct myself through the ever-changing emergencies, which are too numerous to be comprehended in any system of advice. When I entered college I was backward, it is true, in some studies, but particularly bright in others; my mind seemed to be athirst for instruction, and it took but a short time to get equal percentages with my classmates, in the, to me, heretofore unknown studies, such as spelling, history, Latin, rhetoric, etc. I attribute my true appetite now for knowledge, to the fact that my memory was never surfeited and enfeebled by being "crammed" when I was young; and my perfect health to the outdoor exercises and amusements which I necessarily got, following my father over the Rockies (I have never been under the doctor's care). I could not contract habits of idleness while keeping pace with the active movements of my father, neither was there the danger of my mind being filled with more knowledge than it could retain or arrange properly—for example, while in college I graduated from one class fresh in mind, and not overworked, while the faculties of three associates, older than myself, were seriously impaired by overstretching of them."

As an evidence that the schoolmen are alive somewhat to the importance of object lessons for the young, and that there are other lessons than merely those of the curriculum, it may be told that Prof. Thomas Hunter, of the Normal School, of New York City, in an address before the graduates, pointed to Miss Westover as an example worthy their study and emulation. His words were considerate and wise. When the magic pen of genius tells the simple story of her life—childhood, girlhood, and development into strong and best womanhood—so rounded, so strong—such a type, so superb that it stands alone, it will make a book for the youths of all time and all countries. With no "vaulting ambition" the girl, like Byron, "awoke to fame."

This is a well-rounded life, mentally and physically, and the best side of it is not from the school room. The one sentence she uses: "Since I came out into the world, had I not had some address and

knowledge of it, different from what is to be learned in books. I would not have been qualified, with good principles and innocence alone, to encounter the difficulties which have been thrown in my way." Here is a great truth, in a great woman's life. When our systems of education can say, or have said in their behalf as much, then men who can think clearly and strongly will be answered fully and forever when they again propound their recent interrogatory: "Are Our Schools a Failure?" If there are imperfections in our schools, if they grow one-sided men and women, defective in body or mind, ill-starred in the struggle for life, then let us proceed determinedly about their amendments. This is one way of advancing ourselves along the rugged road of civilization. The attempt to advance is seldom harmful; while restful inaction is sometimes followed with slow rust and decay. Rest assured of one thing: Whenever our education is perfected then the best people always will be those upon whom the schools have had the most to do. As it is now the king's, or the millionaire's sons, on whom every resource of education is fully exhausted, are not the world's intellectual or physical phenomena. The very dregs of unschool-roomed poverty have a royal train of the immortals, headed by a Shakespeare and a Burns. Nor can this be used as an argument in favor of illiteracy or self-assigned ignorance; no more than can it be used as an argument by the school men that those were incomprehensible exceptions to the law of the average of mankind, and possibly much life in the school room would have added luster to this burnished gold. Let us rather conclude that the evolution of the school is still going on, and hope that it will go on until education, the supreme thing in life, becomes a perfected science.

Academics.—The first one was commenced in Athens in the other century, and a full account of it will be found in the chapter devoted to that place.

An academy was started at Le Raysville, January 8, 1830, with Giles DeWolf, Josiah Benham, L. W. Woodruff, Isaac Seymour, Lyman Bestwick, Lemuel C. Belding and Gould Seymour, as trustees; in its day a valuable adjunct in the cause of a higher education, which, as was the case with most small academics, filled an important place until superseded by the State schools.

The Towanda Academy was started June 16, 1836. James P. Bull, J. D. Montayne, Isaac Myer, Hiram Mix, Burton Kingsbury, Enos Tompkins, David Cash, N. B. Storm, George A. Mix, trustees. This was superseded by the establishment of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, which is still one of the important educational institutions of the county.

The Wysox Academy was started April 8, 1840. Harry Morgan, William Myer, Joseph M. Piollet, Joseph M. Bishop, Harry M. Spalding, Victor E. Piollet, Daniel Coolbaugh, David H. Owen, trustees.

Rome Academy, March 24, 1848. Trustees, John W. Woodburn, Lemuel S. Maynard, William W. Woodburn, William E. Maynard, Samuel C. Mann, Joseph Allen, W. W. Kinney, trustees.

The old Troy Academy was commenced in 1842, an educational institution, whose memory not only lingers much as a pleasant dream

in the minds of its *alumni*, but is embalmed in written words by one of its fair girl students. Thus the greatness and immortality of all our institutions, but more especially our schools, are dependent upon the genius of some of the girls and boys, who have played hookey, gone in pairs to the spring, or roamed and picked wild flowers, and who, dreading the stern master and his rule, have slyly bubbled with innocent tricks or deceptions on the Dominie Sampsons of the rural academy. The old building is gone, the spring-path and the spring itself are now, in the crunch of improvement, impossible to find, but their blessed memory will linger, like a sweet dream, forever. Life and marriage, and other inconsequential things, may, perhaps, all be failures, but the old country academy never. Rev. Freeman Lane was the first teacher in the Troy Academy, in 1839.

The Wyalusing Academy started into existence on September 7, 1859, under the imposing name of the Wyalusing Educational Union. Trustees, Henry Gaylord, Augustus Lewis, E. R. Vaughan, J. R. Welles, Washington Taylor, J. Depue, Benjamin Ackley. The board was organized, Henry Gaylord, president; Andrew Fee, secretary. A suitable building was completed in 1861; Miss L. A. Chamberlain, principal, who was succeeded the next year by Mr. La Monte. This building was in time turned into the public schools.

The first school in Towanda was taught by Miss Weltha Tracy (afterward Mrs. Reuben Hale), before 1803, in a small building on the bank of the river north of the lime-kiln. Eliphalet Mason taught four months in the winter of 1803-4. Daniel Scott (afterward Judge Scott), before the year 1807, taught in a building opposite the present residence of H. L. Scott. A man by the name of Osborn subsequently taught the same school.

At an early date schools were occasionally kept in the Foster neighborhood, and frequently attended by the children from the village.

Mrs. Gregory's School. As early as 1811 Mrs. E. B. Gregory opened a boarding school, in her own house, for young ladies and girls. She afterward taught in the log house which was subsequently occupied by Jesse Woodruff as a tailor's shop. Dr. Goodrich taught the next school after Mrs. Gregory's, at Scott's. Sometimes a school was kept down on the "Fox Chase" flats, which, like the others, accommodated the entire neighborhood. The first regular school in Towanda was held in a wooden building, not far from the river bank, a little north of the court-house. After the erection of the "fire-proof," in 1825, several terms of school were taught here, and Wm. F. Diminger, D. F. Barstow and a Mr. Dudley are remembered as teachers. Schools were also taught in the attic of the court-house.

Many of those who taught or rather kept school, were poorly qualified. Of the earlier teachers who were fitted for this important work and succeeded well may be mentioned—Rev. Wm. J. Richardson, D. F. Barstow, the celebrated James (commonly "Jim") Crooks, Hannah Ridgway, Rowena Scott, Mrs. Dr. Whitehead, Geo. A. Mix.

The Towanda Academy. Among those worthy pedagogues were O. H. Platt, United States Senator of Connecticut; Henry M. Hoyt, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; Prof. F. W. Gunn, deceased, an eminent

educator and founder of "The Gunnery," an educational institution of celebrity in Connecticut; Prof. George R. Barker, a distinguished teacher; Miss Blackman, the historian of Susquehanna county; Professors Nash, Worthing, Lyman, Scott, Burrhans, Vandercook and others. The Academy was continued until after the erection of the old public school building and the incorporation of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute.

Public Schools.—A public-school building (wooden) of two stories was erected in 1851-52 on the corner of Pine and Second streets (where the old building yet stands), and occupied for school purposes until 1873, when the increase of population and enterprise of the citizens demanded a more spacious edifice of modern design and architecture. The present magnificent brick school-house on State street was completed in 1873, and occupied in the fall of the same year, and an additional building in 1883, 28 x 32 feet, of two stories with basement in the Third ward. The First ward school building was completed in 1889—an elegant brick.

Young Ladies' School.—In 1851, Miss Anna Ross (subsequently married to Rev. Mr. Latimer) and Anna Jewett (Mrs. M. C. Mercier) opened a school for young ladies, and were succeeded in 1854 by the Misses Hanson, who established the "Towanda Female Seminary," and continued the school four or five years. The house now occupied by Chas. H. Allen, on Second street, was used as their seminary building.

The Sisters of Mercy.—Through the efforts of Rev. C. F. Kelly, the church purchased the C. L. Ward mansion, and in September, 1877, opened a school under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy. The school prospered, and numbered about 200 pupils. It is free to all and is supported by the congregation. The usual number of sisters is ten, who, besides their duties in the school, visit the sick and the poor.

Susquehanna Collegiate Institute was chartered May 13, 1849. The petitioners for the charter were Revs. S. F. Colt, F. D. Drake and Hiram Stevens, and J. D. Humphrey. It was the child of the Presbytery of the Susquehanna, "to teach the higher education and the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The first name, "Collegiate Institute of the Presbytery of Susquehanna," was changed to its present name February 9, 1852. Its location depended upon circumstances, the charter only specifying Bradford county. Towanda offered the largest inducement, and here it was located, ten acres purchased, and the corner-stone laid July 4, 1853. Rev. Samuel F. Colt was principal the first three years, and Charles R. Coburn professor of mathematics, until he was elected County Superintendent. Mr. McWilliam succeeded Rev. Colt, but soon retired and was succeeded by Rev. David Craft, who was principal two years. Two principals were elected, W. H. Dean and O. H. Dean, and were in charge three years; succeeded by Mr. McWilliam, who was in charge five years; then John D. Hewitt, one year, when Rev. S. F. Colt was again principal, and so remained until 1870, when the institution passed into the hands of E. E. Quinlan and G. W. Ryan, who remained in joint charge three years, when the latter was elected principal of the public schools of

Towanda, and from then to the present Prof. Quinlan has had exclusive control of the institution and has built it up to one of the leading schools of the land. Prof. Quinlan is an able educator and possesses rare executive abilities. The college was never in so good a condition as now, and it counts its friends and patrons from all over northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. The present faculty is as follows: Edwin E. Quinlan, A. M., principal; Rev. Rolandus Koehler, A. M.; Frederick C. Wixom, Ph. B.; Clarence J. Marshall; Miss Rosa Fee, preceptress; Miss Katharine D. Swick, A. B.; Mademoiselle J. LeQuin and Miss Lillie Stewart.

The school property of Pennsylvania is estimated to be worth \$32,958,638; the cost of tuition, building, fuel and contingencies are \$11,902,260.82; fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid, \$3,178,458.92; building, purchasing and renting, \$2,054,004.39; tuition, \$6,669,797.51. The estimated value of school property in Bradford county is \$334,980, having 383 school-houses, 450 school-rooms, 17 school-houses built during the year, 199 houses in good condition, 70 school-houses supplied with furniture during the year, 449 schools, 38 school-houses in which the higher branches are taught, 143 male teachers, 515 female teachers.

The following are the details by townships as they are numbered :

DISTRICTS.	SCHOLARS.					DISTRICTS.	SCHOLARS.						
	Whole number - Schools.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Average Number At- tending School.	Average Per Cent. of Attendance.		Whole Number - Schools.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Average Number At- tending School.	Average Per Cent. of Attendance.		
1. Albany	10	217	146	254	81	30.65	31. Pike	15	320	187	375	86	86
2. Alba	1	22	41	45	71	1.01	32. Ridgebury ..	14	315	263	353	85	46
3. Albany, New ..	2	46	73	62	89	67	33. Rome, bor., ..	2	53	31	55	93	92
4. Ardena	2	51	60	60	77	71	34. Rome, twp., ..	11	117	136	203	80	90
5. Ascham	2	112	143	136	66	73	35. Sayre (Ind.), ..	9	223	220	375	90	81
6. Athens, bor., ..	10	328	436	481	96	78	36. Sheshequin	11	177	124	178	87	86
7. Athens, twp., ..	14	322	202	245	82	78	37. Smithfield	17	222	246	308	97	81
8. Barclay	8	159	179	301	86	52	38. South Creek ..	2	128	119	155	81	91
9. Burlington, bor.,	1	26	24	35	86	56	39. Springfield	13	161	158	176	85	101
10. Burlington, twp.,	9	150	99	152	81	65	40. Standing Stone	8	98	72	118	85	107
11. Burlington, West ..	8	129	81	121	82	79	41. Sullivan	1	24	37	35	82	56
12. Canton, bor., ..	7	206	190	280	90	83	42. Terry	11	221	203	229	74	57
13. Canton, twp., ..	14	237	171	269	87	88	43. Towanda, bor., ..	16	302	372	551	94	120
14. Carbon Run, ..	1	10	11	14	77	1.13	44. Towanda, North ..	4	61	85	89	76	50
15. Columbia	14	155	154	253	82	1.05	45. Towanda, twp., ..	5	121	100	130	81	58
16. Doty Hill (I.), ..	1	10	11	14	77	1.13	46. Troy, bor., ..	5	153	66	224	89	128
17. Franklin	5	73	62	108	80	74	47. Troy, twp., ..	11	133	117	163	83	146
18. Granville	9	157	143	190	84	69	48. Troy, East	2	55	10	76	92	63
19. Herrick	9	94	83	160	85	1.09	49. Tuscora	10	161	167	230	84	56
20. Lecanville (Ind.),	1	9	11	14	79	1.03	50. Ulster	6	142	153	156	86	69
21. Le Roy	9	151	124	180	88	87	51. Warren	14	160	156	207	86	95
22. Le Raysville ..	2	29	52	111	61	92	52. Weaver, South ..	4	157	128	191	87	70
23. Litchfield	2	115	105	186	78	53	53. Wells	11	155	123	156	85	140
24. Macedonia (Ind.)	1	50	30	23	50	64	54. Wilnot	12	259	201	271	71	65
25. Monroe, bor., ..	3	77	85	90	88	75	55. Windham	10	121	98	185	85	98
26. Monroe, twp., ..	10	168	162	206	84	72	56. Wyandusburg ..	12	135	140	217	80	96
27. Orwell, twp., ..	11	124	118	142	88	1.00	57. Wyandusburg, bor.	3	52	80	91	89	69
28. Overton (I.), ..	2	26	28	39	88	1.00	58. Wysox	7	128	125	128	82	67
29. Overton	6	37	40	65	73	2.19							
30. Orwell (Ind.), ..	2	28	19	38	92	1.20							
								442	7480	6917	9841	81	80.81



J. N. Bronson

Bradford county has 58 school districts, 7,480 male scholars, 6,917 females. Whole tax levied for school purposes, \$108,177.60; State appropriation, \$19,363.24; teachers' wages, \$75,835.36; total expenditures, \$177,142.82; total resources, \$19,991.58; total liabilities, \$55,-883.42.

The Teachers' Association continues to meet quarterly. At the Institute of 1890 held at Towanda, the following were the officers: President, G. W. Ryan; vice-presidents, D. Fleisher, M. G. Benedict, U. G. Palmer, C. P. Garrison; secretaries, C. J. Marshall, M. G. Ronan, F. H. Seward, Etta Foster, Anna Cash; music conductor, L. E. Rowley; organist, Miss Honor Sheridan; stenographer, Miss Sarah Chatham; enrolling clerks, E. E. Chubback, M. Shores, D. Post, J. Manley, D. F. Lindley. There was an attendance of over 500. The institution, under the management of G. W. Ryan, is probably as prosperous as any in the State.

CHAPTER XXI.

CHURCHES.

BAPTISTS — PRESBYTERIANS — METHODISTS — EPISCOPALIANS — DISCIPLE CHURCH — UNIVERSALISTS — CATHOLICS AND OTHER CHURCHES IN THE COUNTY—EARLY PREACHERS, ETC.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BAPTISTS.—The first were in Troy in 1808. Elihu Rich, Sr., and Elihu Rich, Jr., commenced church services and soon organized under the name of the "Baptized Church of Christ at Burlington"; eight persons placed their names on the roll, four of the Rich family, Russell and Lydia Rose, Moses Cancius, James Mattison. In 1822 the church was incorporated as "The First Baptist Church of Troy," and a church built in 1832; a parsonage built in 1874. The ministers in the order were: E. Rich, Sr., E. Rich, Jr., I. Butler, David A. Balcon, Elder Kinney, Benj. Oviatt, James Parsons, Levi Baldwin, B. G. Avery, John Sayer, Daniel N. Root, Samuel Bullock, Henry C. Koon, Edward Ely, Job. Leach, J. M. Cogshell, Joseph W. Parker, W. H. H. Dyer, T. Mitchell, T. S. Sheardown, S. K. Boyer, Chas. T. Halliwell, J. Barton French, W. H. Mentzer.

Presbyterians.—They organized in 1839, with the following members: Solomon, Jemina, Israel, Sophia and Samuel Morse, Jr., Ebenezer Kimball, Anna, Eleanor J., Polly and Mary Ann McClean, Elizabeth Cole, Barthena Wheeler, Julia Rockwell, Enos Frisbee, Lydia Long, Ebenezer and Laura Pomeroy. In 1876 a parsonage was provided. A first preacher was Isaac Todd, followed by R. Entler, John K. Cornyn, Henry S. Doolittle, Sidney Mills, J. G. Carnochan, L. S. Fine, Samuel F. Colt, E. H. Camp, S. N. Conde, G. P. Sewepell, the latter came in 1879.

Methodists.—The celebrated Lorenzo Dow visited Burlington in 1871 and preached; no church organization however was effected until 1855, when by the efforts of Maj. B. S. Dartt, E. Newberry, John J. Berry, A. J. Howell, G. N. Newberry and others "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy," was organized; Rev. W. H. Knapp.

East Troy and Columbia Cross Roads were until 1874 "outside appointments," under the charge of Rev. J. S. Lemon; at that time they were made a separate "charge" when the Troy church moved into its present quarters on Redington Ave. Among the pastors were: D. Ferris, D. E. Clapp, W. B. Holk, O. L. Gibson, G. J. DuBois, J. H. Blades, M. C. Dean, W. S. Wentz, J. E. Williams, M. Hamblin, C. L. Connell, H. C. Moyer, D. W. Smith.

Episcopal Church of Troy.—This was organized March 4, 1841, and called "St. Paul's Church of Troy," Rev. G. P. Winslow, rector. The first vestry were: S. W. Paine, Henry Card, O. P. Ballard, I. N. Pomeroy, L. J. Bradford, E. C. Oliver, William Scott, D. F. Pomeroy, Batman Monroe and G. F. Redington, clerk and treasurer; S. W. Paine and Henry Card, church wardens. From 1849 to '59 the church organization was not kept up. In 1875, however, they provided for their church building and in 1887 secured the Rev. James P. Ware.

Disciples Church.—The church was organized at the house of Adriel Hibbard, and called "The Church of Christ of Columbia and Troy," with 16 members, Elders, John C. Rockwell and Barney Webber, Chas. Himes, N. Pease, Ezra Himes, Levi Preston, Jr., John Owen, Louis Hibbard, Lurinda Owens, Minerva Hinds, Lurinda Webber, Mary Howe, Rachel Strait, Laura Strait and Nancy West. Their first meetings were held at the school-house on the Shubal-Maryard farm two miles west of Troy. The distinguished ministers of this church were Elder J. B. Knowles, L. B. Hyatt and Rev. Silas E. Shepard. In 1848 they built their church on Elmira street, now owned by the Episcopalians. In 1881 they leased the old Presbyterian church, Rev. T. D. Butler, pastor. In 1884 Rev. John H. Gardiner was placed in charge. Their church building was completed in June, 1885. Their membership is 105.

The Universalist Church. In 1885 Rev. F. O. Eggleston came to Troy and took charge of "All Souls" Parish and for some years preaching was held in the Baptist's church. In 1885 they built their present temple on Redington Ave. Included in Rev. Eggleston's parish were Sylvania and Springfield.

Catholics.—In 1853 the Church purchased the church on the hill. Father Ahearn was the first priest, his parish including Towanda, Troy, Athens, Ridgbury, Canton, in Bradford county Rev. M. J. Hoban was placed in charge, also serves Canton, Cascade and Ralston.

St. John's Neponawcuc Roman Catholic Church, at Troy, was purchased about 1859 from the Episcopalians, having been formerly used by that denomination. It was blessed and dedicated. The church and missions were previously attended from St. Andrews, Blossburg, Pa., and SS. Peter and Paul's, Towanda. The first resident pastors of St. John's was Rev. C. Mangan, 1859, and afterward attended by Rev. Florence McCarthy, who was succeeded by Rev. John Loughlin, who

was succeeded by Rev. M. P. Stack, who was succeeded by Rev. N. J. McManus, who was succeeded by Rev. M. H. Dunn, who was succeeded by Rev. John Bergan, who was succeeded by Rev. P. J. Hurst, who was succeeded by Rev. M. J. Hoban, who was succeeded by present incumbent, Rev. T. J. Comerford.

EARLY PREACHERS.

East Canton M. E. Church.—The west Leroy church was built in 1857.

Alba Baptist Church was erected in 1835 on the farm of Joel Taylor, and being blown down, the pieces were gathered and re-erected on the farm of David Palmer. The society was organized in 1818, and was connected with Canton much of the time. Revs. Burdick, Dwyer, Lake, J. H. Dwyer, Levering, Burroughs, Wells, Crowl. The church in Le Roy was built in 1855.

Alba Disciple Church.—Rev. M. C. Frick, pastor, 175 members. He came to the charge in 1884 and extends his labors to Armenia, Grover, and the Spencer school-house in Union. Church was organized and built about 1840. Connected with Granville Centre during pastorate of Elder John L. Phoenix. Immediate cause of its organization was the exclusion from another church of S. E. Sheppard, Col. Irad Wilson and fifteen or sixteen others "for heresy." Elders, Randolph Manley, Leonard Lewis; deacons, J. P. Bates, P. Case, N. B. Case; trustees, N. B. Case, P. Case, John Warren, Charles Warren, Leonard Lewis.

Alba Seventh Day Adventists.—Organized August 5, 1883. J. L. Baker, elder; J. Loughhead, deacon; C. B. Loughhead, clerk, and Mrs. Esther Loughhead, treasurer.

Grover Disciple Church.—A house of worship, but has no pastor at present. *Grover Evangelical Church.*—Rev. Mr. Vought, pastor. He also preaches at Beech Flats where the society erected (in 1884) a tasteful little church. *Grover Old School Baptist Church.*—Elder Durand preaches.

East Troy and Columbia M. E. Churches.—Rev. DeWitt Myers, pastor. He came in October, 1886. They have a neat church at Cross Roads. Since division and separation from Troy, S. A. Chubbuck, N. B. Congdon, David Crow, John Van Kirk, J. W. Barnet, P. M. Joralemon, A. King and P. J. Bull have occupied the pulpits.

East Troy Free Will Baptist Church.—Rev. O. J. Moon; he serves at Bailey's Corners, in Granville. At the latter place a very neat little chapel was erected in 1883. N. W. Clark and Franklin Baxter, deacons.

The East Troy Church is one of the oldest organizations in the township, erecting its first house of worship in 1839, during the pastorate of Rev. Asa Dodge. "The Old Church," sad to say, was sold and turned into a "tavern," which was subsequently burned. Present house erected in 1865. The trustees are Joel and Leighton Calkins, C. R. Case, Zina Dunbar, Alfred Van Horn; deacons, Zina Dunbar and Joel Calkins; clerk, C. R. Case. Rev. Mr. Moon, the incumbent.

Granville Disciple Church.—Rev. W. S. St. Clare, pastor. He preaches also at Le Roy. Dr. Silas E. Sheppard organized the Gran-

ville Church in 1832. The church of LeRoy Corners was erected in 1850. L. M. Leonard, Henry Arnold, P. R. Warren, Leroy Holcomb, George Morse and Hiram Stone, the elders.

West Granville Free Will Baptist Church.—Organized 1833, worshipping at first in the Windfall school-house, afterward in the Union church, built about 1848 (now Mr. Josiah Warren's horse-barn), but since 1865 in their present very neat and comfortable house of worship. M. B. Porter is clerk; Charles Taylor, S. S. superintendent; V. S. Landon and M. B. Porter, deacons; and V. S. Landon, Henry Jennings, Hiram Kittle, M. B. Porter and James Merritt, Sr., trustees.

Armenia Baptist Church.—Organized, 1876. Rev. T. R. Jones closed labors in July, 1886. Without pastor. Deacon, Frank Morgan; clerk, J. W. Ripley.

Armenia Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Rev. Mr. Porter, pastor, church built in 1880. Preaching also at the Wall school-house.

Sylvania Presbyterian Church.—Organized in 1858. Adopted Presbyterian order sometime afterward. The church was built in 1876. Rev. J. H. Jewell has been pastor thirty-five years.

Sylvania Universalist Church.—Building erected in 1855 or 1856 as a Union Church by a combination of Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Free Will Baptists, and "Nothingarians." The trustees now are A. M. Cornell, C. H. Ballard, Joseph Gladden and J. H. Calkins.

Wells and Columbia Baptist Church.—In 1840 there was a Baptist organization of more than one hundred members at Sylvania. Removed to Austinville, where there is a large and imposing church edifice. There is also one on "Baptist Hill."

Wells and Columbia Presbyterian Church.—In charge of Rev. Hallock Armstrong. "His eye is not dim nor his natural force abated." His appointments are Aspinwall, Judson Hill, Mosierville and Columbia Cross Roads. The latter society was organized in 1859. Elders and deacons, John McClelland and Gabriel Besley.

Judson Hill M. E. Church.—An appointment on Daggett's Mills charge. Rev. J. Merring, pastor. Old church burned, doubtless by an incendiary. Present house erected about 1865.

South Creek Baptist Church.—Located at Gillett. First building erected in 1858; second structure in 1877; Deacon John F. Gillett, Rev. Levi Stone, pastor.

Springfield Baptist Church.—Organized in 1819 at the house of Major John Parkhurst, father of Eben F. Parkhurst. There were eighteen constituent members, embracing the Parkhursts, the Cooleys, the Bennetts, the Browns and the Adamses. First deacon, Isaac Cooley; first clerk, Elam Bennett. Worshipped for some years in old school-house on land between the store and the Dr. Wilder place. Church built in 1845 under the labors of the present pastor, Rev. Thomas Mitchell, who entered the field in 1844. Other pastors have been Elam Bennett, Wm. Jones, Thomas B. Jayne, C. T. Hallowell, J. F. Rush and Rev. McLellan. A fine parsonage was built during Rev. C. T. Hallowell's term of service. W. W. Spalding, deacon; Frank Ripley, T. Beardsley, Marcus Strange, Geo. Cory, H. R. Gates, trustees.

Springfield Universalist Church.—An old church building, now

thoroughly organized and working, under the care and leadership of Rev. F. O. Eggleston, of Troy. Deacons: Wm. Cornell, Alfred Brace, Mrs. A. Brace. Trustees: Wm. Cornell, J. R. Guild, Wallace Mattocks, Stephen Brace and Mr. Hosley.

Leona M. E. Charge.—Organized in 1814, with six charter members: Joseph Grace, Elisha Fanning, David Brown and their wives. Some of the first preachers were: James H. Baker, James Hall, John Griffin, Palmer Roberts, William Burge, Rev. Judd, Rev. Warner, Elom Parkhurst, Rev. Bennett, Rev. Rogers, Asa Orcutt, Rev. Gilmore and Solon Stocking. Ministers: J. K. Tinkham, E. O. Hall, C. L. F. Howe, John Powell, B. J. Tracy, J. E. Williams, P. J. Bull, J. R. Drake, W. Statham, O. N. Roberts, J. Lloyd Jones, C. M. Adams and others. Rev. C. D. Smith present pastor. There are two little churches at Mt. Pisgah's base.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Big Pond.—Erected in 1883-4, under labors of Rev. J. A. Roberts. Alvin and Derrick Smith prominent workers. Rev. F. M. Smith, pastor.

Burlington M. E. Charge.—It is recorded that "the first Methodist minister who visited Burlington was Rev. Mr. Newman." "The old church," with its high pulpit, antique gallery and weather-beaten exterior, still stands, surrounded by the grass grown graves and humble headstones of the sleeping pioneers. Rev. C. M. Adams is the incumbent.

Trustees, C. Rockwell, J. Blackwell, Jesse McKean, George Hill, Sherman Hill, Mr. Whitehead, Isaac Brown, Mr. Bailey, Decatur Pepper, Ed. Spencer, Mr. Thacker; stewards, Thomas Blackwell, Alfred Blackwell, Hilton Leonard, Joseph Rockwell, David Rundell, F. L. Stanton, H. Spencer, C. Fanning, D. S. Bourne, Sloan Ross, William Heath, and M. Rockwell.

Protestant Methodist Church of Burlington.—Rev. Mr. Crump at Towanda preaches fortnightly in pleasant little church of the denomination at Hickory Grove.

Evangelical Church in Burlington. Burlington borough, Luther's Mills and Mountain Lake. Rev. Mr. Golding, Rev. G. B. Gallagher appointed, Union Church, Hickory Grove. No sermons at present.

CANTON'S CONGREGATION.

The *Methodists* formed a church at Canton in 1817, and the following were its first members: Solomon Brown, Lusanna Brown, Levi D. Landon, Lurinda Landon, David Lindley, Anise Lindley, Cynthia Lindley, Elias Wright, Amanda Wright, David Andrews, Priscilla Andrews, Thomas Miles and Nancy Miles. In 1851 Rev. J. B. Hewitt, who was then on the circuit, organized the class at "Canton Four Corners." It was composed of Mrs. I. C. Wright, Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. Charles Stockwell and Mrs. S. K. Porter. In 1867 the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Canton borough was built. Following J. B. Hewitt as preachers, were: James Linn, Harvey Lamkin, Thomas Jones, John Powell, Elisha Sweet, H. T. Avery, J. H. Ross, C. L. F. Howe, J. E. Hyde, M. Coyle, J. Putnam, J. Thompson, Rev. S. T.

Sanford, present pastor. Trustees, G. A. Gurney, H. Caterlin, C. Sterling, C. A. Crise.

The Presbyterians.—"The first Presbyterian Church of Canton" was organized in 1832, and embraced the two congregations of Canton and East Canton. Twenty-one members were enrolled. These were Jerome, Charles, Sarah, Joel, Mary and Lydia Wright; John and Aelsah VanDyke; Oliver and Lydia Bartlett; Sylvester, Anna, Nancy, Betsy, Mary and Rosanna Manley; Abraham and Alfred Foster, Abigail Smith, Lucy Landon and Harty Hickok. Of these none remains to-day save one, Mary Manley, wife of Mr. Charles Stephens of Franklin. Meetings were held for several years in homes, and in "the old school-house" near the burying ground, and in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church at East Canton was commenced in 1846, and was dedicated in the spring of 1847. The church at Canton was commenced in 1860 and was dedicated in 1861. From 1861-2 Rev. Philander Camp was pastor. From 1863-4, Rev. John Colwell, M. D. served. In 1865, Rev. Mr. Gates commenced his long-protracted pastorate. The parsonage was built in 1883, and both churches were enlarged and remodeled in 1886.

Disciple Church.—Elder T. Miller organized this church in 1850, with the following members: Elders, Charles McDougall, Ira C. Mitchell, Nathan Mitchell, George Wells, W. T. C. Sanders, of Philadelphia, William Owen, of North Broad Albans, N. Y., Alexander Greenlaw, John L. Phoenix, R. C. Barrow, A. B. Chamberlain, of Auburn, C. T. Mortimer. In 1851-2 the line church on the corner of Troy and West Union streets was erected, and in 1870 it was extensively improved and refurnished.

The Baptists.—Rev. W. H. H. Dwyer, father of Mrs. Rev. W. H. Porter, of Alba, commenced preaching in Canton borough in 1854, organizing the Baptist society with 18 charter members: Abraham Rundell, James D. Hill, J. W. Knappin, Gudwin Fuller, George Hison, James C. Parsons, E. Q. Greenleaf, and Sisters Knappin, Miller, M. J. Dwyer, E. A. Hison, Mary A. Rundell, Anna Parsons, Lucy Hill, Anna Griffin, Lydia Rundell and Sarah E. Parsons. Rev. E. Loomis was succeeded by Revs. Geo. T. McNair, E. A. Francis, James McDonald, J. L. Watson, Geo. P. Watrous, E. Wells, Thomas Mitchell and Alexander McGovern.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ORWELL.

This church was organized Sept. 5, 1815, under the name of "Warren and Orwell Presbyterian Church." Present pastor is Rev. F. E. Basse. Original members at organization, 8; in 1870—52; 1880—74; 1890—49, and there are beyond the bounds of the church, 29, or a total of 78. Seating capacity of church, 228, and the buildings are valued at \$2,000. S. N. Bronson has been clerk of the session since 1878. In the meeting to organize the society, it was resolved to build "on East street, a few rods north of the old school-house, on the west side of the highway," on the land of Liberty Sharp. The subscribers to the building fund in 1815: Alvin Humphrey, Lucy, Charles, Addison and William Cowles, Asa Fuller, Monels Humphrey, Lucius Fuller, James D. Newell, J. W. Grant, Silas Allis, Rhoda Gridley,

Abel Estabrooks, Joel Burns, Marcus Estabrook, John W. Browning, Dudley Humphrey, Nathan Payson, Joseph S. Browning, Lyman Tennell, Johnson Cowles, Chauncey Grant, Levi Frisbie, Chauncey Frisbie, Theron Darling, Roswell D. Pitcher, Abel Darling, George W. Pitcher, Liberty Sharp, Ithall Allis, Ozar Roberts, Jason Chaffee, Conel and Theron Wells, Elisha Keeler, Charles Stevens, Jarvis Loyal, Benijah Martin, William Warfield, Samuel Mathews, Jesse Barnes, William B. Robinson, James Smith, Jesse Estabrooks, Thrall Blair, Eleazer Allis, Jr., John D. Wage, Levi Frisbie, Zebulon Frisbie, Uri Cook, Joel Cook, Jr., Curtis Robinson.

The house was completed and opened for church service in January, 1828. The records indicate that at this time the building was used by the Baptists and certain societies also. In 1832, Uri Cook, moderator, and Milton Humphrey, clerk. In 1835, Wyllys Bronson, chosen moderator and clerk. The nine members originally organized by Revs. John Bascom and Salmon King: Parley, Moses, Amos and Sally Coburn, Mary King, Lucy Coles, Maria Coburn and Doreas Coburn. In 1846, seventeen were added: Lois Merrill, Polly Case, Joel Cook and Salome Humphrey (wife of William Humphrey); Mrs. Green, Capt. George Ranney and wife, Phebe Frisbie, Esther Roberts, Sarah Andrews, Jennina Wells, Molly Coburn, Comfort B. Chaffee, Rilla Humphrey, Polly Ranney, Betsey Payson and Peggy Grant.

September 26, 1823, Sister Lydia Alger was put upon her trial for "the sins of prevarication, falsehood and other unchristian conduct," and found guilty, and the moderator then laid her under censure." A few days before this, Comfort B. Chaffee, had confessed in open meeting that he had been guilty "of profanity and falsehood." The year before this, Sister Huldah Johnson had confessed: "I believe the Sabbath to be holy," and that she "had traveled on the Sabbath under peculiar circumstances," and was heartily sorry for her great sin, etc.

Some of the schemes for cheering the sick by these earnest, good, old-fashioned fathers and mothers, is given as follows: "On the first Sabbath in February, 1823, the sacrament " " " was administered to Sister Experience Bullington, at her own house, on account of her being sick, after which the members present individually took her by the hand and bid her an affectionate farewell, not expecting to meet her in this world again; but hoping to meet her in another to serve God without alloy."

In April, 1824, by a vote, it was resolved to change the form from Congregational to Presbyterian.

At a meeting of the church in 1824, "Brother Liberty Sharp exhibited his confession that he did passionately strike three of his neighbors." It is not stated under what "rules" he was knocking 'em out.

At a meeting, November, 1827, three members were excommunicated for non-attendance at church worship; the minutes then recite: "After some conversation in experimental religion, and confessions of stupidity and indifference, asked each other's forgiveness."

In April, 1828, thirty-seven members were dismissed "to be constituted into a new church;" they formed the church at Warren. This year it was resolved to change the name to the "Church of Orwell."

The new church at Orwell was completed and dedicated January 15, 1850, chapter read by Rev. Snowden; sermon by S. F. Colt.

Ministers: Solomon King, from the formation, 1815 to 1827; Christopher Corey (in connection with Pike township), January to April, 1828; Amos Bingham, 1829 to 1831; Samuel Henderson, 1832 to 1836; Isaac Todd, 1836 to 1838; Charles C. Corss, 1837 to 1841; John Mole, 1841 to 1843; N. Bogardus, 1843 to 1844; William Huntting, 1844 to 1849; (stated supply); Thomas Thomas, 1850 to 1852; Charles Huntington, spring to fall of 1852; Augustine Root, 1855 to 1856; T. Thomas, 1857 to 1862; J. A. Prossell, 1862 to 1864; Clark Salmon, 1864 to 1869; Samuel F. Colt, 1869 to 1870; J. Crane, November, 1870; Faber Ryllesby, 1870 to 1875; William Bradford, 1876 to 1877; William Macnab, 1877 to 1879; Howard Cornell, 1879 to 1885; Halleck Armstrong, one Sunday, 1885; S. F. Colt, seven Sundays; Walter B. Thomas, nineteen Sundays; T. Pierce, 1885 to 1886; T. P. Thomas, 1886 to 1887. In December 1887 the present pastor, Francis E. Besley was installed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The First Presbyterian Church of Towanda was an off-shoot from the church of Wysox. In 1821, thirty-eight were added to its communion. A number of these were living on the west side of the river, October 25, 1825, and constituted into a separate organization. The following were members: Rufus Foster, John Fox, John B. Hinman, Abraham Foster, Samuel Crammer, Clark E. Conley, Ephraim Ladd, Lydia Scott, Hannah Taylor, Mary Fox, Sally Foster, Eley Ridgway, Deantha Gilson, Selina Powell, Weltha Hale, Lois Ladd. In 1829 the number of members had increased to twenty-seven. The church struggled against great opposition until the winter of 1831; thirty-four were soon added. Up to 1833 the church had had no regular pastor. In September of that year Rev. Osear Harris became pastor. In 1834 there was not a church edifice in Towanda. In 1835 the church was completed and opened for worship, and twenty persons were received into the communion. Mr. Foster continued a pastor of the church until his death, January 16, 1865. Under Mr. Harris's pastorate, the building was enlarged. He resigned in January, 1870, and in much of that year Dr. John S. Stewart, the present incumbent, was installed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, Towanda, was incorporated 1838. Trustees: William Watkins, E. R. Utter, Nelson P. Brown, Silas Noble, William Elwell, John E. Geiger, James P. Bull, Burton Kingsbury, George H. Bull. The church building was erected in 1837. Prior to that time, the few members of the society worshipped in private dwellings, in the court-house or school-house. Present pastor is Rev. W. H. S. Hermanns. In 1869 the church edifice was rebuilt and enlarged.

Christ Church.—Rev. Samuel T. Lord held occasional services during the autumn of 1833 in Towanda, and in December began to officiate here regularly. Services held for a short time in the court-house, then for a few years in the "fire-proof" where they also held their Sabbath-school, M. C. Mercier, O. D. Bartlett and Miss Mary

Woodruff being the teachers. Mrs. Geo. Wansey, Mrs. Chas. Toucey, Mrs. Noah Spalding and Mrs. Geo. Watson, formed a part of the original class, and Antes Snyder, Wm. B. Foster, Jr., and Abraham Goodwin were prominent members of the church in its early days. In 1888-90 was built the splendid stone church, the finest in the city. It stands immediately south of the old building lot. Old building torn down in 1891. December 20, 1841, the court granted a charter under the name of "Christ's Church," to Wm. B. Foster, Jr., O. D. Bartlett, Abraham Goodwin, John N. Weston, C. L. Ward, M. C. Mercier, David Wilmot, and their successors. In 1842 the church was completed and an organ purchased, and Rev. George Watson became rector, and in 1844 the church was admitted into union with the convention. In 1849 the building was altered and enlarged and a bell purchased. During 1853-54 funds were raised by the congregation and a rectory built. Asa S. Colton, 1845; Robert J. Parvin, 1847; Benj. J. Douglas, 1850; Francis D. Hoskins, 1866; William McGlathery, 1870; Chas. E. McIlvaine, 1872. John S. Beers became rector and was succeeded by Rev. E. A. Enos, who severed his connection in the autumn of 1885. Present pastor is Rev. W. E. Daw. The number of communicants is about 175.

Catholic.—The first Catholic service held in this county was at Asylum, during the existence of the French Colony there, continuing about five years, from 1794 to 1799. In 1821 the settlement of Irish people holding the Catholic religion was begun at Silver Lake, in Susquehanna county. Rev. Henry Fitzsimmons was appointed to this mission in 1836. He visited Troy, Canton, Ridgebury, Athens, and Towanda, celebrating mass and administering the sacraments to the faithful who began to locate in considerable numbers along the line. Father O'Reilly gathered the followers of the church at Towanda, and held services in various places until 1841, when he and his congregation erected a plain wooden church edifice on the site of the present church in Towanda village. When work upon the canal suspended, he advised his parishioners, who had been thrown out of employment, to move back into the township where the land was cheap, purchase farms and become permanent citizens. In accordance with this advice, little settlements of Irish people were formed in various parts of the county and have become quite as prosperous as any about them. Father O'Reilly was relieved from his duties here by his own request and was succeeded by Rev. Basil A. Shorb, who was followed by Rev. Ahearn and he by Father Doherty, who was succeeded by the Franciscan fathers. After them Rev. Patrick Toner had charge of the field; during his administration, in 1869, the old wooden church was taken down, and the present elegant brick Gothic structure erected on Third street; is one of the handsomest church edifices in Towanda, and was finished under the excellent management of Father Kelly, present pastor, and dedicated as "Saints Peter and Paul's," December 14, 1879. In connection with the church is a cemetery in North Towanda, which was consecrated May 24, 1883; and also a school taught by the "Sisters of Mercy." Rev. Charles F. Kelly succeeded

Rev. Mr. Toner as pastor, February 11, 1876. The number of Catholics in the parish is about 4,000.

Towanda Baptist Church.—In 1841 Rev. G. M. Spratt commenced labor in Towanda church; after a few months, measures were taken by Isaac Carey and Rev. Spratt to build a house of worship, assisted by James Elliott, then living in Ulster. In February, 1843, twelve persons from Ulster were united with the little band at Towanda—James Elliott and wife being among the number. The two churches, Monroe and Towanda, were known as one, the Towanda being a branch, and holding its own covenant or church meetings. The earliest record of the church occupying its new house of worship was March 1st, 1845. In 1845 Rev. G. M. Spratt, D. D., resigned his pastorate, and Jesse B. Saxton became pastor of the Monroe and Towanda Church. October, 1846, a council dismissed 30 members for the purpose from the Monroe and Towanda Church as a regular and independent Baptist. On October 31st, 1846, James Elliott and Edwin Hurlburt were elected deacons of the new church. Rev. Jesse B. Saxton resigned the pastorate April 1st, 1847, when Rev. G. W. Stone was called to the pastorate, serving about a year and six months. In 1850, Rev. Jacob Kennedy became pastor for one year. The church was without a pastor from April, 1851, till April, 1854, at which time Rev. J. R. Morris became pastor for the space of one year. In June, 1856, Rev. William Sym, D. D., an Englishman, became pastor, serving till the fall of 1858. The church was now without a pastor till July, 1859, when Rev. Increase Child became its pastor, and served until October, 1861. The church at this time numbered 49 members. Rev. S. G. Keim became pastor April, 1863, and served one year. October 1st, 1865, Rev. Robert Dunlap became pastor, remaining till September, 1868. Rev. S. J. Lusk pastor in 1869 to 1874. In 1876 Rev. T. A. Edwards became pastor, and in 1880 Rev. Charles T. Hollowell became pastor of the little church, at this time reduced to thirty members. Their number more than doubled during his pastorate, which closed in 1884. The church was without preaching services for most of the time till November, 1885. Rev. G. H. Trapp became pastor in 1885. Present pastor is S. M. Hendricks.

The Universalists.—Prior to 1866 the Universalists had no regular church organization at Towanda. However, they had regular preaching for several years. Among their first ministers may be mentioned G. S. Ames, Mr. Andrews, S. J. Gibson, Wm. M. DeLong. In 1866, G. S. Russell, Allen McKean, G. F. Mason, Dr. E. H. Mason and W. H. Shaw obtained a charter of incorporation of an organization to be styled the "First Universalist Society of Towanda." Church edifice erected on Second street in 1876-77, is the "Church of the Messiah." The erection of the temple of worship was largely due to the efforts of Rev. G. J. Porter, who was succeeded in 1879 by Dr. Wm. Taylor, and he in turn by Dr. H. R. Nye; succeeded by Rev. Anson Titus, resigned in 1891. The church numbers 101 members.

African M. E. Church.—The first colored minister to Towanda was Thomas Jackson (Bethel), of Montrose, who began coming thereto about 1851-52. Their wooden church edifice was built in 1854.

ATHENS CHURCHES.

Episcopalian.—Trinity Church, of Athens, was organized in 1843, and the church was built in 1862. Previous to this they had a wooden church, which was destroyed by fire. Among the rectors of the parish have been the Revs. Watson, French, Harding, Nock, Rosemiller, Hooper, Barker and Cross. The present rector is Rev. S. M. Wren.

Methodists.—In 1832 a "class" was organized and circuit-preaching established. Charles M. Harst and Esther Saltmarsh were members of the first "class," Chester Park and his family joining soon after. From the organization of the class until 1842, services were held in the Academy building. The first church was dedicated in 1844 and was located on Chemung street. This church was burned in 1851, and in 1852 another church was erected on the same site. In 1884 the brick edifice known as the "Bethel M. E. Church," was built. This they now occupy, and George A. Place is present pastor.

Presbyterian.—This church was organized as a Congressional Church in 1812, with twenty-two members, but changed to Presbyterian in 1823. It was divided in 1858, one part becoming a *Reformed Dutch Church*, with eighty-one followers. After the reunion of the old and new school churches in 1869, the Athens Church voted to again become Presbyterian, and was received under the care of the Presbytery of Lackawanna in 1871. The first church building was erected in 1827 and was burned in 1861. The second building was of brick and was built in 1863; that also burned, in 1879. The present brick edifice was erected on the site of the other buildings and was dedicated in 1881.

Catholic.—Up to the year 1865 Catholic congregations of Athens and Ridgebury were served from Towanda, small frame buildings having been erected for church purposes. Rev. John O'Mally was in pastoral charge of Athens and Ridgebury until 1865. His successors to 1875 were Rev. E. A. Garvey and Rev. James Loughran. During the pastoral charge of Rev. John Costello, next in succession, the church in Athens was rebuilt and enlarged; a pastoral residence purchased, and a cemetery established mid-way between Athens and Waverly. St. John's church was built in 1876 in South Waverly. The church of the Epiphany of Sayre, was built in 1889. Father Costello resigned the pastoral charge of Athens and Ridgebury, and removed to Sayre, where he at present resides. The name of the clergyman appointed to succeed him in Athens is Rev. James Moffat.

SAYRE CHURCHES.

Baptist.—"The First Baptist Church of Sayre" was organized in 1886, with 35 members. The present pastor is Rev. O. R. McKay.

Episcopal.—"Church of the Redeemer" is the oldest religious organization in Sayre and was established in 1877. The first members were: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Dietrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Carey, Mr. R. A. Paeker, Mr. Chas. C. Burns, Mrs. L. N. Warren, Mrs. J. Daniels, Mr. J. E. Babcock, Mr. J. N. Bishop, Mr. H. H. Hamilton, Mr. H. G. Spalding and Mr. J. B. McCall. A railroad restaurant was transformed into a church building and enlarged in 1888. The present stone church was consecrated in 1889. Rev. Chas. M. Carr, rector.

Methodist.—The first Methodist Episcopal Church of Sayre, was organized in 1875. R. M. Hovey, W. H. Flory, John Lamont, George Kear were active promoters of its early organization. Stephen Jay is the present pastor.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This was established in 1890, with 34 members. They rented a building, for church purposes, of the Episcopalians; but the next year they built a building of their own, which they now occupy.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Wysox Church.—The earliest records now to be found of church matters are dated October 3, 1791. A church was organized in Wysox, consisting of fourteen members. The next church organized was that of Wyalusing, in 1793. The minister presiding was the Rev. Ira Condit. This church, it is believed, was the first regularly organized Presbyterian Church in Northern Pennsylvania. The meeting was held at the mouth of the Wyalusing creek, where now stands the Second Presbyterian Church of Wyalusing. In 1809 it became a Congregational Church; but in March, 1831, it again took the Presbyterian form, which it has ever since retained.

Smithfield.—The next church organized was that of Smithfield. This was of the Congregational form, organized in Poultney, Vermont, in February, 1801. The first sermon preached to this church was in 1802, by the Rev. James Wood.

Orwell.—The next was the church of Orwell, organized October 10, 1804, by Seth Williston and James Woodward. The Association met in Orwell, January 14th, 1814. Here the name of John Bascom appears on the records, and a committee was appointed to install him over the church of Smithfield, and also to install William Wisner over the church of Athens. February 15, 1816, the church of Pike first appears on the roll. The members living in Pike had previously belonged to the church of Orwell. Indeed, up to this time, Orwell had been the only church in that section of what is now Bradford county. September 5, 1815, however, a few months before the church of Pike was added to the Association, the Rev. Salmon King and the Rev. John Bascom organized a church in Warren, consisting of 8 members, 3 men and 5 women, and called it the church of Warren and Orwell. By the fall meeting of 1817, Rev. John Bascom had been dismissed from the church of Smithfield, and Mr. Wisner from Athens; both, as the record states, for want of support.

There does not appear to have been a single church in the so-called Susquehanna Presbytery that had the Presbyterian form; Wyalusing Church laid aside the Presbyterian form as early as 1809. We find no Presbyterian Church in the body till March 3, 1821, when the Rev. Manasseh Miner York and the Rev. Simeon R. Jones organized one with the Presbyterian form in full, in the township of Wells, Bradford county, Pa. Church meetings were often held in barns, although there seems to have been some sort of house of worship before this in Wysox. Sometimes the people in Wysox met those of Towanda at a half-way

place ; this half-way place was Mr. Means' barn on the Wysox side of the Susquehanna.

In 1821 the following churches were in the county : Wyalusing, Orwell, Warren, Wysox, Braintrim, Windham, Athens, Smithfield, Wells.

HERRICK CHURCHES.

Keen Summit Union Church, of Herrick, was erected in 1883-84. The first board of trustees were : John Frutchey, John A. Keen, John Vought, Mrs. T. S. Lindy and Jacob Schoonover. The first meeting was held October 15, 1884. Rev. N. F. DeWitt (Methodist) preached until the spring of 1886. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. P. Eldridge, who remained until 1889, since which time they have had no regular pastor. The first religious services in the township were at Daniel Durand's house, about 1832, by Calvinistic Baptists, then at the old log school-house. The next services were by Episcopal Methodists in the Spring school-house, Rev. Edmund Fairchild officiating. Baptist meetings were held in the old log school-house, which stood on the site of the present Camp District school-house. Among the more prominent members were Isaac L. Camp and wife, Joseph Camp and wife, and Harry Wells and wife. They afterward changed to the Ballibay school-house, where they still hold meetings. It is claimed that this society was organized prior to 1838, and was the first regular Baptist organization in the township. Among their pastors can be recalled Elder Bixby, Rev. Parker and the Rev. Dr. Baldwin. In 1845 they organized a Presbyterian society in Herrick, with the Rev. Samuel F. Colt as pastor, who also preached in the Merryall church, and from which were taken letters to effect a formation of the Herrick Society. First meetings in the school building which stood on the site of the present Herrick Presbyterian Church which was built in 1858, previous to Mr. Colt's ministry. Rev. Charles Huntington had preached to the Merryall charge, with occasional services at Herrick. After the present church was erected, about 1859, Rev. Darwin Cook took charge, and continued to the present. In 1858 they had a membership of about thirty-five.

The Baptist Church of Christ, at Grover, was organized in 1872 under the supervision of Elder S. H. Durand. The first members were Edward Vermelya, David Seudder, Lewis Garrison, Luther Bellows and wife, Mary E. Knapp, Maria Kelley, Anna Shadock, Lurinda Wright, Meriett Dickerson and Anna Williams. The congregation now numbers twenty-two members.

The Catholic Church at Commisky, in Wilmot township, was built and dedicated in 1890.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Payne road in Wilmot township, was built in 1890.

The Presbyterian Church at Ulster was completed in 1890. Rev. E. O. Goodling, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hickory Ridge, in Burlington township, was recently completed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Moore's Hill was completed in 1889, served by Rev. E. O. Goodling.

Burlington M. E. Church was organized late in the last century. Among the first settlers on Sugar creek in 1791 were William Dobbins and James McKean.

Le Raysville M. E. Church was the old Pike charge, which had been separated from Wyalusing in 1832, the name having been changed in 1850. The first parsonage in all this territory was built within the bounds of this charge in 1815 or 1816, about half a mile above Stevensville. It has societies in Le Raysville, Prattville, and South Warren, and at each of these places a house of worship.

Rome Methodist Charge was set off in 1853. They have a fine church building, which was erected in 1850. There are societies at Rome, Towner Hill, Myersburg, and Pond. At Myersburg there is a good church building.

Gravel M. E. Church was dedicated March 22, 1839, and was the first built by the Methodists in the territory, and was regarded as a very important enterprise.

Litchfield was made a distinct charge in 1851 and has two churches and a parsonage. It is connected with the Owego district.

Windham was set off in 1856. It reports 280 members, one church building, and one parsonage.

Hornbrook was made a separate field in 1869, and was attached to Owego district until 1872, when it was transferred to Wyalusing. They have a pleasant house of worship at Hornbrook, and another at Ghent. There are societies at both these places, and also at Gillett.

Herrick was erected into a distinct field of labor in 1870, and P. R. Tower was appointed its first pastor. It has societies at Herrick, East Herrick, Camptown, Line Hill, and Standing Stone. At the latter place is the only church building on the charge. There is a parsonage at Camptown.

There are in eastern Bradford nineteen church buildings and eight parsonages, and a membership of about 1,800 persons.

Church at Terrytown.—The first *Presbyterian Church*, of Asylum, now Terry, was organized August 24, 1842, with ten members. In February, 1844, the membership had increased to thirty-two, of whom nearly one-half resided in Herrick. Their Herrick members were constituted a church February 26, 1844. There were twelve of them. They maintained a separate existence until 1855, when the remnant of them was received into the Herrick Presbyterian Church. A reorganization took place October 8, 1863, under the supervision of a committee of Susquehanna presbytery, and the church was taken under the care of the presbytery. The Rev. David Craft, who had supplied the church since September, 1861, was installed pastor March 1, 1866. Dr. George F. Horton and William Gamble were elders. The present membership is about fifty.

The Second Presbyterian Church in Wysox grew out of a secession from the old church. The exscinding act of 1837 afforded a pretext for uniting with the presbytery of Montrose. In 1857-58 they built a snug little church. Rev. H. J. Crane became the pastor in 1860, and continued to be until the presbytery united the two branches.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ulster was organized May

18, 1855, with twenty-six members, but, a short time after, twenty-five more were added to the number. The Rev. Robert Stevenson was installed pastor of the church July 11, 1861. Soon after their organization they erected a house of worship, and also a comfortable parsonage.

*Bullbay Congregation (Covenanters).—*Organized in 1832.

The Church of Herrick.—In June, 1849, an organization was effected at Herrickville, consisting of eight members, with Abel Bolles and Lyman Bronson ruling elders. In 1858 a comfortable church edifice was erected. Rev. D. Cook.

The Presbyterian Church at Monroeton was organized Nov. 25, 1851, with twenty-five members, all of whom had been members of the Presbyterian Church at Towanda.

Stevensville Church was dedicated October 3, 1858. February 2, 1860, thirty persons, members of the old Wyalusing Presbyterian Church, were organized into the Presbyterian Church of Stevensville, in which Hiram Stevens, Myron Stevens and Henry A. Ross were chosen the elders, and Rev. D. Cook was installed pastor.

Bardsley Church.—Organized December 26, 1866; twenty-four persons were constituted a Church. Messrs. Muir, Huntington and Turner were ordained elders; William and John Dutenburn and D. Short were chosen deacons.

Rome Church was organized April 17, 1844. The Church thus constituted consisted of ten members, of whom Bazaleel Gates and Solomon Spalding were ordained elders. The Rev. John Ivison was the first stated supply, and Rev. S. H. Hazard succeeded him. A house of worship dedicated February 3, 1846.

Church of Orwell and Warren was organized September 5, 1815, as a Congregational Church, by Rev. John Baseon and Rev. Salmon King, with eight members. At January, 1819, the number had increased to thirty-three, with Levi Frisbie and Parley Coburn as deacons, and Mr. King as pastor; changed its form of government to the Presbyterian, April 3, 1824, at Orwell, and Anson Collins, Chauncey Frisbie, Uri Cook, Milton Humphrey, Amos Coburn, and Nathan Young were chosen elders, and ordained April 15. The church divided December 18, 1827, and the portion of the membership residing in Warren, eighteen in number, were organized into a separate church, with Parley Coburn as both deacon and elder, and Moses Coburn, Nathan Young, and Aaron Corbin ruling elders, and were henceforth known as the Church of Warren.

The Church of Orwell, on the Ridge road, between the hill and Potterville, having become dilapidated, the congregation determined to erect a new house of worship, and the place selected was on the hill. At this a minority of the church took offense, and twenty-three seceded to form the Congregational Church of Potterville. They have a good church building, which is pleasantly situated.

The Church of Wells and Columbia.—February 22, 1832, a committee from the Presbytery of Bath organized the church, which took the name of the Church of Wells and Columbia, with fifteen members. This was the successor of the old church of Wells. They have a house

of worship, erected in 1839, and at the last report there was a membership of thirty-six souls.

Orwell Presbyterian Church was organized October 10, 1804, by Seth Williston and James Woodward, and consisted of nine members. This church subsequently became centered at Le Raysville, and is now known as the Congregational Church of Pike.

The first class or society of Methodists in *Monroeton* was organized in the early part of this century. The leading spirit in this was Father Cole. There are two houses of worship in Monroeton.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, at Ulster was built in 1854. Since then there has been a parsonage built upon the church, and a church at Milan. There are three preaching places on the charge, viz: Ulster, Milan, and Moore's Hill.

East Troy Methodist Episcopal Church.—There is a church here of 108 members, which has two church edifices, one at East Troy and the other in Columbia.

Liberty Corners and Asylum Methodist Episcopal Church is a strong field, and at present in the care of Rev. M. G. Kymer. At Liberty Corners, or Hollon Hill, is a church and parsonage, and at Asylum is a very neat building. The property, altogether, is estimated at \$7,800; the membership is 153.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Albany has a membership of 102, and whose two churches are valued at \$3,000.

The *Methodists* have a church at Wilmot, covering the townships of Wilmot and Terry. There are eight or nine appointments on the charge. They have a parsonage at Terrytown. The Springfield charge has 142 members, have two church buildings and parsonage, and at Wells are two houses of worship and a parsonage.

Lutheran Church.—Is near the county south line, organized and church built in 1850, with 30 members, with Mr. Erle as pastor. John George Eberlin, Sr., elder, and Thomas Messersmith and Jacob Eberlin, Sr., deacons. The congregation, though purely Lutheran in form and doctrine, is called a union church, as either a Lutheran or German reformed preacher is allowed to occupy the pulpit, to the exclusion of all others, except in case of funerals. In 1874, a neat framed church, thirty by fifty feet, has superseded the old log edifice. The church building is in this county, and the members of the congregation reside in both counties.

Universalists.—Have a nice church in Towanda, at Athens: one in Springfield township; at one time had an edifice in Monroe, one at Standing Stone and Orwell Hill. The only clergyman is in charge of the Athens Church.





U. M. Full

CHAPTER XXII.

SOCIETIES.

COMMENCING BACK IN THE OTHER CENTURY—RAPID INCREASE IN THE
LAST FEW YEARS—ETC.

ONE of the oldest lodges in Northern Pennsylvania is Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M., Athens, established by warrant, July 6, 1796. This was then Luzerne county, and lodges were established as follows: No. 108 at Wysox and Orwell, in 1808, and now in Towanda. The day named, the Grand Council of Philadelphia issued a warrant allowing it constituted as follows: Arnold Colt, master; Stephen Hopkins, senior warden, and Ira Stevens, junior warden. The following is a list of the members of Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, who had been made Masons in Union Lodge, Newtown, previous to its organization: Capt. Ira Stephens, Maj. Elisha Satterlee, Gen. Simon Spalding, Col. John Spalding, Wm. Witter Spalding, Col. Jos. Kingsbury, John Shepard, Esq., David Paine and Isaac Cash, Rev. Noah Murray, Rev. Moses Park and Stephen Hopkins.

Dr. Stephen Hopkins came to Tioga Point, in 1790, from Morris county, N. J., was long and well-known to the citizens of this valley, and his descendants still reside amongst us. The first Masonic record we find of him is in the minutes of the sixteenth meeting of Newtown Lodge, February 17, 1794, where he is recorded as a member. In 1800, he was made master of Lodge No. 70, and afterward was a hard worker for the success of the Lodge; was made a Royal Arch Mason in Athens, January 21, 1813, an honorary member in 1820, and died at Athens, March 24, 1841. Clement Paine was appointed secretary; Maj. Elisha Satterlee, treasurer; Joseph Kingsbury, senior deacon; John Hutchinson, junior deacon; John Spalding, Tyler. There were present, Gen. Simon Spalding, Chester Bingham, John Shepard, Col. David Pixley, Benjamin Wynkoop, William Witter Spalding, fourteen in all, who, by mutual assent became the original or charter members of the lodge.

Capt. Ira Stephens was a soldier of the Revolution, his certificate of honorable discharge, at the closing of the war, was signed by General Washington. He was the father of Chester Stephens, also of the late Ira H. Stephens, of Towanda. Was made a Mason in Newtown Lodge, February 24, 1794; was killed by a desperado in Angelica, N. Y., September 19, 1803, where he was buried with Masonic honors.

Clement Paine was born in Eastham, Mass., August 11, 1769; came to Tioga Point in 1794. He was a prominent merchant and citizen of this place till his old age. He delivered the first address before the Lodge at their first celebration of St. John's Day, December 27, 1798. He went to Troy, Bradford county, in 1845, to reside with his son, and died there, March 1, 1849.

Maj. Elisha Satterlee was made a Mason in Newtown Lodge, February 24, 1794, and a Mark Master Mason, at Tioga Point, in 1809. He was the father of John F. Satterlee, and the grandfather of John F. Satterlee, Jr. Died at Athens, August 24, 1826, aged sixty-six years, and was buried with Masonic honors by the Lodge.

Gen. Simon Spalding was a resident of Sheshequin, where he had settled in 1783. He is well known in the history of Wyoming, as he held a captain's commission in troops raised for both Hartley's and Sullivan's expedition, in each of which he bore a part. He took the first step in Masonry in the Lodge at Newtown, June 23, 1794, but his second and third degrees in No. 70, March, 1799. He was born in Plainfield, Conn., 1741, and died at Sheshequin, January 24, 1814. Capt. John Spalding was a son of Gen. Simon Spalding and was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry at the same time and place with his father.

Wm. Witter Spalding was initiated at Newtown, June 23, 1794, was admitted a member of No. 70, May 21, 1798. He was grandfather of Maj. A. Hanson Spalding, late sheriff of Bradford county. Benjamin Wynkoop resided at Tioga Point at the date of organization of the Lodge. Was a silversmith by trade. He had been made a Mason previous to his settling here, and was admitted as charter member of the Lodge.

At the re-organization of No. 70, under its old charter, in November, 1846, the following named were its charter members: Joseph Kingsbury, Simon Spalding, John Spalding, Zephon Flowers, Dan Edwell, Ebenezer Shaw, J. F. Satterlee, Sr., Chester Stephens, Edward Herrick, Thos. T. Huston, Ab'm Minier, C. Matthewson, Francis Tyler, Charles Comstock, W. H. Overton, S. S. Bailey, Ira H. Stephens, Guy Tozer, Harvey Beach, Samuel Huston, Thomas W. Hill, Wm. Hall, Wm. Kitt, A. P. Spalding. Also, Harvey Gore, Patrick Conroy, N. J. LeDioyt, H. T. McGeorge, Wm. Kendall, Jos. G. Wilkinson and Asahel Buck.

List of masters of *Rural Amity Lodge*: 1798, Arnold Colt; 1799, Joseph Kingsbury; 1800, Stephen Hopkins; 1801, Joseph Kingsbury; 1810, Elisha Satterlee; 1811, Solomon Everts; 1812, Joseph Kingsbury; 1816, John F. Satterlee; 1818, Thomas T. Huston; 1822, Eb. Backus; 1823, Asahel Buck; 1824, Joseph Kingsbury; 1828, John F. Satterlee; 1829, Samuel Huston; 1839, Charles Comstock; 1847, John F. Satterlee; 1849, Harvey Beech; 1851, Wall' Olmsted; 1852, Fred S. Hoyt; 1856, Sidney Hayden; 1858, Henry McKinney; 1859, Sidney Hayden; 1860, H. C. Baird; 1862, Sidney Hayden; 1865, Henry McKinney; 1867, A. H. Seward; 1868, W. H. Mathewson; 1869, E. Herrick, Jr.; 1872, Joseph M. Ely, Jr.; 1873, E. Herrick, Jr.; 1874, Joseph M. Ely, Jr.; 1875, E. P. Allen; 1876, F. S. Morley; 1877, H. C. Hayes; 1878, George E. Davis; 1879, F. M. Wells; 1880, D. W. Tripp. The present officers are: F. T. Sairs, W. M.; Charles Brown, S. W.; Clarence W. Peck, J. W.; Job Griffin, treasurer; George E. Davis, secretary. Present membership, 125.

A. F. & A. M.—*Union Lodge, No. 108*, Towanda, was chartered March 7th, 1807, and was instituted April 3rd following, by Joseph

Kingsbury, at the house of Amos Mix, in Wysox, with the following officers: Horatio Grant, W. M.; Amos Mix, S. W.; Ebenezer Tuttle, J. W.; Josiah Grant, Treas.; Geo. Scott, Sec.; William Myer, steward; Cyp. Grant, S. D.; William B. Whitney, J. D.; William B. Foster, tiler. As set forth in the charter, the meetings of the Lodge were to be held alternately in the townships of Orwell and Wysox. This arrangement was observed till about 1815-16, when the house of William Myer in Wysox was selected as the place of meeting, and continued as such until 1829. Owing to the anti-Masonic movements at this time, the Lodge only met on rare occasions till November 14, 1839, when a meeting was held at the house of William Myer, and the Lodge thoroughly and energetically revived. Since that time its meetings have been continuous. In December, 1839, the scene of its labors was changed to Towanda, where its meetings were at first held in the old "Fire Proof," and since 1856-57 in the Kingsbury block. In 1887 it was removed to the Chamberlin block, where it still remains. The present officers are: Frank C. McKee, W. M.; John N. Califf, S. W.; William H. Minor, J. W.; William Chamberlin, Treas.; James H. Colding, Sec. It has a membership of 184.

Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 161, was chartered in 1846. Its present officers are: Chas. P. Welles, H. P.; Sam. W. Buck, king; John N. Califf, scribe; William Chamberlin, Treas.; James H. Colding, Sec. It has a membership of 129.

Northern Commandery, No. 16, was chartered in 1856. The present officers are: E. C., S. W. Buck; Gen., T. B. Johnson; C. G., L. R. Frost; Treas., Wm. Chamberlin; Sec'y, Jas. H. Colding.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 150, P. & A. M., Troy, was chartered in 1817, with Ezra Long as first master. This was the third Lodge chartered in Bradford county. The members of this Lodge in 1823 were as follows: Ezra Long, Stephen Fowler, James Long, John Calkins, Howard Spalding, John Barber, Elikin Case, Charles Taylor, Reuben Smead, Daniel A. Baleon, John B. Murphy, Churchill Barnes, Jacob Carter, Seth Rowley, William Gernert, Joshua G. Landon, Wilbur Reuben, Vime Baldwin, Canklin Baker, William White, Francis Mead, Oliver Besley, Nath. Blakesley, Hoyt Ballard, Harvey Parkhurst, Lera Dodge, Alex. Hughes, Griffin Bailey, William Pratt, Erastus Lillibridge, Richard Comfort, Amos Strickland, Sylvester Streeter, Asa Pratt. The officers in 1824 were Elikor Case, W. M.; Charles Taylor, S. W.; John Barber, J. W.; Jacob Carter, Sec.; Reuben Smead, Treas. About this time they held their meetings at Vail Baldwin's house in Troy township, on the old Porter road, two miles out of the borough. It was kept up till July 16, 1823, and here the records seem to be lost. That the Order was still in existence is evidenced by a letter addressed to Howard Spalding, W. M. of Mt. Moriah Lodge, also a letter addressed to Churchill Barnes, Sec., dated December 14, 1824. In 1826, five members were added to the list, viz.: William Gernert, Ezra Landon, James Lukist, Charles Salisbury, William S. Ingles. The Lodge, it is supposed, surrendered its charter in 1827, after which it was again revived; it then surrendered its charter a second time, in 1837, during the Morgan excitement. The charter

members of this Lodge are supposed to have revived the Lodge June 25, 1857, under the name of the Trojan Lodge, No. 306, at Canton. The following are the charter members: D. Perry Elliott, David Babcock, Newton Landon, Warren Landon, Andrew E. Watts, William W. Whitman. Present officers are: Isaac Cleaver, W. M.; Robert C. Kendall, Sec.

Trojan Lodge, No. 306.—The following are the officers for 1891: Isaac Cleaver, W. M.; Milton O. Loomis, S. W.; J. T. McCoilom, J. W.; Edward VanDine, Treas.; Robt. C. Kendall, Sec.; Daniel Fleisher, S. D.; Dr. G. W. Gregory, J. D.; Fred Taylor, S. M. C.; Dr. Thomas Gamble, J. M. C.; Dr. P. N. Barker, Purs.; J. W. Gould, tyler; Rev. F. T. Eastment, chaplain.

Past Masters. Elihu Case, 1857-58; Irad Wilson, 1859; R. C. Rockwell, 1860-61; C. S. McKean, 1862; Irad Wilson, 1863-64; Wm. C. Kendall, 1865; Delas Rockwell, 1866-67-68.

Canton Commandery was first called Minnequa Commandery, organized June 29, 1886, with the following members: Charter members—J. E. Cleveland, W. C. Crippen, Henry J. Benedict, Andrew D. Foss, H. Eugene Landon, Almeron Burt, George H. Webb, M. O. Loomis, E. G. Tracey, Hollister Catlin, Luman Putnam, Jr., T. Murray Watts, V. M. Boiser, A. M. Jewett, William A. Weaver, Charles G. Sayles, Murray Moore, Jno. N. Wolfe, W. W. Whitman, Ex. Com.; A. C. Fanning, general; W. L. Selden, captain general; C. E. Stone, G. F. Kinse, Theodore Pierce, Vine H. Baldwin, Charles E. Bullock, Mial E. Lilley, Daniel J. Moran, E. L. Manley, Warren Landon, Newton Landon, Jno. A. Innes, Daniel Innes, John E. Dobbins, Isaac Cleaver, E. J. Hill, J. H. Grant, Liston Bliss, B. B. Mitchell, Delos Rockwell, George D. Leonard, J. C. Strait, E. E. VanDine, J. H. Brown.

Present officers—Isaac Cleaver, eminent commander; Newton Landon, generallissimo; E. Everett Van Dine, captain general; Theodore Pierce, treasurer; Charles E. Bullock, recorder.

Canton Lodge, No. 415, F. and A. M., was chartered March 4, 1868, with following charter members: D. Perry Elliott, David Babcock, Newton Landon, Chas. W. Landon, Warren Landon, Andrew E. Watts, William W. Whitman. The following are the first officers:

Charles W. Landon, W. M.; Warren Landon, S. W.; William W. Whitman, J. W.; D. Perry Elliott, Treas.; Byron W. Clark, Sec'y.; David Babcock, S. D.; Andrew E. Watts, J. D., Ebenezer L. Manley, S. M. C.; Simeon P. Barnes, J. M. C.; Newton Landon, pursuivant; George W. Tooker, tyler. The present officers are Chas. D. Derrah, W. M.; John A. Innes, S. W.; Willis T. Davison, J. W.; Theo. Pierce, Treas.; Chas. E. Riggs, Sec.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M., of Monroeton, was organized March 1, 1819. The first officers were: Eliphalet Mason, W. M.; Simon Kinney, S. W.; Russel Fowler, J. W. The present officers are: F. F. Lomax, W. F.; P. E. Allen, secretary. The charter was surrendered for a short time during the Morgan troubles, but was soon restored.

Röman Lodge, No. 418, of Rome, was organized March 9, 1868. The present officers are: L. R. Browning, W. M.; I. M. Thompson, Sec.

Smithfield Lodge, No. 428, of East Smithfield, was organized Septem-

ber 10, 1868. The present officers are: Geo. M. Bird, W. M.; Wilson F. Voorhis, secretary.

Le Ray Lodge, No. 471, of Le Raysville, was organized June 22, 1870. The following are the past masters: W. S. Heaton, S. W. Little, H. H. Atwood, M. E. Warner, H. B. Taylor, W. H. Darling, J. G. Bensley, B. P. Pendleton, S. B. Tupper, W. B. Payson, L. A. Coddling, J. P. Bosworth. The following are the present officers: Scott W. Johnson, W. M.; Hollis H. Atwood, secretary; L. E. Granger, S. W.; J. V. Keeler, J. W.; Frank Brister, treasurer; William Darling, chaplain. Present membership, 40.

Athens Sisterhood Branch, No. 586, O. I. H. The officers for 1891 are: Past chief justice, Mrs. Phebe E. Newhart; chief justice, Mrs. Frank Campbell; vice justice, Mrs. Margaret Stickel; accountant, Mrs. Ethan Jakeway; cashier, Mrs. Ada Hodge; adjuster, Mrs. H. F. Johnson; prelate, Mrs. J. C. Flood; herald, Mrs. J. L. Elsbree; watchman, Mrs. Linda Lewis; vidette, Mrs. A. L. Munn; trustee, Mrs. Luyett Rogers, Mrs. Caroline Kenyon, Mrs. Lizzie Wolcott; medical examiner, C. L. Stevens, M. D.

Royal Arcanum, Queen Esther Council, No. 1153, was organized May 10, 1889. Charter members: J. W. Murrell, H. C. Hayes, Edward Mills, G. H. Curtis, James B. Maney, Theo. Mullock, Chas. T. Hull, R. N. Lowe, James Bennett, I. Loewy, N. V. Weller, Harry L. Towner, Elliott M. Frost. The first officers were: J. W. Murrell, R.; H. C. Hayes, V. R.; E. Mills, O.; George H. Curtis, P. R.; James B. Maney, Sec.; T. O. Mullock, Col.; Chas. T. Hull, Treas.; R. N. Lowe, chaplain; James Bennett, G.; I. Loewy, W.; Nathan V. Weller, S. Present officers: Miles Finch, R.; James F. Dyer, V. G.; E. Mills, O.; James Maney, P. R.; S. Loewy, Sec.; D. J. McAfee, Col.; C. T. Hull, Treas.; C. L. Stevens, chaplain; Chas. Horton, G.; R. N. Lowe, W.; A. P. Palmer, S.; trustees, E. Mills, J. B. Maney, C. L. Stevens.

Sage Council, No. 1175, Royal Arcanum, was organized Aug. 3, 1889, with a charter membership of 19. The present officers are: C. H. Strauss, R.; Jas. Raub, V. R.; J. W. Richards, O.; C. L. Francisco, P. R.; A. T. Stark, Secy.; Andrew Harvie, collector; J. S. Haupt, Treas.; G. W. Brassington, chaplain; J. H. Lynn, guide; F. H. Geiss, warden; E. Berger, sentry. Present membership, 26.

Asa Packer Lodge No. 156, Order Fraternal Guardians, was organized Dec., 30, 1890, with the following officers: W. I. Feed, C. G.; James Adam, V. G.; A. P. Kremer, P. C. G.; Chas. C. West, Sec.; W. E. Shipley, chaplain; Herman Bolich, guide; E. O. Pealer, Treas.

Sage Division, No. 380, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was organized Feb., 12, 1888, with a membership of 12. The first officers were: S. D. Scholey, Chief Eng.; E. A. Vaughn, first engineer; E. Dietrick, Sec. Eng.; W. H. Eaton, First Asst. Eng.; G. Decker, Sec. Asst. Eng.; L. E. Delaney, Third Asst. Eng.; C. Palmer, guide; H. H. Brown, chaplain. Present membership, 65.

Weaver Lodge, No. 379, B. of L. F., was organized Jan. 29, 1888, with a charter membership of 12. The charter officers were: E. Carpenter, P. M.; John Durkin, M.; Dennis Hays, V. M.; C. L. Burrows,

S.; W. J. Stewart, C.; E. E. Welton, R.; A. C. Burr, M. A.; Fred Brown, W.; Geo. Kirkland, C. D.; Fred Meeker, I. G.; J. C. Mc-Nerney, O. G.; W. H. Cowell, C. H. The present officers are: John Durkin, P. M.; W. E. Preston, M.; Floyd Meeker, V. M.; James Denton, S.; W. J. Stewart, C.; Johnson Walt, R.; H. C. Beam, M. A.; Joseph Hay, W.; Geo. Kirkland, C. D.; W. S. Kirkwood, I. G.; John McDonald, O. G.; H. C. Beam, C. H.

Alumni Association of the Collegiate Institute. The officers are: John W. Coddington, A. M., Pres.; Chas. M. Homet, Vice Pres.; Emma L. Welles, Sec.; N. N. Betts, Treas.

Wysox Pomona Grange, No. 23, P. of H.—President, Louis Piollet; secretary, Dwight Kellum. At a meeting held in Wysox, May 28, 1891, sixteen granges were represented by delegates. Some of the supporters of the Grange are: A. O. Tracy, C. J. Beardsley, F. W. Bullock, E. J. Ayres and Albert Cornell.

The "Golden Cycle," or, more properly, *The International Fraternal Alliance*, of Baltimore, Md., was organized in this county in January, 1889. D. N. Sargent, of Wellsburgh, N. Y., acting as attorney in organizing it.

Union Agricultural Society, Canton: President, J. H. Brown; vice-president, F. A. Owen; treasurer, George A. Guernsey; secretary, Charles D. Derrah; directors, John A. Innes, E. W. Sweet, A. H. Spencer.

Towanda Lodge, No. 290, K. of P., was organized in 1871, largely through the instrumentality of H. S. Clark. At its organization the principal officers were: H. S. Clark, V. P.; H. J. Madill, C. C.; G. H. Horton, V. C.; A. D. Harding, K. of R. S. On the establishment of the Order in the county Mr. Clark was appointed District Deputy G. C., and held the office for two years. The deputies who have succeeded him have been H. J. Madill, O. A. Black, B. F. Crossley, B. Benedict, and J. N. Califf, the present incumbent.

Mountain Cliff Lodge, K. of P., of Barclay, was organized April 8, 1873. The first officers were, John Kellock, V. P.; F. M. Miner, C. C.; William Johnson, V. C.; John Noble, K. of R. S.

Monroeton Lodge, No. 2083, K. of H., was organized March 9, 1880. Has a membership of 33. Present officers: Theo. Ackley, D.; C. W. Walker, F. R.; J. H. Devore, S. V. D.; E. B. Young, Treas.; O. H. Rockwell, Sec.

Ulster Lodge, No. 2057, K. of H., was organized February 19, 1880. The first officers were: James Mather, P. D.; James Irving, D.; J. F. Ammerman, V. D.; W. R. Weller, A. D.; E. F. Messerem, R. The present officers are: C. C. Geotchins, D.; W. W. Easterbrook, A. D.; James Kane, R.; J. Q. Sullivan, F. N. R. Present membership is ten.

Bradford Encampment, No. 31, I. O. O. F., at Towanda, was chartered June 22, 1846. The following were the charter officers: William H. Strickland, C. P.; D. C. Salisbury, H. P.; E. W. Morgan, S. W.; G. F. Mason, J. W.; I. H. Stephens, scribe. The Society was reorganized Aug. 26, 1872. The present officers are: F. J. Kingsley, C. P.; O. L. Stevens, H. P.; E. E. Walters, S. W.; J. O. Baker, J. W.; J. W. VanTuyt, scribe; J. H. Coddington, Treas.; E. J. Browning,

O. S.; H. J. Hayes, I. S.; J. M. Morrison, G.; J. J. Eilenberger, first W.; S. P. Smith, second W.; A. R. Owen, third W.; F. J. Timm, fourth W.; H. A. Vail, first G. to T.; M. E. Chubbuck, second G. to T. Number of members, forty-six.

Canton Encampment, No. 184, I. O. O. F., was organized April 17, 1869. The present officers are: J. M. Bush, C. P.; Allen Baker, H. P.; M. Close, S. W.; E. J. Cleveland, J. W.; Edward Newman, S.; H. H. Taylor, T.; W. H. Williams, O. S.; C. B. Worden, I. S.; G. C. Lathrop, G. Present membership, 30.

Bradford Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., Towanda, was chartered March 9, 1846, and instituted July 7, 1846, with the following officers: William Elwell, N. G.; Stephen Pierce, V. G.; Charles Reed, secretary; O. R. Taylor, treasurer; E. W. Baird, Asst. secretary. The present officers are: J. H. Hayes, N. G.; Scott S. Watson, V. G.; James H. Coddling, treasurer; M. E. Chubbuck, secretary; W. J. Lent, Asst. secretary. It has a membership of 105.

Priam Lodge, No. 247, I. O. O. F., Troy, was organized May 17, 1847. The first officers were: Francis Smith, N. G.; Erastus W. Hazzard, V. G.; William F. Newbery, secretary; Franklin S. Aylesworth, A. S.; Curtis T. Fitch, treasurer; the present officers are: W. P. Case, N. G.; W. S. Brown, V. G.; J. R. Willour, secretary; H. M. Spalding, A. S.; Warren Case, treasurer. The Lodge now numbers forty-two members.

Canton Lodge, No. 321, I. O. O. F., was organized June 19, 1848, with the following officers: William Gosline, N. G.; W. S. Baker, V. G.; A. G. Pickard, secretary; S. H. Newman, Asst. secretary; John W. Griffin, treasurer. The following are the present officers: L. A. Bates, N. G.; E. J. Cleveland, V. G.; E. Newman, secretary; F. W. Miller, Asst. secretary; H. C. Stone, treasurer. The present membership is ninety-seven.

Athens Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., was organized during the summer of 1846, but as the records were burned, the exact date of organization can not be ascertained. The first officers were: O. D. Satterlee, N. G.; E. S. Mathewson, V. G.; O. Shipman, secretary; J. H. Welles, treasurer; I. H. Stephens, Asst. secretary. The present officers are: I. Loewy, N. G.; M. R. Heath, V. G.; J. H. Northrup, assistant secretary; J. J. Kimball, treasurer.

Wyalusing Lodge, No. 503, I. O. O. F., was organized April 14, 1854, at the house of J. S. Thomas. Charter members: Joshua Burrows, Lorin Camp, Hiram Elliott, George Acroyd, James Beaumont, H. Black, H. Buck, J. D. Camp, L. B. Camp, F. S. Camp, J. S. Angle, V. Smith, J. Fee, J. C. Bartholf, Homer Camp, Steward Bosworth. First officers: Joshua Burrows, N. G.; Hiram Elliott, V. G.; S. W. Camp, Sec.; J. S. Thompson, A. S.; H. Black, Treas. Present officers: U. G. Peet, N. G.; C. S. Chaffee, V. G.; T. C. Lee, Sec.; C. S. Lafferty, Treas.; James Beaumont, Treas.; P. H. Sumner, Con.; G. H. Titus, R. S.; Frank Chamberlain, L. S.; C. J. Vosburg, R. S. to V. G.; A. C. Hammerly, L. S. to V. G.; W. S. Chaffee, I. G.; H. B. Lyon, O. G.; W. T. Depue, R. S. S.; N. B. Overton, L. S. S.

Austinville Lodge, No. 326, I. O. O. F., of Austinville, was organ-

ized December 31, 1872, with twenty-two charter members. The present officers are: William Fisk, N. G.; M. H. Block, V. G.; W. D. Canfield, secretary; J. S. Aspinwall, treasurer. Present membership, twenty-eight.

Valley Lodge, No. 446, I. O. O. F., Sheshequin, was organized July 18, 1851. The first officers were: Thomas Kinney, N. G.; Chas. H. Ames, V. G.; A. J. Cole, recording secretary; Samuel Griffin, A. S.; Elishu Satterlee, Treas. The present officers are: Addison R. Gillett, N. G.; Leland Griffin, V. G.; Walter S. Elsbree, recording secretary; Jacob P. Rogers, assistant secretary; George Childs, treasurer. The present membership is seventy-seven.

Monroeton Lodge, No. 437, I. O. O. F., was chartered November 17, 1845, and instituted February 12, 1846. The first officers were: D. C. Salisbury, N. G.; E. W. Morgan, V. G.; G. F. Mason, secretary; W. H. Strickland, treasurer. The present officers are: R. D. Phillips, N. G.; John M. Harvey, V. G.; John Duffee, secretary; I. M. Platt, assistant secretary. The present number of members is sixty-seven.

Springfield Lodge No. 381, I. O. O. F., was organized February 28, 1850, with the following as first officers: Thomas Smead, N. G.; H. W. Root, V. G.; Dr. Theo. Wilder, secretary; C. P. Williams, treasurer.

Le Rays Lodge, No. 446, I. O. O. F., was organized October 31, 1850, with the following as first officers: Dr. C. S. Dusenbury, N. G.; Steven Gorham, V. G.; L. P. Blackman, secretary; John Baldwin, treasurer.

Rome Lodge, No. 480, I. O. O. F., was organized September 12, 1853, with the following as first officers: H. D. Towner, N. G.; J. H. Allen, V. G.; W. H. Shaw, secretary. Present officers: E. E. Chubbuck, N. G.; Bert Boardman, V. G.; S. O. Allen, secretary; D. S. Boardman, assistant secretary; L. C. Meracle, treasurer.

Asylum Lodge, No. 488, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 21, 1853, with the following as first officers: Henry Kinney, N. G.; D. L. States, V. G.; A. J. Stone, secretary; David Wilson, treasurer.

Wyalusing Lodge, No. 503, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 14, 1854, with the following as first officers: Joshua Burrows, N. G.; Hiram Elliott, V. G.; L. W. Camp, secretary; Harrison Black, treasurer.

New Albany Lodge, No. 682, I. O. O. F., was organized December 23, 1869, with the following as first officers: G. W. Burdick, N. G.; G. H. Kendall, V. G.; S. D. Steriger, secretary; D. W. Harshburger, treasurer.

Granville Centre Lodge, No. 687, I. O. O. F., was organized December 24, 1869, with the following as first officers: Robert Innis, N. G.; M. O. Loomis, V. G.; P. M. Sayles, secretary; Adam Innis, treasurer.

Aspinwall Lodge, No. 789, I. O. O. F., was organized March 14, 1872, with the following as first officers: James R. Brasted, N. G.; J. D. Wolfe, V. G.; Geo. H. Knapp, secretary; Ed. Wright, treasurer.

Bareilly Lodge, No. 807, I. O. O. F., was organized July 12, 1872.

with the following as first officers: Chas. Hutchinson, N. G.; John Ditchburn, V. G.; L. S. Kelder, secretary; Ed. Wheatley, treasurer.

White Lilly Lodge, No. 808, Wyalusing, was organized September 19, 1872. Charter members: H. B. Gaylord, A. B. Porter, H. J. Hallock, J. H. Swarts, E. W. Vaughan, David Craft, Daniel Brown, N. S. Snover, G. A. Roberts, Church Vansdoll, S. C. Gaylord, F. H. Stafford, N. J. Gaylord, J. F. Stafford, R. T. Hallock, A. B. Culver, G. K. Thompson, Scott W. Vaughan, O. B. Hiney. First officers: N. S. Snover, N. G.; A. B. Culver, V. G.; H. B. Gaylord, Sec.; A. B. Porter, A. Sec. "Hallock Block" was burned July 24, 1875, and all the property of the Society except their lodger. Their splendid present building stands on the old Hallock hall ground, built in 1876. Present officers: E. H. Casnell, N. G.; W. B. Wells, V. G.; H. J. Hallock, Sec.; W. P. Wilson, A. Sec.; W. H. Kintner, Treas.; present membership, 74.

Leroy Lodge, No. 843, I. O. O. F., was organized June 24, 1873, with the following as first officers: A. T. Lilley, N. G.; W. F. Robinson, V. G.; M. L. Wooster, secretary; J. E. Lilley, treasurer.

Silverville Lodge, No. 887, I. O. O. F., was organized November 11, 1874, with the following as first officers: J. J. Culver, N. G.; William Christian, V. G.; E. L. Taylor, secretary.

Burlington Lodge, No. 904, I. O. O. F., was organized March 26, 1875, with the following as first officers: L. M. Rundell, N. G.; P. P. Burns, V. G.; N. W. Lane, secretary; R. R. Phelps, treasurer.

Clanson Lodge, No. 920, I. O. O. F., was organized November 23, 1875. The first officers were: G. H. Fitch, N. G.; W. Reutner, V. G.; L. M. Sweet, secretary.

Wells Lodge, No. 921, I. O. O. F., was organized December 16, 1875. The first officers were: Capt. Albert Judson, N. G.; C. L. Saeperd, V. G.; A. B. Hathaway, secretary.

Sylvan Lodge, No. 926, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 1, 1876. The first officers were: J. H. Calkins, N. G.; A. M. Card, V. G.; Geo. P. Monroe, secretary; Peleg Peck, treasurer.

Southfield Lodge, No. 928, I. O. O. F., was organized January 15, 1876. The first officers were: E. G. Dufley, N. G.; J. L. Vincent, V. G.; O. Gerould, secretary.

Northern Tier Lodge, No. 930, was organized March 28, 1876. The first officers were: Peter Vortendyke, N. G.; W. George, V. G.; Ira Crane, secretary; L. Pitt, treasurer.

Litchfield Lodge, No. 938, I. O. O. F., organized June 25, 1876. First officers: A. G. Wolcott, N. G.; F. H. Sherman, V. G.; J. C. McKinney, secretary; A. M. Wolcott, Asst. secretary; C. H. Campbell, treasurer. Present officers: A. A. Cooper, N. G.; J. F. Merrill, V. G.; P. W. Wolcott, secretary; J. A. Wood, Asst. secretary; John Barr, Jr., treasurer; H. I. Chandler, R. S. to N. G.; James Musen, L. S. to N. G.; George Parks, W.; E. Chandler, C.; S. Hadlock, R. S. S.; G. S. Munn, L. S. S.; D. S. Chandler, chaplain. Number of members, forty.

Bentley Creek Lodge, No. 943, I. O. O. F., was organized October

20, 1876. The following were the first officers: Geo. Miller, N. G.; Alvin May, V. G.; E. M. Tuton, secretary; V. S. Vincent, treasurer.

Sutton Post, No. 65, G. A. R., Granville Centre, was organized October 10, 1878, and named in honor of Solomon Saxton, Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, who died a prisoner of war, at Thomasville, Ga. Charter members: D. D. Huff, S. R. Case, John A. Hawthorne, R. M. Ross, S. C. Roby, S. J. Saxton, M. Gage, Harrison Ross, James A. Hawthorne, J. C. May, Aaron Walbrow, Charles R. Kenyon, M. M. Montague, James L. Holdford, Hiram H. Foster, Harvey Putnam, A. M. Mott, D. A. Griswold, P. R. Warren, Frank Saxton, Thomas Bush, Allen Woodin. First officers: Harrison Ross, C.; Barton Saxton, Adj.; P. R. Warren, chaplain; C. R. Kenyon, S. V. C.; Frank Saxton, Q. M.; Sylvester Putnam, J. V. C.; S. J. Saxton, Sur.; S. R. Case, O. D. Present officers: James McKean, C.; David Allen, S. R. V. C.; James Bradley, J. V. C.; Burton Saxton, Sur.; Simon Williams, chaplain; P. R. Warren, Q. M.; Reuben Rockwell, O. D.; C. R. Kenyon, O. G.; S. Putnam, Adj.; S. R. Case, Q. M. S.

Madison Cooper Post, No. 445, G. A. R., was organized July 9, 1884. Officers: E. M. Fenton, C.; A. R. Smith, S. V. C.; William May, J. V. C.; James Henry, Sur.; S. A. Hicks, chaplain; Frank Ripley, Q. M.; Oscar Harkness, Adj.; Darius Bullock, O. D.; John Breckley, O. G.

Gustin Post, No. 154, G. A. R., Troy.—The charter officers were: Rev. J. B. French, C.; William R. Sumis, Sr., V. C.; Dresh N. Verbeck, Jr., V. C.; Simon Green, Q. M.; J. Seymour, Adj. The present membership is seventy. Present officers: J. C. B. Armstrong, commander; G. H. Manson, adjutant.

Stevens Post, No. 69, G. A. R., Rome, was organized October 5, 1870. The first officers were: Simon Russell, C.; John Forbes, S. V. C.; John S. Frink, J. V. C.; A. Keefe, Adj.; P. Towner, Chaplain; L. F. Russell, Q. M.; H. McCabe, O. D.; R. McCabe, O. G.; D. S. Boordman, Sur.; John Whitaker, Sergt.-Maj.; Wayne Towner, Q. M. S. The present officers are: D. S. Boordman, C.; John Vaught, S. V. C.; Marvin Harris, J. V. C.; J. A. Allen, Q. M.; Martin Horton, Sur.; Rev. J. B. Davis, chaplain; G. L. Forbes, O. D.; B. G. Wilmot, Adj.; S. O. Allen, O. G. The present membership is seventy-three.

Ingham Post, No. 91, G. A. R., Canton, was organized Nov. 16, 1877, with 13 charter members. The first officers were: N. Landon, Com.; F. Bunyan, S. V. C.; A. A. Mills, J. V. C.; J. B. Bulter, Adj.; E. B. Kelley, Q. M.; William Black, O. of D. The present officers are: William Black, Com.; Aug. Owen, S. V. C.; G. H. Kendall, J. V. C.; N. Landon, Q. M.; H. H. Spencer, Adj.; Job Crandle, O. of D.; E. Robinson, O. G.

Hurst Post, No. 86, G. A. R., was organized December 20, 1877, and now has a membership of 46. First officers: H. F. Smith, C.; J. L. Coburn, S. V. C.; Thomas Beaumont, J. V. C.; E. Fuller, Adj.; P. J. Man, Q. M.; Sanford Cox, Sur.; J. E. Adamy, Chap.; Joseph Harris, O. D.; Charles Hawley, O. G.; L. B. Camp, S. M.; A. J. Drake, Q. M. S. Present officers: C. L. Stewart, C.; J. A. Park, S. V. C.; James Alderson, J. V. C.; C. J. Easterbrook, Adj.; S. W.

Wells, Q. M.; A. R. Stevens, Sur.; S. F. Battles, Chap.; J. W. Hurst, O. D.; James Carr, O. G.; S. P. Warner, S. M.; George Jennings, Q. M. S.

East Smithfield G. A. R. Post was organized in 1868, with the following charter members: Stephen Ansell, L. T. Adams, I. M. Eames, E. M. Durfey, E. B. Durfey, W. B. Forrest, Bebee Gerould, G. L. Gardner, G. L. Gardner, J. W. Schouten and J. L. Vincent. Present officers: D. W. Lane, C.; S. K. Gustin, S. V. C.; C. C. Campbell, J. V. C.; E. E. Chamberlain, O. D.; I. M. Eames, O. G.; L. T. Adams, chaplain; A. O. Scott, Adj.; H. M. Moody, surgeon; Calvin Chamberlain, Q. M.; D. Phelps, Q. M. S.; J. S. Doty, S. M. Trustees: William Crayton, A. O. Scott, O. E. Wilcox. Present membership, forty-six. In the public square is a splendid Soldiers' Monument erected. The pure white marble shaft rises about eighteen feet; was erected by the citizens, prominent among whom were James H. Webb, H. Mont Moody, Israel Phelps and W. E. Vooris.

Watkins Post, No. 68, G. A. R., Towanda, was organized June 17, 1867, with H. A. Frink, commander, and was kept up till 1869, when it was disbanded. The Post was reorganized Dec. 19, 1873, with the following officers: H. J. Madill, commander; J. E. Fleming, S. V. C.; James Foster, J. V. C.; D. W. Scott, Q. M.; W. B. Kelly, Surg.; O. D. Lyon, chaplain; E. Overton, Jr., O. D.; D. L. Sweeny, O. G.; C. F. Cross, Adj. The present officers are: T. Kingsley, P. C.; J. W. Lewis, S. B. C.; William Maxfield, J. B. C.; O. D. Lyons, A.; A. J. Fisher, Q. M.; Peter LaPlant, S.; H. A. Burbank, chaplain. This Post has a membership of 121.

Watkins Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 15, was chartered Nov. 17, 1884, and continued a short time when it disbanded. It was rechartered March 5, 1891, with a membership of thirty-three.

Order of the Iron Hall, Branch No. 3 (beneficial), was chartered May 21, 1881. The present officers are: William Keyser, chief justice; E. E. Shaw, V. J.; W. L. Carpenter, prelate; J. H. Pennepacker, cashier; O. E. Bennett, accountant; Jessie Schoonover, herald; M. O. Moody, watchman; C. M. Neeley, vidette. It has a membership of seventy-six.

Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 51, was chartered Jan. 14, 1875. The present officers are: Geo. Britton, dictator; S. S. Pierce, V. D.; Asa Douglas, chaplain; Geo. Ridgeway, Sec.; H. S. Graves, Treas. It has a membership of sixty-seven.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, Mystic Lodge, No. 40, was chartered April 1, 1879. The present officers are: S. M. Woodburn, protector; Mrs. W. R. Dimock, V. P.; Mrs. A. C. Ridgeway, chaplain; Geo. Ridgeway, Secy.; C. T. Kirby, treasurer. It has a membership numbering thirty-three.

Mallory Post, No. 285, G. A. R., Sayre, was organized September 19, 1882. This post was named after First-Sergeant Hollis Mallory, a gallant young soldier of Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, who died after being released from Andersonville prison. The present officers are: Isaac Burk, commander; Henry Davenport, senior V. C.; A. E. Burbank, junior V. C.; J. Watkins, O. of D.; J. Cramer, O. of G.;

S. Chase, chaplain; J. D. Luce, quarter-master; H. P. Teed, adjutant. Present membership is thirty-eight.

Jackson Post, No. 14, G. A. R., Wyalusing, was organized September 13, 1877, with forty charter members. The name of Jackson Post was taken in memory of Capt. G. W. Jackson, who was a member of Company A, 141st Regt., P. V. The present officers are: W. T. Horton, P. Com.; N. J. Gaylord, S. V. Com.; Ethel Fuller, J. V. Com.; Abial Lewis, Q. M.; Alfred Hammerly, O. of D.; Hiram Whitney, O. of G.; Volney Homet, surgeon; E. F. Roberts, chaplain; J. G. Keeler, adjutant; James Alderson, Q. M. S.; E. L. Dunklin, sergeant-major. The present membership is fifty-five.

Spaulding Post, No. 33, G. A. R., Pike township, was organized August 1, 1876, with seventeen charter members, viz.: M. E. Warner, J. A. Bosworth, F. J. Vantlerpool, P. L. Cobb, C. H. Warner, S. B. Canfield, George M. Brink, Harvey B. Taylor, G. M. Johnson, James H. Goodell, C. A. Carter, L. W. Upham, J. C. Shaddock, George W. Brink, H. C. Alderson, W. D. Chaffee and J. B. Lines; of these twelve are members in good standing; one hundred and twelve have been recruited, fifty-eight are deceased, leaving at present seventy-one members. M. E. Warner was first commander, and E. M. Pitcher is present commander.

Swart Post, No. 72, G. A. R., New Albany, was organized June 28, 1877. Number of present members in good standing, 56. First officers: R. H. Richards, C.; S. S. Ormsby, S. V. C.; Adrial Lee, J. V. C.; James Terry, O. D.; Warren Ayer, M.; John Grant, Sur.; Robert Hatch, Chap.; S. W. Hatch, O. G.; Alfred Strevey, S. M.; H. R. Van Loon, Q. M. S.; O. W. Emery, Adj. Present officers: M. B. Ryder, C.; Isaac Babcock, S. V. C.; R. S. Sabin, J. V. C.; Porter Jones, Q. M.; John McNeel, Sur.; S. H. Williams, Chap.; Benjamin Ayers, O. D.; James Allen, O. G.; J. M. Jones, Adj.; D. A. Crandall, S. M.; Edward Chilson, Q. M. S.

Washington Camp, No. 212, P. O. S. A., Sayre, was organized June 26, 1884, with a charter membership of twenty-five. The first officers were: W. F. Startzel, president; J. H. Weiss, V. P.; W. H. Florey, recording secretary; T. H. Brown, treasurer; C. F. Bennett, financial secretary. Present membership is seventy-five.

Sayre Building and Loan Association was organized May 9, 1885. The present officers are: R. M. Hovey, president; Dr. I. R. Schoonmaker, vice-president; D. K. Hamilton, secretary, J. W. Bishop, treasurer; W. C. Douglas, solicitor; directors, R. M. Hovey, D. K. Hamilton, F. J. Krom, Dr. I. R. Schoonmaker, S. W. Blood, G. Mangier.

R. A. Packer Band, Sayre, was organized in 1887. They received a check from R. A. Packer, with which they purchased a set of instruments. The officers are as follows: J. M. Weaver, president; T. D. Williams, treasurer; Mat McGuiffee, secretary; J. M. Daly, leader.

Athens Union Veteran Legion, Encampment No. 28, was organized June 26, 1888, with the following charter members: W. H. H. Gore; Oliver D. Lyon; Daniel Bradbury; James H. Wilson; R. S. Edminston; Abarina French; Geo. D. Fuller; Edward S. Rolls; William H. Crawford; Chas. T. Hull; D. W. Tripp; Charles Hinton; John

Connell; John M. Riamer; William H. Dodd; Henry C. Hays; Amos H. Miller; Alexander Reece; Melain Douglas; James W. Alderson; William Hollingshead and Henry Davenport. Encampment mustered and officers installed June 26, 1888. Past Colonels: W. H. H. Gore; Daniel Drabury; Robert S. Edmiston. The officers for 1891 are: Col., George L. Fuller; Lieut. Col., William H. Crawford; Maj., Walter H. French; officer of day, Daniel Drabury; Adj., William H. Nutt; Q. M., Henry Davenport; chaplain, Alphas Sinsabaugh; O. of G., Amos H. Miller; surgeon, Lewis Eighmy; sergeant-major, John Connell; Q. M. S., Nelson A. Cornell; bugler, William H. Crane; color-bearer, Jos. H. Wilson.

Griffins Camp, No. 30, S. of V., was organized August 6, 1885, with forty-five charter members. The charter officers were: J. H. Sairs, captain; V. E. Heath, first lieutenant; E. Jakeway, second lieutenant; F. L. Ross, first sergeant; F. G. Sairs, quarter-master sergeant. The present officers are: Charles Hosmer, captain; Jessie B. Stage, first lieutenant; E. Anson, second lieutenant; R. V. Rogers, first sergeant; Fred Hosmer, quarter-master sergeant.

Perkins Post, No. 202, G. A. R., was organized at Athens, Feb., 1870. It was named after Capt. Augustus S. Perkins, who was killed at Fredericksburg. The charter members were: Edwin A. Spalding, captain Company I, 141st P. V.; John H. Hosmer, corporal, Company M, 50th N. Y. E.; Henry Carpenter, private, Company D, 107th N. Y. V.; Horace Williston, first lieutenant, Company —, quartermaster, 57th P. V.; Frank V. Hull, artificer, Company M, 50th N. Y. E.; William P. Craus, private, Company H, 57th P. V.; Henry C. Hayes, corporal, Company C, 14th U. S. I.; George M. Page, private, Company F, 6th P. R.; Lafayette Anson, Company H, 57th P. V.; L. E. Sinsabaugh, sergeant, Company H, 16th P. V.; Victor E. Phelps, private, Company C, 5th U. S. A.; William Balcom, private, Company —, 20th N. Y. Inf. Battery; B. F. McKinney, corporal, Company I, 187th P. V.; Benjamin Wanzer, private, Company B, 137th N. Y. V.; Addison B. Stone, private, Company B, 50th N. Y. E.; Fred B. Welch, sergeant, Company B, 50th N. Y. E.; Charles R. Lawrence, private, Company A, 179th N. Y. V.; Orin D. Roberts, corporal, Company H, 57th P. V.; R. C. Sinsabaugh, lieutenant, Company H, 57th P. V.; Joseph B. Reeve, captain, Company E, 141st P. V.; William H. Patterson, private, Company F, 10th N. Y. C.; Charles T. Hull, corporal, Company E, 141st P. V.; William Carner, sergeant, Company E, 141st P. V.; Michael Finney, private, Company E, 141st P. V.; Nathan V. Weller, private, Company I, 109th N. Y. V.; James H. Wilson, private, Company F, 6th P. R.; John Beecher, corporal, Company E, 14th N. Y. H. A. Officers installed: Edwin A. Spalding, commander; H. Williston, S. V. C.; John H. Hosmer, J. V. C.; C. T. Hull, adjutant; J. B. Reeve, quarter-master; H. C. Hayes, officer of the day; F. V. Hull, officer of the guard; Lafayette Anson, chaplain; J. H. Wilson, Q. M. S.; F. B. Welch, sergeant-major; R. C. Sinsabaugh, surgeon. The present officers are: Michael Harrigan, Com.; John Rifenberg, S. V. C.; T. D. Wood, J.

V. C.; Alexander Keefe, Adj.; D. C. Gray, Q. M.; M. K. Smith, surgeon; F. P. Wolcott, O. of D.; N. A. Cornell, O. of G.

Hull's Battery A, First Veteran Artillery, Athens, was organized June 14, 1887, with twenty-seven charter members. The charter officers were: C. T. Hull, chief of artillery; William H. Nutt, captain; G. H. Weeks, quarter-master; F. P. Wolcott, surgeon; H. Van Watter, first surgeon; W. H. Dunlop, first corporal; A. C. Miller, second corporal; J. E. Jenny, teamster. The present officers are: C. T. Hull, chief of artillery; W. H. Nutt, captain; A. D. Gamson, first lieutenant; Barney Kain, first corporal; P. M. Coolbaugh, second corporal; F. P. Wolcott, surgeon; J. E. Jenny, teamster.

CHAPTER XXIII.

STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEA.

LIST OF TAXABLES BY DISTRICTS—CENSUS STATISTICS INCLUDING POPULATION—MISCELLANEOUS.

BRADFORD COUNTY, in its resources, shows the following list of taxables by districts: Asylum township, 354; Albany township, 445; Athens township, 583; Athens borough, 1,357; Armenia township, 197; Alba borough, 74; Barclay township, 258; Burlington township, 315; Burlingtonborough, 77; West Burlington township, 233; Canton township, 635; Canton borough, 477; Columbia township, 453; Franklin township, 215; Granville township, 438; Herrick township, 306; Litchfield township, 356; Le Raysville borough, 753; Le Roy township, 354; Monroe township, 568; Monroe borough, 215; New Albany borough, 126; Orwell township, 100; Overton township, 247; Pike township, 165; Rome township, 358; Rome borough, 112; Ridgbury township, 415; Smithfield township, 527; Springfield township, 442; South Creek township, 330; South Waverly borough, 385; Sylvania borough, 100; Sheshequin township, 426; Standing Stone township, 261; Sayre borough, 1009; Tuscarora township, 419; Terry township, 447; Towanda township, 410; Towanda borough, 1297; North Towanda township, 240; Troy township, 521; Troy borough, 470; Ulster township, 382; Warren township, 358; Windham township, 308; Wilnot township, 508; Wyalusing township, 444; Wyalusing borough, 166; Wysox township, 478; Wells township, 408. Cleared land as follows: 459,677 acres; timber land, 202,737 acres. Value of all real estate, 821,782,789. Number of horses, mares, geldings and mules over the age of 4 years, 11,826; number of neat cattle over the age of four years, 23,188; aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes at the rate of three and one-half mills on the dollar, \$22,147,714; aggregate value of property taxable for State purposes at three mills on the

dollar, including money at interest, household furniture and stages, \$3,603.515.

Receipts of the county in 1891 from all sources, \$97,518.13.

There are 6,160 farms and 330 manufactories outside of Towanda borough.

In the mercantile lists in the county, by districts, are the following: Athens borough, 39; Athens township, 5; Albany township, 2; Asylum township, 2; Alba borough, 1; Burlington borough, 3; Burlington township, 2; West Burlington, 1; Barclay, 2; Columbia township, 4; Canton township, 3; Canton borough, 32; Franklin township, 3; Granville township, 4; Herrick, 2; Litchfield, 3; Le Roy township, 4; Le Raysville borough, 11; Monroe borough, 9; Monroe township, 6; New Albany borough, 6; North Towanda township, 1; Overton township, 3; Orwell township, 8; Pike township, 5; Rome borough, 6; Ridgebury township, 4; Rome township, 1; Sheshoquin township, 1; Springfield township, 2; Standing Stone township, 4; Smithfield township, 8; South Creek township, 3; Sylvania borough, 2; Sayre borough, 20; Terry township, 3; Troy borough, 34; Troy township, 3; Towanda borough, 76; Towanda township, 1; Tuscarora township, 3; Ulster township, 6; Wysox township, 5; Wyalusing borough, 10; Wyalusing township, 3; Windham township, 6; Warren township, 4; Wilnot township, 4; Wells township, 3. There are 49 licensed hotels in the county; also 2 licensed restaurants, 4 merchant dealers, 1 wholesale bottler and 1 brewery.

Creameries in the county: Wyalusing.—H. L. Case, built 1888; Cumptown, 1890; Ballibay, 1888; Herrickville, 1889; Le Raysville, 1886; Orwell Hill, 1886 (built by stock company; D. D. Jones, manager; J. P. Coburn, secretary; S. N. Bronson, treasurer); North Orwell, 1887 (proprietors, Baker Bros.); Pottersville, 1889; Troy, 1882 (S. H. Heywood, proprietor; S. W. Lester, manager); Columbia Cross Roads—Grover—1889; Pike township, 1884, by H. L. Case (now owned by W. C. Brister and Orwell Ellsworth; superintendent, Steven Lewis).

Population, &c.: The county of Bradford is forty miles long, and twenty-eight wide; contains 1,174 square miles; in 1820 had a population of 11,454; 1830, 19,746; 1840, 32,769; 1850, 42,831; 1860, 48,735. In 1880 this reached within a few hundred of the present population, given below:

POPULATION OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

	1880.	1890.		1880.	1890.
Alba borough.....	189	163	Canton borough.....	1,191	1,393
Albany township.....	1,464	1,433	Canton township.....	1,837	1,835
Armenia township..	410	460	Columbia township.....	1,304	1,245
Asylum township.....	1,247	1,043	Franklin township.....	702	626
Athens borough.....	1,592	3,274	Granville township.....	1,302	1,224
Ward 1.....	1,053		Herrick township.....	935	813
Ward 2.....	995		Le Raysville borough...	324	374
Ward 3.....	1,226		Le Roy township.....	1,166	1,003
Athens township.....	2,402	4,748	Litchfield township.....	1,159	946
Barclay township, including Barclay village...	2,634	1,436	Monroe borough.....	383	496
Burlington borough.....	270	166	Monroe township.....	1,388	1,596
Burlington township....	1,094	946	New Albany borough...	222	287
			North Towanda twp....	746	752

	1880.	1880.		1880.	1890.
Orwell township.....	1,307	1,021	Towanda township.....	1,142	1,091
Overton township.....	503	775	Troy borough.....	1,211	1,307
Pike township.....	1,496	1,308	Troy township.....	1,558	1,525
Ridgebury township ...	1,489	1,189	Tuscarora township.....	1,295	1,357
Rome borough.....	236	226	Ulster township.....	1,168	1,053
Rome township.....	1,045	919	Warren township.....	1,336	1,124
Sheshequin township....	1,460	1,272	Wells township.....	1,148	985
Smithfield township....	1,826	1,630	West Burlington twp....	915	892
South Creek township....	1,113	935	Wilmot township.....	1,680	1,511
South Waverly borough.	854	1,082	Windham township.....	1,160	1,000
Springfield township....	1,516	1,359	Wyalusing borough.....	.....	433
Standing Stone township	815	758	Wyalusing township.....	1,531	1,273
Sylvania borough.....	227	241	Wysox township.....	1,406	1,247
Terry township.....	1,286	1,295			
Towanda borough.....	3,814	4,169	Total	58,541	59,233
Ward 1.....	1,262				
Ward 2.....	1,653				
Ward 3.....	1,254				

Miscellaneous.—There are thirteen boroughs, thirty-seven townships, and many postoffices. There is not a city in the county, nor is there an exclusive manufacturing town. At Athens, Troy, Canton, Grover and Greenwood are the largest tanneries in northern Pennsylvania. The latter is one of the largest in the world. There are over 500 acres cultivated in tobacco, in the river valley mostly, and this profitable industry is rapidly extending. The current year (1891), the largest fields are estimated to yield an average of 1800 pounds to the acre, and the prices range from twenty to twenty-three cents per pound. The heaviest expense in raising a crop of tobacco is the annual application of fertilizers—about \$100 per acre is often used with profit.

All over the county grow the sugar trees, but the largest orchards are now east of the river; they are numerous from Towanda to the northeast corner of the county. In the northeast part of the county is the potato district, where the valuable tubers are largely cultivated, and hauled to the railroad at Nichols and Owego.

Railroads.—Miles of railroad in the county: Lehigh Valley Railroad, 45.61 miles; D. W. & W. R. R., 6.01 miles; G. I. & S. (branch of Lehigh Valley), 1.35 miles; S. C. branch (branch of Lehigh Valley), 2.06 miles; Barclay branch (branch of Lehigh Valley), 1.42 miles; State Line & Sullivan Railroad, 12 miles; Barclay Railroad and Valley branch, 16.50 miles; Northern Central (estimated), 38 miles.

The Lehigh Valley road is double track through the county on the main line, entering the county from the south, at a point $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile southerly from the northwest corner of Wyoming county, following the east side of the Susquehanna river, through the corner of Wilmot, Tuscarora, Wyalusing, Standing Stone and Wysox townships, to the Towanda bridge, where it crosses to the west side, and continues along the river through a corner of Towanda borough, into North Towanda, Ulster, and Athens townships to the Chemung river bridge, again crossing the river, and to Sayre, entering New York $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile easterly from its junction with the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.

The Geneva Ithaca, & Sayre branch, has its junction with the Lehigh at Sayre, and runs northerly through Sayre, entering New York a little west of the 59-mile post.



Chas. B. Hume

The Southern Central branch also has its junction at Sayre, and runs northwesterly through the borough of Sayre, and one and one-half miles of Athens township and enters New York between the 57 and 58 mile stones.

Barelay branch of the Lehigh joins the main line at the east end of Towanda bridge, and runs southerly through the borough to its junction with the Barelay Railroad.

State line and Sullivan branch of the Lehigh has its junction with the Barelay Railroad at Monroe Station, then southerly up the south branch of Towanda creek through Monroe and Albany township, entering Sullivan county one mile south of Laddsbarg.

The Northern Central Railroad enters the county from the south, a short distance below Grover, passes through Canton, Minnequa, Cowley, Troy, and passes into New York a short distance north of Fassett.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western enters the State near the 59-mile stone, and runs westerly through the borough of Sayre and leaves the State, passing into New York near the 65-mile stone.

The Bradford County Agricultural Society was first organized in the spring of 1853, with the following officers: Gen. Darius Bullock, president; Chauncey Frisbie and Charles Wright, vice-presidents; Edward Overton, corresponding secretary; William Scott, recording secretary; Henry Booth and Guy Watkins, assistant secretaries; William Elwell, treasurer. Managers: Emanuel Guyer, G. F. Redington, Eli Baird, J. E. Means, W. C. Bogart, Joseph Towner, Jessie Brown, B. Laporte, E. W. Hale. The first annual fair was held at the court-house and on the Public Square, in Towanda, October 6 and 7, 1853, and proved a surprising success. The fairs in 1854, 1855 and 1856 were all held in the same place. During the fair of 1856 Hon. Horace Greeley delivered an address entitled "Science in Agriculture." In 1858 no fair was held. In 1859 ground was leased just south of Towanda, and fairs were held thereon in 1859-60. The breaking out of the Rebellion disrupted the Society, and no fairs were again held until 1871, when the Society was reorganized, and a fair was held that year at the Ratty Driving Park, in North Towanda, as was also the fair in 1875. In 1876 the Society took possession of its present grounds, under a lease of five years, and in 1889 purchased the grounds.

Col. M. Laning was one of the early and prominent organizers, and for several years was president thereof. The officers for 1891 are as follows: R. H. Laning, president; P. W. Morey, L. J. Culver, E. J. Ayres, Louis Piolet, Norman White, vice-presidents; Wm. E. Lane, Towanda, Pa., secretary; Wm. J. McCabe, corresponding secretary; George W. Blackman, treasurer. Managers—Geo. A. Wood, Mercer; Hugh McCabe, N. Rome; N. V. Weller, Athens; J. A. Decker, Towanda; Myron Kingsley, Standing Stone; Frank Moore, Orwell; E. J. Ayres, Macedonia; Louis Piolet, Wysox; J. O. Nichols, Mountain Lake. Executive Committee—R. H. Laning, president, *ex-officio*; Louis Piolet, Hugh McCabe, Myron Kingsley, Geo. A. Wood. Superintendents—Frank Moore, horses; Geo. A. Wood, sheep and swine; Louis Piolet, cattle; J. O. Nichols, poultry; Hugh

McCabe, domestic and educational; E. J. Ayres, farm and dairy; N. V. Weller, machinery and manufactures; J. A. Decker, R. H. Laning, Myron Kingsley, entrance, exits and forage; Myron Kingsley, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ALBANY TOWNSHIP.

THE south line of this township rests on Sullivan county. The State line and Sullivan road pass through the township, following along the valley of the south branch of Towanda creek. The first settlers located on the Fowler branch of Towanda creek in 1800. They were: Ephraim Ladd and his sons, Horatio, Charles W. and John; Joseph Langford, Jonathan and Rodgers Fowler, brothers. In 1801 Sheffield Wilcox and his sons, Freeman, Rowland and Sheffield, Jr., Edward Warren, and a man named Granger came. Ephraim Ladd cleared the first spot in the township. Horatio Ladd settled near New Albany in 1805, up to which time there had never been a wagon up the creek. Charles W. Ladd built a stone house at New Albany in 1819. The same year Horatio Ladd and Daniel Miller built. Charles W. was the first postmaster at Albany, in 1820. Joseph Langford, after a short stay, left the settlement.

Sheffield Wilcox, Sr., improved the Amazi Heverly place in 1801. His children were: Andrew, Thomas, Louis, Freeman, Rowland, Eunice, Sheffield, Jr., Desire, Amy and Jeremiah. Capt. Brockaway owned the Connecticut title to the township. Joseph Priestly had the Pennsylvania title. There was but one house between the Fowlers' in Monroe, and Mr. Wilcox's place, which was John B. Sanders'. Mr. Granger, who came with the Ladds, settled on the top of Wilcox hill, cleared a piece of ground, went back for his family and died. His sons, Calvin and Dorns, came on, but after a year or two went back to Vermont.

Daniel Miller came in 1801, and located where his son Russell afterward lived. John B. Hinman was one of the early settlers, a son of John Hinman, of Wysox. A sawmill was built on the place where he settled. He sold to Humphrey Goff in 1810; Goff sold to Freeman Wilcox.

Jonathan Frisbie came in 1803, and settled on a tract near the Eilenberger pond, building on the knoll just above the spring... William Lee came in 1810, stopping with Jonathan Frisbie until he built his own cabin. He removed to Hibbard Hill in 1823... Amzi Kellogg came in 1812, and built a log-house south of the Wilcox tavern; afterward he went farther south in the township... Archelus Luce came and settled west of the turnpike, beyond Kendall's mills... William Miller came in 1817; and improved the Stevens farm... John

Forggerty came in 1819. His name was said to be William Bowlin; he deserted from the English army and took his mother's maiden name... John Nicholas came in 1819, and settled on the hill east of New Albany, on the George Lenox farm. Nicholas was a basket-maker... Simeon Chaplain came in 1813, when a lad sixteen years of age, and worked on the Berwick turnpike. He afterward married Mr. Nicholas' daughter, and settled on the hill east of New Albany... Peter Steriger came in 1824, and settled on the farm that became the Russel Miller farm... Hugh Cavanaugh came in 1830. Previous to any of the settlements above named, the French had made several clearings, and put up several cabins. These were all in ruins when the Ladds and Wilcoxes came in 1801.

Henry Hibbard came in 1827, and settled at what became Hibbardtown; cleared a large farm, and built good buildings. . . . David Sabin, Silas Moon and James Allen were early settlers.

The first sawmill was built a little below Wilcox's Tavern, in 1820, by the Wilcoxes; a sawmill is still on the same site. . . . Mr. Miller built one about the same time, where the old French mill stood. The heavy timber along the creek soon caused a number of sawmills to be built. . . . The old Berwick and Elmira turnpike road passed through this township, and was largely built through this locality by some of the settlers above named. This road was built through Albany township in 1819-20. It was projected by those who owned large bodies of land, for the purpose of reaching them. The State had made a grant of 287½ acres of land to aid in its construction. The company forfeited their charter in 1847, and it became a public road. . . . Louisa Alden taught the first school in 1812.

New Albany Village is the most important point in the township, and is a shipping point on the railroad. Here are a postoffice, store, church, Odd Fellows' Hall, and about twenty-five buildings.

Laddsbury is a station on the railroad, and has a large sawmill.

Evergreen is a station four miles north of New Albany.

CHAPTER XXV.

ARMENIA TOWNSHIP—ALBA BOROUGH.

"**L**ATE in the afternoon, May 29, 1803, Alba became permanently settled," writes Dr. Irad Wilson, son of Noah Wilson. Noah Wilson came on horseback, in 1802, on an exploring expedition to where is now Alba, and the beautiful, pellucid stream that runs through the place suggested to him the name "Alba," and so it was christened. This lone horseman spent the summer at the place that had looked so enticing when he first beheld it, and he planted and raised the first crop of corn grown in that settlement; he made his clearing by

simply setting fire to a "windfall" at the base of Armenia mountain (which he also named), and after burning it over, planted his corn with a shoe hammer—the only farming implement he had. He raised about forty bushels of corn and stored it for his family next year. This corn was raised on the Watson-Freeman farm. Mr. Wilson cleared four acres and sowed it in wheat, within what is now Alba borough. During the summer he lived in his cabin, about "the size of a common bedstead," open at the end, and covered with bark; his bed was hemlock boughs, and his horse blanket was all the bed-covering he had. A man named Linzey then lived on a farm that became the Allen Taylor place. In the fall Mr. Wilson returned to his old home in Vermont, and spent the winter there. He had purchased 3000 acres of the Susquehanna Company, the tract including Alba borough and the surrounding country. He sold to Elisha Luther and Kilbourn Morley each a farm, and Luther came on with him the next year. When the titles failed Mr. Wilson refunded each what they had paid him, although he never recovered from the company a cent. David Palmer became the owner of Morley's purchase. In 1804 Jeremiah Smith and Samuel Rockwell came to Alba in sleighs, Smith settling on the Horace Welsh farm, and Rockwell coming to the ownership through his grandson, Jacob G. Rockwell. David Pratt came in the fall of 1804, and stopped on the Nelson Reynolds place; at the same time came Levi Morse, who stopped on the Perry Elliott farm. Mr. Wilson described Troy as he found it on his way with his family to Alba in 1803. Elihu Smead had a little log cabin with about an acre cleared, and John Barber had his place, where is now the steam mill, and this was all there was of Troy. South of Troy they came to a small opening of Caleb Williams and Reuben Case—the latter was the homestead of Gen. Elihu Case—and then to the Sam Case clearing, afterward Edwin Williams's; then to Aaron Case's place, afterward Shepherd Spalding's and Dr. Reuben Rawley's, now William A. Thomas's. All these early settlers turned out and helped cut a road to Alba for the Wilson family. Irad Wilson remembers that the house was barely large enough for his mother and father to sleep in, and so he slept under the wagon, and the two men with them, by the side of the log where was a fire. The next day all hands fell to, and before night built a new house, and all slept in that royally. The one-legged bedstead was a forked stick driven into the ground, and poles laid from that to the cracks between the wall logs, and bark for a bed rope. In time a bass-wood floor was laid.

The first school in Alba was taught in 1806, by Martha Wilson, sister of Irad. The first child born in the place was a daughter of Noah Wilson, and she became Mrs. Chester Williams. She was born July 17, 1804. During this year Patty Luther, a child, died, and soon thereafter her mother, Cynthia Luther, died, and these deaths established the Alba burying ground. The first marriage was a double one, in 1807, by Nathaniel Allen, Esq., the parties being Robert McKean and Martha Wilson, and the other was David Soaper to Polly Luther, both the brides being of Alba, and the grooms of Burlington. All

were married in the woods in sleighs, where they had driven to be sure they were in Lycoming county, in order that the ceremony would be legal.

ALBA BOROUGH.

Alba is an incorporated borough, the principal place in the township, which is covered by the Armenia mountains. There three of Irad Wilson's sons are living. Volney M. and Addison live in the borough. There are four general stores, one physician, a Disciple church and Miller & Bros.' large lumber business. Seeley Larned resides there—the noted horse trainer, and lover of that faithful animal, and who has done much for the improvement of the horse in western Bradford.

Though the country is quite broken in Armenia, yet there are farms reaching to the mountain tops.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ASYLUM TOWNSHIP.

STEPHEN DURELL located at the mouth of the creek since named **S** in his honor—Durell creek—in 1789 or 1790, and built a house and sawmill there. In the fall of 1787, Benjamin Ackla, Richard Benjamin and Amos Bennett came to what was afterward called Bennett's creek, and built some log houses. Amos Bennett came to Wyalusing as early, probably, as 1783-84, and lived there some two or six years. He built a little tub-mill at the falls, just below the road on Bennett's creek. The ruins of a sawmill now mark the site. He had a house on the flats below the present residence of William Storrs.

Richard Benjamin lived where H. L. Haight now lives. His children were Jonathan, John, Patty, Polly, Peter, David, Jesse, Sally, Hetty, Betsey, and Joshua, besides two who died in infancy. Jonathan married Leah, daughter of Benjamin Ackla, and lived on the Seeley hill, and died February 1, 1847, aged seventy-seven years. The property is now owned by William Storrs.

Deacon Reuben Wells and a Mr. Shaw came to the Gilbert place at an early day, and planted a piece of corn. They lived in a log house near the spring, a few rods below the residence of Richard Gilbert. Samuel Gilbert came about 1790 and lived a year or two at Kingston, and then moved to the farm now occupied by Richard Gilbert. Charles Homet emigrated from France to America in January, 1793, and settled in Asylum in 1796. He was one of the French families who remained in Bradford, and did not return, after the restoration, to his native land. He died December 29, 1838, in the seventieth year of his age. His wife, Theresa (Schillinger), preceded him January 3, 1823, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Homet married, for his second wife,

Cynthia Sickler, in 1827, by whom he had one daughter, the wife of E. T. Fox.

Anthony Vander Poel came about 1790, to Bradford county. He was the ancestor of the large family of that name now in Bradford. His first stopping-place was Aquaga, where he remained a year or two and then came to Durell creek, and from thence moved into the French settlement and engaged in the employ of that colony. He built a small log mill on Fowler creek, and lived there four or five years, but, being despoiled of the title to his land, removed to Wyalusing, and after a short time moved to the hill near Moody's pond, where he died, aged ninety-nine years, in the spring of 1838, and was buried on Ellis hill. . Isaac Wheeler came into Asylum along with Anthony Vander Poel. . Nicholas Johnson, a brother of Isaac Wheeler's wife, came some time between 1797 and 1800, but located at first at Towanda, where he lived for several years, and then settled in Asylum. . About two years after Nicholas Johnson came into the county his brother Richard also came, but never gained any permanent location, and, with his wife, is buried at Frenchtown. . Richard Wheeler, a brother of Isaac Wheeler, also came about the time the Johnsons did, but returned to New York, and finally came back again, and died here. Ambrose Vincent, who married a sister of Mrs. Isaac Wheeler, came about 1804-6. Henry Cornelius married another sister of Mrs. Wheeler, was a Revolutionary pensioner, and came into the county soon after the Johnsons. He died on the mountain below Towanda, on a little farm he bought there.

Samuel Seeley was a Revolutionary soldier. He came to the Connecticut grant before the war. After the war he came back to look after his family, but could not find them. Thinking they were killed or had died, he went back to Goshen, N. Y., from whence he originally came, where he married Miss Deborah Benjamin, a sister of Richard Benjamin, and in 1802 came to Wyalusing creek, where he lived a few years, and then removed to the Herriek place, where he remained some seventeen or eighteen years, then to where Keizer now lives, in 1827. In 1845 he built a sawmill near Myron Frisbaes', but ere it was scarcely finished Hollenback served an ejectment on him, and he abandoned the place.

The Chilson family were early settlers in the town. Samuel and Albert were the heads of the family, but Albert, after two or three years, moved west. Samuel Chilson lived on the Ackla place, and died February, 1816, at the age of eighty-five years. Samuel Chilson (2d), Jehiel and Joel, nephews of the elder Samuel, came to the county about 1811; a brother, Asa, coming in 1809. Robert, George, Anson and William were also brothers. Robert came in 1814, and Anson soon after the War of 1812 had closed; he serving therein. Robert lived and died on the farm occupied by his son Benjamin, his death occurring about 1860. William came in 1813; removed to Smithfield, where he died. He lived with his brother Samuel, in Asylum, a number of years. . Nathan Bailey, Harry Ellsworth, John Stringer and Joseph H. Ellis were all among the early settlers.

Macedonia.—Solomon Cole was probably the earliest settler in this

part of the township of Asylum, and came thereto first before the battle of Wyoming. His son, Samuel, was killed in that massacre, and he himself was also present there. Molly Cole's husband was also killed at the same time. Mr. Cole owned at one time all of the land lying in the bend of the river at this point. A son, Solomon, succeeded to a part of the tract in or about 1796. Philip Fox, who married a sister of Solomon Cole (the second), was residing in this place when his brother-in-law came. Three brothers of Solomon also came: Elisha, Abishai and John. Abishai lived on the Kellum place, John lived near Solomon, and Elisha owned the farm where Warford resides. He subsequently removed to Towanda creek, a little below Monroeton, where Salisbury Cole now resides. Abishai and John moved out of the State. Solomon died on his farm and was buried in Macedonia. His children were: Samuel, Sally, Daniel, Benjamin, Solomon and John, who grew up to maturity. Samuel died in the town; Sally married a Mr. Richards and lives in Warren; Daniel owned the Bishop farms; Benjamin died in Genesee at his grandfather's. Rev. Elisha Cole, of Towanda creek, was a son of Samuel Cole. Moses Warford and Benjamin Coolbaugh were among the earliest settlers.

Sartile Holden came from Vermont. He had pursued an absconding debtor into the State of New York, and, by taking lumber and staves, had secured his debt. These he attempted to run down the river (Susquehanna), but his raft lodged on Cole's island. He then removed his lumber to the shore, near Mr. Birney's, in Standing Stone, and, being a cooper, worked up his staves into barrels. While engaged on this job he became acquainted with the country, bought the tract on which he afterward lived, and moved his family here in 1802. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters.

Jabez Sill came into the town in 1816, with his son Jabez. He was at the battle of Wyoming, though but fourteen years old, and stood sentry at the fort during the fight. He died at his son's house (with whom he had lived since 1830) in July, 1838, aged seventy-five years.

Richard and Charles Townley were early residents of the town. They conveyed their interest in lands to M. de Noailles.

A "Macedonian Cry." The name of Macedonia was given to the Cole settlement by reason of a sermon preached by Amos Akla, in which the words "Macedonia," "Macedonian cry," "Come over and help us," etc., were used very freely. The boys took up the phrases, and called the settlement Macedonia, a cognomen which has ever since clung to that part of the town.

Asylum was laid out on the Shæfel flats nearly opposite Rummerfield, in Asylum township; platted about 1794, and several improvements were placed on it in 1795; it contained about 2,000 acres in the bend in the river; it was intended by the French refugees to found here a city, and at one time there were over fifty houses, a horse-mill, and a still; a cemetery ground was laid out on what is now the Gordon property. Surveyer John A. Biles, of Homet's Ferry, has found among the old records a plot of the old town. The land is all now private property and cultivated.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ATHENS TOWNSHIP — ATHENS, SAYRE AND SOUTH
WAVERLY BOROUGHS.

WHEN Ulster township was formed, it was supposed its northern line was the State line; hence, that being the most northerly, it was called the "Seventeenth township," the north line of which crossed the river east and west a short distance above "Mile Hill." But after the survey of the State line in 1786, it was found there was an interval of two or three miles between that line and the supposed north line of Ulster. Therefore, the township of Athens was surveyed the May following, and the north line of Ulster was removed to its present position, a little below where the two rivers meet, and this formed the "Eighteenth township," or Athens. Prior to that Tioga Point was supposed to be in Ulster township, and for years letters for this place were directed to Ulster postoffice. Col. John Jenkins surveyed the lines of the township in 1786. His notes describe it: "Beginning on the Tioga north, running five and one half miles south; then east five miles; then north five and one half miles; then on the State line five miles. On each side are converging ranges of mountains, and along the base of each flow the two beautiful rivers, and then mingling their waters they go singing to the sea.

"There is not in the wide world a valley more sweet
Than this vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

Prospect Hill and Spanish Hill present as delightful landscape views as ever greeted the eye of beholder.

Athens is the oldest platted village in northern Pennsylvania, that remains substantially as laid out by its founders. There were Indian and Missionary villages that were laid out in the early part of the last half of the eighteenth century, but these had a brief existence, or were so changed as to have lost all original identity. An ancient record, not all now legible, but mostly so, reads as follows: "Athens and Tioga Point, as laid out in 1786 by John Jenkins, under a grant to Prince Bryant and others, from the Conn. Susquehanna Company, May 9, 1796; also Milltown, between said town and State line." A careful and accurate copy of the original town plat was made in 1886, by Z. F. Walker. This old town plat is historical, it is now one hundred and five years old, and on its margin is a complete list of the first proprietors or lot-holders, with some account of the chain of title in the earliest transfers thereof. The map is Athens township in its entirety, an exact square, and the system of water courses within its limits—the two rivers, "Great," or Susquehanna, and the "Tioga Branch" and their junction near the south line of the township; the location of "Queen Esther's village" on the west bank, just below the river junction, and on the map, is the information that the "Queen's village"

was "burned by Col. Hartley, September 28, 1778." It was claimed by Prince Bryant, Elisha Satterlee and their associates, fifty others, that theirs was the original grant from the Susquehanna Company, although there was a claim made of an earlier grant of August 28, 1775, to Asabel Budd, and others, to the "Point" as a part of Ulster. The map shows the location of Sullivan Fort—a triangle reaching from river to river, at the narrowest point in the peninsula, on the street leading to the bridge, giving a port face to the two rivers above and below, and at the point where the rivers came nearest together and about the center of the island in the Susquehanna river. This old fort site is now near the southern extremity of the built portion of Athens borough. In the first division of the old town plat, the lots are divided by a main street running nearly north and south, and fronting respectively on the two rivers, shortening and lengthening as the rivers approached or widened from each other—they passed below the fort a short distance. They numbered, commencing in the north line and west side, "No. 1," and continued on down to "No. 27," and then commencing on the south line, at "No. 28," they reached to "No. 53," when the remainder on the east side was made a burying ground; ground for a public square ran from river to river, and lay between lots 14 and 15 on the west side, and the corresponding ground between 40 and 41 on the east side was given for an academy, and known as "Academy Square." The following were the original village proprietors: John Franklin, John Jenkins, Elisha Satterlee, Prince Allen, William Slocum, Elisha Mathewson, Christopher Hurlburt, William Jenkins, John Swift, Reuben Cook, Abram Nesbit, Nathaniel Cook, Benjamin Allen, Ira Stephens, Waterman Baldwin, John Hurlburt, Oliver Bigelow, William Jackways, Elijah Harding, William Jones, Nathan Cawrey, Uriah Stephens, Thomas McClure, Benjamin Gardner, Abraham Miller, Asabel Buck's heirs, Phineas Stephens, Mathias Hollenback, Jonathan Burwell, Nathan Dennison, Joel Thomas, John O'Neal, Thomas Handy, Mason F. Alden, Solomon Bennett, Eldad Kellogg, Gideon Church, Benjamin Smith, Ethan Allen, Ebenezer Slocum, Thomas Baldwin, John Hagerman, Ishmael Bennett, Duane O. Patrick, Richard Halsted, and William Hyde.

Lot No. 45 was James Irvin's hotel, built in 1791, and in 1818 conveyed to J. F. Satterlee. On lot 40 was the famous old Red Tavern built in 1795—owned by John Franklin in 1786; he sold to Elisha Mathewson; Stephen Hopkins built a residence on lot No. 38 in 1790; David Paine on lot No. 37 in 1794; Enos Paine on lot No. 36; on lot No. 35 was Samuel Hepburn, merchant, his tavern built in 1784, and the same year was the store of David Alexander on lot No. 34; he had also a distillery; George A. Perkins lived also on lot No. 34, just north of the fort; John Reddington sold lot No. 32 to Austin Forbes in 1817. On the west side, and facing Tioga river, Elisha Mathewson owned lot No. 1, and George Welles had his distillery on lot No. 2, and his homestead included lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; Clement Paine built his new house and store in 1802 on lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12; Edward Herriek lived on lot No. 13; John Miller built a house and store on lot No. 14, in 1812 (Stephens lived and died in this place). The public square

was deeded to Athens' trustees, July 21, 1812. Mathias Hollenback had his hewed log house and store, and his wharf and store built in 1786, on lot No. 15; this was torn down in 1819, and was eventually built on by A. Budd; Justin Forbes occupied lot No. 18, and L. S. Ellsworth was on lot No. 19. As early as 1784, Samuel Hepburn built his store and tavern on lot No. 19; Noah Murray lived on lot No. 22, a part of the old fort ground, and Abner Murray was on lot No. 23, also a part of the fort ground. A. Decker occupied lot No. 27, the south lot on the west side in the original plat of the village. A street or road at this south line ran from river to river, and in 1801 John Saltmarsh built on the south side of this roadway; then came the house of Hon. Horace Williston, built in 1819; then Obadiah Spalding's residence; next was Brazilla Cook's and then Joseph Hopkin's residences, latter built in 1811, and the last house on the west side was that of Jeremiah Decker. From Obadiah Spalding's, south for some distance on the west side, the land belonged to Richard Canton. These lots, from No. 1 to No. 53, were the first division; then was added on the south the second division, still divided only by a roadway or street in the center and continuing down to the junction of the rivers. These were numbered second division, and commenced on the north line and west side "No. 1," and reach to No. 45, as the last north lot on the east side, opposite the starting point. They were simply irregular "out lots" or acre property. Lots No. 1 and No. 2 were Richard Canton's. Henry Welles' residence was on lot No. 30. The old ferry road to the Susquehanna river ferry was nearly east of Jeremiah Decker's. Two circular lines in the point below the regular town are written: "Indian town of the Susquehannock and Iroquois, which was burned by Col. Thomas Hartley." This line runs with the Tioga river and circles near the point of junction. The other line bends the opposite way, and reads: "Land set off to George Welles in the partition of Canton and Welles, September 1, 1802—350 acres. From these indications it is to be inferred that originally all the land south of Jenkins belonged to Welles and Canton. April 13, 1789, Solomon Bennett deeded to Andreas Budd Nos. 6 and 10 in the second division.

The land north of the old town plat, and between the two rivers, which is now the main center of the borough of Athens, was laid off in irregular lines, and sold by the Susquehanna Company, by numbers. These were still divided by a roadway in the center, equi-distant and running with the rivers. The first lots north of the old village plat was intended for the "minister's" residence; then came Elisha Satterlee's purchase, made in 1768, on the east side, and John O'Neal, Shephard and Joseph Tylerson, on the west side; then following up the west side or Tioga river front came Francis Tyler, Dan and Hugh McDuffie, Samuel McDuffie, Joseph and Charles McDuffie; returning to the south, and going up the east side we came to Julius Tozer's, and then to Guy Tozer's; next was Samuel Queenshire and A. H. Spalding; then Cornelius Quick. The next improvement was that of Jonathan Harris, who came in 1789, and built here in 1791. Then going to the northeast corner of the old Athens township, and east of the Susquehanna river, the grants commence at Number 1, John Jenkins;

Nos. 2 and 3, John Franklin; Nos. 4 and 5, William Slocum; No. 6, Richard Halsted; No. 7, Abram Nesbitt; No. 9, Benjamin Allen; Nos. 10 and 11, Elisha Satterlee; No. 12, Elisha Mathewson; No. 13, Eldad Kellogg; No. 14, Waterman Baldwin; No. 15, McKinstry; No. 16, John Franklin; and No. 18, Waterman Baldwin.

Commencing at the south of the township and west of the Tioga and Susquehanna down to Queen Esther's, the tracts or grants are again numbered, commencing at No. 1, purchased by Theodore Loomis; the Indian village was on the west end of this tract; No. 2, Erastus Loomis; No. 3, Peter Garrington—he sold to John Griffin; No. 4, Daniel Satterlee, sold in 1788 to Ben Green; No. 5, sold by Dan Satterlee in 1788 to Henry Green; No. 6, John P. Green and Thomas Lane; No. 7, Ludwig Green; No. 8, Isaac Morley, Sr., in 1800 transferred to G. H. Morley; No. 9, Alvin Morley; No. 10, Isaac Morley; No. 11, Joseph Spalding, in 1791 sold to John Spalding; Nos. 12 and 13, Abner Murray, sold in 1791 to E. A. Murray; No. 14, Stephen Hopkins, sold to Chauncey N. Shipman; No. 15, Elisha Satterlee sold to Alanson D. Whitmarsh. The next five tracts were those of John Abram, Jacob and Henry Snell. On lot No. 18, Jacob Snell's son was born, Abram Snell, July 5, 1785, the first white child born here. Then there was an unoccupied strip, and then came the tracts of Daniel and Hugh McDuffie and Col. Tozer, who made his improvement in 1795. The next was No. 21, William Scott, and on the east end of his lot, on the Tioga river bank, was the ancient Turtleloe village. The place had been wiped out completely by Col. Hartley, and Mr. Scott built just west, a few feet from where it had stood; No. 20, Samuel Shoemaker; No. 19, Albert and J. M. Tozer.

Mathias Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre, was one of the earliest to establish himself in business at this place; he was a brave defender of the Yankee claimants, but submitted to the decree of Trenton. He was one of the heroic Revolutionary soldiers; a stocky Dutchman, and a vigorous, strong man in body and mind. At the close of the war he was Indian supply agent in treaties with those people, and was stationed at Newtown. His clerk was John Shepard, father of Mrs. George A. Perkins, author of "Early Times on The Susquehanna." Soon after the war he built his store in Athens, 1786, but had really located here in 1783. He first occupied a small house of Mr. Alexander, near where Samuel Hepburn afterward had a store, near the old fort. He built his new store in 1786, on the corner of the public square, a two-story, of hewed logs, and in time it was clapboarded—house and store together. This was a noted first building in Athens. His clerk, when the new store was opened, was Daniel McDowell. So important was "Hollenback's Store" that often letters sent to men in this section of the State were thus addressed—this was for some time the only name Athens had. Hollenback's was a truly historical house; he dug the first well, and planted the first apple trees at Tioga Point, some of which trees are still living; he built a warehouse on the bank of the Chemung river that accommodated, many years, the merchants; when a boat arrived bringing new goods the horn was blown to announce the fact. Hollenback's house and store was torn down in

1849. In 1793, when the revolution in France was raging, Col. Hollenback was employed, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to procure a place of retreat for the royal family of France, at some secluded spot on the Susquehanna, and he purchased Asylum township, Bradford county, to which place came the French colony, a few of whose descendants are yet with us. The royal family never came—for the good reason they had lost their heads.

The contention over these lands is given in full in another chapter, and it is only necessary here to give the chain of title from Pennsylvania in order to preserve historical accuracy.

In 1786 Andrew Elliott, on the part of Pennsylvania, and James Clinton and Simeon Dewitt, on the part of the State of New York, were appointed commissioners to ascertain, run out and mark the boundary line between the two States. This duty was performed in 1786-87 by running a line due west from a small island in the Delaware river to Lake Erie, a distance of 259 miles, 88 perches.

In 1784 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania bought a large tract of land of the Indians at Fort Stanwix. The land office was opened for the sale of these lands, May 1, 1785. Under the law, applications filed within ten days should have priority of location.

"No. 1" was drawn from the wheel, and the name of the applicant was Josiah Lockhart. This gave him the first choice. He applied for 1038 acres, and made his selection on the point of land between the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers—or Tioga Point (now Athens). His land commenced at the point and extended a little above "Mile Hill," from river to river. The Indian name for the "Point" was Ta-ga-o-gah, meaning "at the forks." This land cost Mr. Lockhart about twenty-six cents per acre. In the early part of the century Mr. Lockhart sold to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the notable signers of the Declaration, as well as one of the last survivors of these immortals; he was ninety-five years old when he died. From Carroll these lands fell to Richard Caton, his son-in-law, and from him to Welles. He made easy and generous settlement with the most of the Connecticut claimants in their "paying twice for their lands." A notable mark of these lands was the heavy growth of yellow pine that covered the ground. This timber was all killed off by the worm that attacked it in 1796, and the tall dead trees towered as ghastly sentinels many years. The other purchasers at the same time as Lockhart were Nicholas Kiester, Arthur Erwin, Joseph Erwin, Timothy Pickering, Samuel Hodgson, Duncan Ingraham and Tench Cox. Erwin sold to Duffie, and Pickering to John Shepard. It was under the company of the Susquehanna that the village was platted and the lots laid off. The upper end of the old original village plat is indicated by the graveyard. There was no cross street in the place until you reached this point, and only one roadway north and south, equi-distant from the two rivers. Prince Bryant owned 600 acres, and on his land built a grist and saw mill, and in 1788 sold to Nathaniel Shaw. Paine island was named for Clement Paine.

Guy Maxwell came in 1778, and in company with Samuel Hepburn sold goods in Hollenback's store building. Jonathan Harris, grand-

father of N. C. Harris, came in 1789, and located on lot No. 37, now the Leggett farm in Sayre borough; his brother, Alpheus Harris, came in 1786, and purchased of S. Swift; he was ejected in 1810 by J. L. Kean. Col. Julius Tozer came in 1794, and first settled at Tozer's Cove. Daniel McDuffie settled on lot No. 32 in 1788. Noah Murray came in 1791 and located west of the Chemung river. At the mouth of Satterlee creek J. V. Nathan Cantlin settled. Noah Murray in 1791 settled on lot 13.

Capt. Joseph Spalding came in 1791, and made his improvement on lot 12, he was succeeded by his son, John Spalding. James Irvine came in 1794, and built the once noted "Pike Tavern" on lot 43; this was burned in 1875; during its time was kept first by Irvine, in 1798 by George Welles, in 1809 by David Paine; the last named, with his brother Clement, came to the place in 1794 and settled on lot 37 and built the "new store" and dwelling in 1802. Daniel Elwell came in 1798 and built on lot 18. Nehemiah Northrop came in 1795; his widowed mother, at the age of ninety years, walked six miles, to Squire Gore's, Sheshequin, for the purpose of being married to Mr. Howard, and returned the same day on foot. The married life of this couple lasted sixteen years, and the old lady died at the age of one hundred and six. The Northrops came in 1830. The old "Red Tavern," mentioned previously, was put up in 1795, the first thing of the kind from Elmira to Wilkes-Barre.

The noted Tioga Indian treaty was held on the banks of the Susquehanna river, November 23, 1790, on the ground now back of the Episcopal church. This was a red-letter day in the village. Indians in great numbers were here, and their big and little chiefs and heads of tribes were all here, and their followers came in swarms—all rigged out in barbaric splendor, paints, feathers, red blankets, etc.

The township, as surveyed in 1777, and re-adjusted in 1786, contained twenty-five square miles; was located and laid out by John Franklin and John Jenkins at the request of Prince Bryant, Elisha Satterlee and their associates. The two rivers, Susquehanna and Tioga (in New York, the Chemung), meet within the confines of the township, and these streams divide the township into nearly three equal parts. It has more broad fertile valleys in it than has any other township in the county. The present township includes the grant to Satterlee, Franklin and others, and a strip about three-fourths of a mile wide on the north, which was made by carrying the north line to the State line, and also "the gore" which was added on the west side and taken from Durkee township, and a point, taken off the south line and given to Sheshequin, extending up the river nearly to the junction; this change in the south line was a matter of convenience in working the road running along the east side of the river.

This fertile spot attracted the earliest attention of the whites. In 1768 Penn purchased the land lying east of the river, of the Indians, and as early as 1773 Charles Stewart surveyed this purchase, and that year there were three warrants laid in Athens by Jacob Wetmore, John Stover and David Trisler; these embraced all the level land

east of the Susquehanna. These titles subsequently passed to Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, and finally this became the source from which title was derived by the settlers. The land west of the Susquehanna was purchased of the Indians, in 1784, at Ft. Stanwix. The first purchase here was by Josiah Lockhart, of Lancaster, whose first choice took the land on the point lying between the rivers; this is the source of title to most of the land within the borough of Athens. When platted, the lands within the point were laid off into small town lots in the lower portion, ten acre lots above, and on both sides of the rivers, east and west of the point, were one hundred acre lots.

The smoke of the guns of the Revolution had hardly passed away when the first settler, after the war, came here—Benjamin Patterson—and located east of the Susquehanna river, in 1783. He was from Stratford, Conn., where he was born January 15, 1752, and the supposition is he was in Sullivan's expedition, and while soldiering selected his future home; he sold to Robert McIlhoe, and kept moving west until he reached Missouri; he died in New Madrid, in 1840.

Thomas Maclure came here in 1786, and two years after he was licensed to keep a tavern, and whether he really kept a tavern or not (for nearly every cabin in the land would entertain the weary traveler), yet he renewed, it seems, his tavern license in 1789, but soon after left the place and went to New York.

Col. John Franklin built in 1786 on lot 40, just south of the public square and near the bank of the Susquehanna. He was carried a prisoner the next year to Philadelphia, and therefore could not make his home here until 1789.

The Satterlees, who figure prominently in the early history, were the children of Benedict Satterlee, who was killed during the Revolution in the Wyoming country, leaving a widow and six children, of whom Elizabeth (Mrs. Major Elisha Mathewson) was aged thirteen at the time of the Wyoming battle; the other children were Elisha, Elias, Benedict, Nathaniel and Samuel; the mother fleeing with her children from the valley, after the massacre, perished in the wilderness of exposure and fatigue—no aid, with her infants, no protection from the elements, and scarcity of food—no words could add to this brief statement, to this sad tale of suffering and woe. Elisha, the elder brother, had to assume charge of the younger children; he married Cynthia Stephens, sister of Capt. Ira Stephens. John F. Satterlee, a son from this marriage, and for years a prominent citizen of the county, died February 11, 1856. He was twice married, first to Julia Prentice (daughter of Amos Prentice), who died December 12, 1823, aged thirty-seven; and his second marriage was with Elizabeth, who died December 5, 1871, aged seventy-seven. Benedict Satterlee taught school in Athens, in 1791, in the log house on "school lot" in the original village plat; he married Wealthia, daughter of Capt. Joseph Spalding, and died at Mount Morris, N. Y., January 8, 1813. Ehas Satterlee commenced in Athens as a shoemaker, and is so mentioned in the assessment of 1796; he afterward studied medicine, removed to Elmira, and practiced with great success; was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun November 11, 1815. Samuel and Nathaniel settled

at Smithfield. Nathaniel's son, Samuel, was colonel in the War of 1812, and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Elisha Mathewson, who married the only daughter, was the son of Winchester Mathewson, who was born in Rhode Island in 1774, and exchanged valuable property in that State for "Connecticut rights," on the Susquehanna, and came to Wyoming, where he died, in 1778, leaving sons, Elisha, Constant and Nero, all of whom were in the Revolutionary War. Nero was killed at Wyoming; Constant was killed at the battle of Mud Fort, near Philadelphia; Elisha served through the war in Capt. Spalding's company; discharged in 1783, after seven years' honorable service. He was one of the original proprietors of Athens, and made his permanent home here in 1788; was elected major in the militia soon after his arrival, and was one of the overseers of the poor of Tioga township. On arrival he moved into Col. Franklin's log house, on lot 40; in 1795 he built the old "Red Tavern," and kept it until his death, April 11, 1805. His children were Constant, born in 1792; Elias S., born June 16, 1796; Cynthia (Mrs. Hammond); Fanny (Mrs. White); Clarissa (Mrs. John Duffie), and Lydia (Mrs. Means). The widow of Major Mathewson (Satterlee) was one of the last survivors of the Wyoming massacre; died December 14, 1851.

Ira Stephens was another grand old Revolutionary soldier; a native of Connecticut, born July 24, 1760; son of Jedediah Stephens, who married Sybil Ransom, a daughter of Capt. Samuel Ransom, who was born in Connecticut February 1, 1764. He was also a soldier in Capt. Spalding's company.

Col. Julius Tozer and Jonathan Harris were brothers-in-law. Tozer was born in Colchester, June 16, 1764, and accompanied his family to the Wyoming valley. After the battle they returned to Connecticut, where Julius, though quite young, enlisted in the Colonial army. After the war he married Hannah Conklin, daughter of Ananias Conklin, and came to Athens, from Luzerne county, in 1794. He was colonel of a regiment of militia of this State; during the War of 1812 he raised a company, of which he was captain, and served during the war; his two sons, Samuel and Guy, were in his company. His children were: Hannah, born October 4, 1788; Alice, March 5, 1789; Elizabeth R., August 28, 1791; Samuel, August 1, 1792; Julius, March 7, 1794; Lucy, January 25, 1796; Dorothy, January 28, 1798; Guy, March 7, 1799; Albert, May 30, 1801; Susan, March 1, 1803; Joel Murray, August 11, 1805; Mary Ann, January 21, 1807, and Cynthia, May 1, 1809. Col. Julius Tozer died December 7, 1852; his wife died March 5, 1832. His sons, Albert, Murray and Guy, lived long and honorable lives in the vicinity where they were born. Guy was elected sheriff in 1837; his wife was Wealthy Kinney, and they were married October 4, 1827. Sheriff Tozer died September 20, 1877; his wife, August 18, 1868.

Civil Proceedings and Titles. The town was laid out, as said, under warrants of Connecticut, and in 1786 Pennsylvania had sold these lands to speculators, not one of whom was a settler, and hence the conflict of titles. This contention went on until March 19, 1810, when the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act for adjusting the title to the lands in Ulster and Bedford townships,

Luzerne county, and this included Athens. This act gave the settlers prior rights, if in actual possession, and they could perfect title by the legal price of "seated lands" prior to the act. Under this act the lots were in time paid for and patented to the claimants. The proprietors set apart certain lots for public use—the public square in the middle of the village, and also a little over twenty-one acres, known as the "Public Plat," in the modern borough; these were duly patented to John Franklin, Elisha Satterlee and John Shepard, trustees of Athens township—the stewardship of which trust is to this day maintained, and the trustee's record book is quite a connected history of the acts and doings of the people; however, it should be stated that their record book from 1786 to 1815 is lost.

The trustees, Franklin, Satterlee and Shepard, called a meeting of the people, April 15, 1815. The meeting voted to employ a surveyor to survey the public lands into town lots and offer the same for sale. Five acres of the land were to be reserved from sale at that time; conditions of sale to be ten dollars in hand, and balance on ten years' time. The meeting elected John Franklin, Edward Herrick and David Paine, new trustees. The proceeds of the sale were to be paid the Commonwealth in payment for the Athens lands under the settlement; the interest on sales to be appropriated to the Athens academy fund for its support. Maj. Zephon Flower, who was the surveyor, laid off 30 lots, and these were sold as follows: Lots 5 and 6 to Obadiah Spalding, \$100; 9 and 10, Daniel Park, \$100; 12 and 19, George Hallock, \$100; 2 and 24, Nehemiah Northrop, \$116; 23, John Redington, \$57; 14 and 15, Isaac S. Boardman, \$155; 1, 2, 29 and 30, Michael R. Sharp, \$219; 13 and 17, James Hoxton and E. Shaw, \$100; 16, James Parks, \$139; 3 and 4, David Briggs, \$100; 8, Uriah Wilson, \$50.

On June 18, 1829, the trustees reported as due \$1,498.21. This day a public meeting of the taxables of Athens township was convened—to consider the subject of the sale of the public lands by the trustees on the public square, which had been made to Guy Tozer. The people voted to rescind the sale—58 votes against and 28 for.

On July 25, 1829, a public meeting on the same subject convened at the store of D. A. Saltmarsh—Stephen Hopkins, chairman, and William Robb, clerk.

On August 29, following, trustees Franklin, Shepard and Thomas Wilcox called another meeting to consider matters relating to the public lots in said village. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved: "We wholly and totally disapprove of the pretended sale by the trustees of the township of the public common in the center of the village of Athens; that the said commons having been surveyed as such, more than forty years ago, and so appropriated from that time." A resolution was passed removing trustees John Franklin, John Shepard and Thomas Wilcox, and Henry Welles, Horace Williston and Francis Tyler were appointed, by the meeting, trustees of the township.

Some evidence of the acrimony of feeling engendered in the disposition of the subject is to be found in the resignation of David Paine,



P. S. Squire

trustee. He tenders his resignation and adds: "I beg to recommend the trust to the fostering care of the mob, who sanctioned the recent riotous proceedings in wantonly destroying the fences and cutting away the trees around the public square."

On January 13, 1836, the qualified citizens held an election of Athens township and borough, at the house of Jason K. Wright, and elected Francis Tyler, Nathan Clapp and L. S. Ellsworth, trustees.

June 23, 1836, on settlement it was found there was due on sales \$2,333.82.

July 9, 1836, at a meeting, it was resolved to divide it into eight lots and offer the same for sale, "the lot now in the occupancy of N. Flower; also the two reserved lots at the north side of the public plat, to be staked out as soon as the present crop is off."

June 27, 1837, at the annual meeting of the qualified citizens of the township, Thomas Wilcox, Julius Tozer, Jr., and Clark McCall were acting judges of election; J. F. Satterlee, clerk, Charles Comstock, elected trustee. July 10, 1837, a public meeting assembled for the purpose of effecting a division between the township and borough of the respective interests in the lot sales. A committee of five was appointed—three from the township and two from the borough—to make the settlement. Members of this committee: On part of township—John Watkins, Robert Spalding and J. F. Satterlee; on part of borough—L. S. Ellsworth and George A. Perkins. The committee reported to an adjourned meeting Saturday, August 26. They preface this report by saying they had obtained the opinion of Hon. Judge Williston, and proceed as follows: "The patent from the Commonwealth vested the title to the land in Messrs. Franklin, Shepard and Satterlee as trustees for the township of Athens. No provision by law was made for the disposition of this land until the act of March 27, 1827." This law, they say, authorized the trustees to sell and convey. But no provision was made by law for the election of trustees to supply vacancies, and the act was so defective that in 1835 an amending act was passed; this act authorized the trustees to sell, except the public square.

Under the law, and the action of the people in 1815, it is supposed there is really nothing to-day to prevent the trustees from selling the public reserved lots and square.

The committee reported that, "first, the funds now in the hands of the trustees of said township be divided, the township to have two-thirds and the borough one-third; second, that the two reserved lots, or Boardman lots, on the north side of the public lot, and also one-half of the four-acre lot on the front or west end, be sold and the proceeds divided as above; third, that the residue or one-half part of the four-acre lot, being the east half, be divided into two equal parts, the township to have one-half and the borough the other; fourth, that the debt, that has accrued in re-building and re-furnishing the academy, ought in justice to be paid at present, as that debt bears hard and to the manifest injury of a few individuals, who in good faith and with a public spirit worthy of imitation, made advances necessary to complete the building, under a confident belief that their advances

would be refunded by a liberal, generous public." * * * "The completing and furnishing the academy has resulted in great credit to the village and a benefit and convenience to the public generally, providing a suitable building for all public meetings necessary for the township and borough, as well as a convenient house for public worship, free to all denominations of professing Christians without molestation. From this view your committee consider that the township has a relative interest in common with the borough in the academy, consequently ought, upon every principal of fair dealing, pay her proportional part of the expenses." The committee then recommended that the borough pay two-thirds and the township one-third of the academy debt, and conclude by recommending that the interest arising from the unsold land be specifically appropriated for the benefit of the district schools. The report was unanimously adopted and approved.

July 20, 1840, the books show total resources from lot sales, \$3,234.27. Of this, \$244.95 were paid for rebuilding academy, and \$701.12 additional was paid to the borough. The township fund, from year to year, in 1846 amounted to \$3,000. The interest on this is paid annually to the township school treasurer. Thus the township has carried out, and is carrying out the intention of the proprietors.

It is doubtful if the borough has kept a like faith, and no fixed fund can now be found that has come from the sale of the public land. The land where the new brick school-house stands, as well as the \$2,000 appropriated by the State to the academy fund (in which the township had a common interest), a fund donated before Athens became a borough, and given exclusively in support of the academy school, and there is grave doubt if this fund is yet intact, and was not put into the high school building.

Postoffice.—The first postoffice established at Tioga Point was in 1800, William Prentice being first appointed, and his office was in Mathias Hollenback's store. After serving five years, he suddenly died. No appointment was made for two years, Col. Samuel Satterlee officiating *pro tem*; David Paine was then appointed postmaster, in 1808, and served until 1821, when he resigned and D. A. Saltmarsh was appointed; in 1827, Ebenezer Backus; 1831, Lemuel Ellsworth; 1840, John Judson; 1841, O. D. Satterlee; 1844, C. S. Park; 1845, C. H. Herrick; 1848, N. C. Harris; 1853, W. Olmstead; 1856, C. H. Herrick; 1861, William Fritcher; 1864, S. B. Hoyt.

Cayuta Mill.—"The old stone mill" is the outcome of the first mill in Bradford county, built in the other century by John Shepard, and was the beginning and gave the name of Milltown, now in the borough of Sayre. Its present owners are F. J. Phillips and Levi Curtis. The old frame mill stands near the "stone mill," and lately was a plaster mill. The present mill is water-power, on Cayuta creek, has a capacity of about 1,700 bushels daily. The present firm has operated it the past twenty-two years. They purchased of Simon Morley and Horace Shipman.

The Shingle and Planing Mill of Campbell Bros. is in North Athens.

Cayuta Lumber Company.—President and general manager, H. B.

Stimpson; secretary and treasurer, B. F. Taylor; have thirty employees. Company incorporated in 1882.

Milltown was laid out by John Jenkins in 1786, also "under a grant from the Susquehanna company to Prince Bryant and fifty others." It lies "between said town (Athens) and the State line." These tracts were settled under the Pennsylvania title, as follows: Lot 1, Theodore Morgan, August 21, 1824; Lot 2, Reuben Hatch, September 2, 1824; Lot 3, Reuben Muzzy, August 21, 1824; No. 4, Silas C. Perry, March 16, 1825; No. 5, John Shepard, September 2, 1824; No. 6, school-house, same date; No. 8, Clement Paine, same date; No. 9, Reuben Muzzy, September 30, 1826; No. 10, Samuel Chapman, same date; No. 11, Judson Griswold, same; No. 12, John Shepard, same; No. 13, James Elmstead, March 15, 1826; No. 14, Moses W. Wheelock, same; No. 15, George Haddock, October 20, 1829; No. 19, M. Shepherd's homestead; No. 20, W. B. Swain, May 20, 1825; No. 21, Samuel Warner, March 16, 1825; No. 22, Solomon Fuitts, September 7, 1825; No. 23, Adam Crause, 1816; No. 24, Wanton Rice, April 27, 1815; No. 25, William W. Rice, June 15, 1815; No. 26, Jere Adams, June 26, 1819; No. 27, Joseph Crocker, April 24, 1816; No. 28, Francis Snackenberger; No. 29, Daniel Elwell, April 23, 1816; No. 30, Ozias Spring; No. 31, Theodore Wilcox, 1800; No. 32, Dr. Ozias Spring; No. 33, school lot; No. 34, Ozias Spring; No. 35, burying ground; No. 36, Benj. Jacobs, March 31, 1816; No. 38, L. Hopkins; No. 39, L. Strait; No. 40, Henry Welles, June 4, 1817. Then came Muzzy's, Griswold's and Elwell's lots, 1826; Dennis Fuller's, 1828; M. B. Wheelock's, 1827, and Samuel Wheelock's.

These lay along Mill creek on each side. Prince Bryant had built a mill on the creek on the east side, and this important improvement was the nucleus of Milltown. He sold to John Shepard and Nathaniel Shaw in January, 1788. Lot 1 was an island, just below the old mill. Tract No. 36 was sold by John Jenkins to John Shepard in June, 1790, and he sold to Benjamin Jacobs, March 21, 1816. The tract adjoining west of the last named was sold by John Harris to Simoa Spalding, September 13, 1828, and No. 38, just south of this, was owned by Charles D. Hopkins. The tract abutting this and fronting on the Tioga river originally belonged to Sybil Stephens, who sold to Elias Mathewson. The tract of John Harris, just north of this, was originally S. Swift's, who came and occupied it in 1786; he was ejected by the Pennsylvania authorities in 1810, and it came into the possession of Alpheus Harris, June 19, 1811, and north of this to the State line was purchased by Samuel Harris, July 4, 1815. In this tract is Spanish Hill. Across the river opposite Spanish Hill, is the John H. Avery tract; he sold to Edward Herrick, April 26, 1826; adjoining this on the south was Levi Spalding's; he sold to Francis Tyler, April 26, 1826. The next going south belonged to Daniel and Hugh McDuffie, who sold to Eben Dunham. Passing to the northeast corner of the township is the Adam Crause tract, No. 23, purchased in 1816; No. 22 is west of this, by Solomon Fuitts, September 7, 1825; Nos. 21 and 20 adjoin this on the south-west; the former owned by Samuel Warner in 1826, and the latter by William B. Swain, May 28, 1823; No. 19, John

Shepard's, who moved into his new house on this tract in 1817. Just north of Prince Bryant's mill were the houses of William Rice and Dr. Amos Prentice, and Prentice's tannery. As already stated, Prince Bryant sold his mill to Shepard and Shaw in January, 1788. This John Shepard came to this country a clerk for Hollenback. He was a nephew of Capt. Simon Spalding, and came with him to the new country soon after the war, when eighteen years old, first stopping in Sheshequin. After much experience in trading with the Indians, he purchased Bryant's mill—a saw and grist mill and two dwelling houses, purchased under the Connecticut title; the land embraced both sides of Cayuta creek, or Shepard's or Mill creek, and included about all that eventually became Milltown—600 acres. The gristmill was the only one within a range of fifty miles. John Shepard married Anna, daughter of Judge Gore of Sheshequin, and made his permanent settlement on his Milltown property. He bought of John Jenkins three hundred and forty acres opposite his mills, across the creek. He was a large land buyer, and at one time owned all the land on which is Waverly. The first interment in the Milltown cemetery was a youth of eighteen, Chester, a son of Josiah Pierce, who had been thrown from his horse and dragged to death. In December, 1798, Shepard's gristmill burned, and with difficulty the sawmill was saved. The whole population turned out and helped rebuild it; in the meantime the people had to go to Wilkes-Barre, one hundred miles, to mill. About the beginning of this century Mr. Shepard had a gristmill, sawmill, fulling-mill, oilmill and a distillery, and was one of the leading business men of northern Pennsylvania. An entry in his diary in 1801 says: "Began to build my large house in Milltown, and made preparations to build my new mill near the river." Under date of September 7, 1805, he says: "The wife of my youth was taken from me by death, by a fall from a carriage." The preceding February 7, his first-born son, Prentice, died, and August following his uncle and next-door neighbor, Dr. Amos Prentice, died. In 1809 Mr. Shepard sold his old mill to Samuel Naglee, of Philadelphia. That year he sent to Stonington, Conn., for his sister, Mrs. Grant, and two daughters, to come and keep house for him. These daughters became Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Howard. In 1809 Mr. Shepard received the first commission from Gov. Simon Snyder, as justice.

The Wolf Incursion.—Mr. Shepard's diary, 1814, says: "This year there was heavy snow and a hard winter. The wolves were driven down from the mountains in search of food, and many sheep were devoured by them. They could be heard howling at all times of the night; the inhabitants were much in fear of them and were afraid to pass from Milltown to Athens, even in the day time. There was no traveling after dark, so great was the fear and danger. The sheep were often called into the door-yard and lights, were kept burning for their protection. Bears and panthers were sometimes seen between the rivers."

ATHENS BOROUGH.

Athens Borough was incorporated March 27, 1831, and David Paine was elected first burgess. It was still but little more than the town

blest hamlet, but its people had ambitious ideas for both their country and their "Tioga" town. When men first sent letters here by private hand they directed them to Tioga Point, and even its circle of jurisdiction extended far into New York. After a time letters for this place were directed to Ulster, and this went on some years, and then some classical turned mind insisted on Athens as the baptismal name for the young "future great." These high-sounding classical names for back stations and places, possessed of more ambition than population or wealth, often remind one of a family, who knew something of Bonaparte and named their favorite first-born "Napoleon Bonaparte," and when he was nearly grown and was attending the cabin school, he was only known as "Boney," he was so thin and meager, and during all his school-life he never mastered the alphabet, so it was supposed he had taken his name among the other children from his mental and physical conditions, and in that view there was great fitness in the boy and name. The original boundary lines included all the land between the rivers from the north line of the Public Land, now Ferry and Paine streets, and the north line of what was the late Henry Welles's, now J. O. Ward farm. The limits were first extended southerly, taking in the Welles or Ward farm between the rivers; it was extended afterward northerly, including all the land between the rivers as far north as the north line of old Ulster, known now as the south line of the Guy M. Tozer homestead, and the late E. C. Herrick's farm. The third extension took in all the land north of the south line of J. F. Ovenshire's farm, and from the Susquehanna river west to the east line aforesaid of Herrick's farm.

The record book of the borough of 1862 opens with the following:

At the burning of Patrick's first brick block, June 10, 1862, all borough records and papers that were then in the office of J. B. Reeve and in his care, were lost; *or in plain facts, burned up.* In 1866 a copy of borough charter was received from Harrisburg through the hands of H. W. Patrick, Esq.

May 14, 1874, it was decreed by the court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford county, that the borough of Athens be subject to the restrictions and possess the power and privileges conferred upon boroughs by the act of April 3, 1871, and that the provisions of the charters be amended so far as they are in conflict with said act. The name and style shall be "The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Athens."

The burgesses that can now be recalled by the oldest inhabitant or rather the best memory, which it is conceded is that of Attorney H. C. Baird, were: Aaron Tibbits, Richard Durbin, Geo. A. Perkins, Mr. Conklin, H. C. Baird (1848), Geo. Merrill, C. H. Herrick and E. H. Perkins [?].

The records from June, 1862, are complete and full, and the officials in their order were as follows:

1842—Burgess, E. White; council: C. Comstock, J. B. Reeve, J. A. Bristol, H. W. Patrick, C. C. Brooks.

1862—Burgess, George Merrill; council: Charles Comstock, C. O. Huntington, J. B. Reeve, John Drake, C. Hunsicker.

1867—Burgess, James A. Bristol; council: J. L. Drake, J. L. Corbin, H. W. Rockwell, H. Williston, Ed. White.

1868—Burgess, S. W. Blood; council: H. Williston, C. W. Clapp, L. McMillan, John Drake, D. F. Park.

1869—Burgess, S. N. Blood; council: A. H. Spalding, C. W. Clapp, J. D. Hill, G. H. Welles, G. M. Angier.

1866—Burgess, John Saltmarsh; council: William Hancock, E. S. Herrick, George Merrill, A. O. Snell, William Durrant.

1868—Burgess, E. Herrick; council: H. Williston, Squire Northrup, John P. Blood, George Merrill, George H. Voorhis.

1870—Burgess, E. Herrick; council: A. A. Kinner, M. Foley, A. O. Snell, James Bristol, J. S. Middaugh.

1872—Burgess, C. Hunsicker; council: William Hancock, H. C. Smith, T. P. McEvoy, William Kiff, Edwin Drake.

1874—Burgess, C. Hunsicker; council: William Hancock, H. C. Smith, C. T. Hull, William Kiff, Edwin Drake.

1876—Burgess, F. R. Pike; council: G. M. Angier, Charles Kellogg, E. N. Merrill, J. W. Comstock, Joseph M. Ely, Jr., Michael Foley.

1878—Burgess, Charles T. Hull; council: Charles Kellogg, D. F. Park, J. B. Reeve, Artemus Weller, Thomas McEvoy, Isaac Gregory.

1880—Burgess, A. A. Prince; council: John Carroll, E. D. Peck, F. T. Page, George H. Mead, George Jordan, F. B. Welch.

1882—Burgess, D. F. Park; council: F. A. Allen, J. M. Pike, George H. Mead, J. S. Middaugh, F. T. Page, H. C. Smith.

1884—Burgess, Edward Herrick; council: J. M. Pike, E. G. Fitch, I. N. Evans, F. T. Page, G. F. Sawyer, J. M. Ely, Jr.

1886—Burgess, J. Leroy Corbin; council: J. M. Ely, C. S. Maurice, I. N. Evans, George Pendleton, Fred. B. Welch, Ed. H. Perkins.

1888—Burgess, T. D. Woolcot; council: F. M. Welles, John Carroll, M. R. Heath, James Bristol, C. S. Maurice, J. M. Ely, Jr.

1890—Burgess, F. T. Page; council: John King, D. T. Park, Joseph Hines, G. A. Kinney, J. L. Middaugh, J. A. Bristol.

1892—Burgess, F. T. Page; council: Joseph Hines, T. P. McEvoy, F. M. Welles, D. F. Park, W. Osborne, J. A. Bristol.

1894—Burgess, A. A. Prince; council: John Carroll, M. P. Murray, John King, F. B. Welsh, E. M. Frost, D. F. Park.

1896—Burgess, A. A. Prince; council: E. C. Spalding, M. R. Heath, M. P. Murray, George Vail, F. A. Gillett, Mark Thompson.

1898—Burgess, C. S. Maurice; council: J. L. Elsbree, F. A. Gillett, Mark Thompson, Cornelius Knibbs, H. F. Maynard, G. T. Ercanbrank.

1900—Burgess, C. S. Maurice; council: E. T. Fitch, Joseph Hines, C. Knibbs, H. F. Maynard, E. W. Kellogg, M. P. Murray.

1902—Burgess, E. M. Frost; council: M. P. Murray (three years), J. W. Carroll (Fitch's unexpired term), Joseph Hines, W. G. Demiston (three years), C. Knibbs, (two years), E. W. Kellogg (one year).

1904—Burgess, George E. Davis; council: M. P. Murray, N. J. Knaresboro, W. T. Demiston, E. W. Kellogg, C. Knibbs, J. W. Carroll. The latter resigned in March, and G. F. Ercanbrank was elected to fill vacancy.

1906—Burgess, George E. Davis; councilmen elect: Mark Thompson, C. Knibbs, A. C. McCaslin.

1908—Burgess, George A. Kinney; councilmen elect: D. W. Tripp, C. W. Prince, C. Knibbs, M. P. Murray.

1910—Burgess, George A. Kinney; council: M. W. Nevins (three years), James Lowman (three years).

1912—Burgess, Geo. A. Kinney; council (city now divided into three wards): J. E. Sizzers, C. W. Bullard, John H. Alberts, Jas. Lowman, M. P. Murray, M. W. Nevins.

In addition to these councilmen, the officers elected at the February election, 1890, are the following: High constable, James Bennett; auditor, J. F. McKean; tax collector, James Bennett; Second Ward, school director, H. L. Towner; Third Ward, school director, John Simons. Judge of elections, First Ward, E. Mills; inspectors, W. K. Park and Jesse Barber; constable, First Ward, A. C. McCaslin. Second Ward, judge of election, George Pendleton; inspectors, J. T. Corbin, E. W. Campion; constable, Charles Fitzgerald. Third Ward, judge of election, John McNamara; inspectors, W. H. French, A. Kirkpatrick; constable, A. Groat.

At the June meeting, 1876, on motion of J. M. Ely, it was unani-

mously resolved that the borough would subscribe \$1,000, provided the citizens would subscribe \$500, and would pay \$900 of this amount to the Chemung Bridge Company in full for their bridge, and make the same a free bridge. The people were clamorous for free bridges.

In the early spring of 1890 an electric company sent an agent to the borough to arrange for electric lighting. His propositions were accepted and all conditions fulfilled; but he "disappeared," as the minutes put it, and now the good people are waiting for "next." They will not have to wait long.

In connection with Sayre, an active movement is on foot to build electric street railways to pass from Athens to South Waverly, and by the early part of 1892, it is confidently expected, this improvement will be in full operation.

Fire Department.—A record of nearly fifty years is that of the Athens Fire Department. Like all or most of the efficient institutions of men, it had its early small beginning, and its time of trial and days of cloud, but has struggled, lived and now, at all events, flourishes. About the first fire in Athens, whether it was the one that suggested organizing a fire company or not, was that of an incendiary Indian, who playfully entered a habitation, kindled a fire in the hall, and stood over it until the building was in flames, the family looking on in silent fear. When these noble red fire-bugs were driven out of the country, there was more of a show for insurance and fire companies.

It is said by some elderly Athenians that they can remember when Dana Park and Squire H. C. Baird constituted the borough or village fire department—Dana with his ladder and Baird with his bucket, and to see them race at the first alarm tap was a sight indeed! The *Athens Gazette* has transmitted a striking wood cut, taken by an instantaneous camera, of this original company going to a fire. Dana is in the lead with his ladder under one arm and an ax on the other shoulder, and Baird is carrying his bucket as though it was full of milk and he had on his Sunday clothes—stately, sure and determined, with a "git there" expression on each face—"if it takes all summer!"

The first fire company originated with the Junction Iron Works in 1855. This important manufactory was operated by C. W. Shipman and Col. C. F. Welles; the plant stood on the ground now occupied by Fitch & Kinney's store and John Merritt's house; their chief products were steam engines and fine machinery in iron, steel and brass; at the time this was the most important factory in the county. In the fall of 1855, Mr. Shipman purchased at a fair at Elmira a small fire engine he found there on exhibition, and brought it home with him; his entire idea was to have something to protect his iron works. The remains of this little old first engine in the county are to be seen yet at the rooms of Protection Company No. 1. There is a claim made by the Naiads, of Towanda, that they purchased their engine a little before this one arrived in Athens. When Mr. Shipman arrived with his purchase, immediate steps were taken to form a company. The first idea was to form one exclusively of the employes of the iron works. Alfred B. Couch was elected foreman in the machine shops; Daniel Bradbury,

assistant foreman; Lucien McMillan, clerk, and George E. Lambert, treasurer. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed, who reported October 30, and it was resolved to restrict membership to the iron works employes. In 1856 a new rule was adopted, allowing others outside of the works to become members. Uniforms were procured, and the "laddies" would meet and take the "pet" out for a little exercise. A cistern was built in the rear of the machine shop, and now the exercises consisted in manning the brakes and forcing the water through the two hundred feet of rubber hose to the top of the works. When the boys had all in turn blistered their hands, a resolution was passed that the men in Wheeler & Overton's tin shop be allowed to join them, and the same privilege was extended to the men in Stevens' wagon-shop. They were now busy recruiting men; in November the ranks were full, and it was declared a public institution for the equal protection of all, and the engine and hose were given over by Mr. Shipman to the company for the use of the borough. A. P. Stevens presented a hose jumper, a hose company was selected and the affair was now a complete borough fire company; the next move was the first fireman's ball - a great event. Time went on, and, fortunately, the winter passed with no alarm bell to call out the boys. May 28, 1856, the first regular business meeting of the new organization took place, and the following officers were elected: Daniel P. Merriam, chief; Emmott Harder, foreman; Mark Bramhall, assistant; L. S. Keeler, treasurer; C. T. Hull, secretary, and L. A. Lewis, James Nolan, Edward Welch, J. T. Johnson, W. B. Hosford, T. M. Harder, W. W. Wilkinson and Hubert Corner, suction hosemen. The boys said they selected Daniel P. Merriam because he was the heaviest man in the crowd, weighing three hundred and upward, and was an Old-School Presbyterian, who always stood up at prayers.

As this was really the first organization, it was in order to give it a name, and the one selected was the "Protection Engine Company No. 1," and the boys resolved to parade on the coming Fourth of July in full uniform. A blue silk banner was secured, and the ladies embroidered on it in blazing letters: "Protection Engine Company, Athens, Pa.- Always ready," and a gala day it was in Athens "when the band began to play." Ike Snell carried the proud banner, and no prouder man ever went marching down the street. The Company, in their new uniforms, marched over the bridge, led by Jabez Stone's martial band, to where is now the Smull tannery, where they received their visitors, the Towanda companies, which came up on the canal packet boat "Gazelle" that had braved the perils of the raging canal. When the "Franklins" and "Naiads" had been thus received, all joined in procession, and marched back to the "Exchange Hotel," and at 10 A. M. the procession formed; the town was gaily decorated and from every house and every window fluttered welcoming flags to those brave and scarred fire-fighters in their resplendent uniforms. The parade over, they marched to the foot of Ferry street, to test the engines.

The Junction Iron Works were moved from Athens in August, 1856, and this caused Merriam and Harder to resign, and C. T. Hull

was made foreman, and Noble Ruggles, assistant; A. H. Spalding, chief, and J. H. Wilson, secretary.

At the annual election, January 3, 1857, the following were chosen: James H. Wilson, foreman; T. R. Davis, Jr., assistant; C. T. Hull, secretary; A. H. Spalding, chief engineer, and L. W. Burchard, assistant. After the closing of the Junction Iron Works, the Company found quarters at J. H. Wilson's, and their place of practicing was the tall chimney of Gillett's brewery, which was destroyed by fire.

Dissensions arose in the Company, and interest began to flag. On August 3, 1857, a resolution to disband was passed. At the same time a request was made to C. T. Hull to call a public meeting to organize a new company; a meeting was held, and an informal emergency company was enrolled, but a general demoralization on the subject prevailed.

To this time the principal fires in Athens were: J. B. Brockway's house in 1847, which stood where is now J. L. Ellsbree's residence; adjoining and burned was Hiram Merrithew's small shoe-maker's shop, in which Merrithew hustled out in such a hurry that he lost his wooden leg.

In 1851 the row of wooden business houses that stood where is now the old brick block, down town, were burned. In this fire passed away the old "Eagle Hotel" building; Billy Wilson's store, William Mier's cabinet shop, and Grant Snell's new frame store, not finished; the Methodist church, "Barrack Row"—tenement houses—and the Episcopal church building. This fire swept away all the business houses on Main street, churches, and Barrack Row, clear to the river on Chemung street, a great calamity to the town.

In 1856 the "Exchange Hotel" barns, sheds, and Dr. William Kiff's house were burned. It was one of the hottest days in July. This was only a few days after the great parade of "Protection" Company, and the engine was worked mightily, and soon pumped the cistern dry, so a bucket brigade leading to the river was put in force.

Soon after this Patrick's old brick block was burned. It was rebuilt in its present form. Then the Page store and John Drake's residence went up in flames. Drake's residence was one of the old Clement Paine buildings, and stood where is now the Salvation Army barracks.

In the order following were the fires that destroyed Dorsey's livery stable: Pike's hotel and the wooden row of buildings on the east side of Main street; Edwin White's tin shop, which stood near where is R. N. Lowe's residence, and with it went the Presbyterian church; then F. R. Lyon's cabinet shop and the second brick Presbyterian church building.

The Junction Iron Works buildings were burned in 1872, unoccupied at the time. In the vicinity where is now the heavy part of the business on Main street were "hot grounds." The Hemlock row was burned, but other buildings took its place, and they too were burned.

In the meantime the continued indifference to having a live fire company finally paved the way to its rehabilitation. Periodical attempts, at all events renewed efforts after every fire, had been made

to this end, and 1877 witnessed the hour and the men when the Athenians should once more become active fire-fighters. A meeting was held at Mitchell Bros.' store, and at this meeting appeared Joseph M. Ely, who was fresh from an extended experience with the noted Excelsior Hose Company No. 14, of New York, and he and C. T. Hull took the matter in hand. The old hand engine and cart were purchased that had fallen into the hands of Blood & Co., a committee was appointed, and six months after the council provided laws and regulations that resulted in the present Fire Department. A lot was purchased on Bridge street at the request of all the leading citizens. A company of eighty members, composed of the best citizens, was soon organized, and Protection Company, No. 1, was revived, and the name changed to Protection Hose and Engine Company No. 1, and at all these preliminary meetings J. M. Ely was secretary and one of the moving spirits. June 7, 1878, an election was held and the following officers chosen: Joseph M. Ely, chief engineer; Charles T. Hull, first assistant chief; David F. Park, second assistant chief.

At the special meeting, June 8, 1878, the following general officers were elected: T. D. Wolcot, president; M. R. Heath, vice-president, M. W. Nevins, secretary; George T. Ercanbrack, financial secretary; F. T. Page, treasurer; George A. Kinney and Joseph Hines, trustees; E. G. Fitch, member of fire board; Charles Morse, foreman; John Carroll, assistant foreman; H. Carpenter and Ard Crous, pipeman. A new and elaborate uniform was prescribed. With their new company and new uniform they were ready for invitations, and went to Waverly in September, accompanied by the Athens Cornet Band. New hose, 200 feet, had been secured by a public subscription, and the next year the borough purchased a leather hose. The first building was provided as follows: Mr. Ely knowing the borough could do nothing, found a man who could furnish the lumber and wait three years for his pay; it was purchased and the members volunteered to do the work, several put in as much as two month's steady work on it. It was put up in the fall of 1878. The ladies gave a festival, and raised funds to complete and furnish the building.

For 1879 Ely, Hull and Park were re-elected. During this year there had been three fires, and this made it plain that a fire alarm was needed. Seventy dollars were subscribed, mostly by the company, a bell purchased, and the present tower-house and belfry put up and the bell swung.

After this thorough re-organization, the principal fires, in addition to those given above, were: October 15, 1879, F. R. Lyon's cabinet factory, and John Carroll's residence and the Presbyterian church—losses \$12,300; May 19, 1880, Novelty Furniture Works, fire room; May 26, following, frame dwelling foot of Chestnut street; December 27, 1881, John Merritt's livery stable, Mrs. Stone's dwelling and Dr. Towner's barn; May 27, 1882, the old toll-house and Chemung bridge; March 10, 1883, Mrs. Murray's new frame dwelling, loss \$3,000; May 13, 1883, Seth Ellsbree's three-story building, Main street, loss \$5,200; October 26, 1883, Estabrook's three-story double brick, corner Elm and Main streets, loss \$10,500; November 4, 1883, barns in rear of Pad

Factory; June, 1884, Novelty Furniture Works, Ralph Tozer's coal office and sheds, Dana McAfee's grain barn and contents, Daily's wagon storage, and the Furniture Works' lumber yard—loss \$120,300, insurance, \$45,000; December 27, 1884, two and a half story double store building on Main street, belonging to N. C. Harris and occupied by Pike & Lowe; November 28, 1885, contents cellar under Pad Factory; July 3, 1886, W. Carner's dwelling, partial loss; July 18, 1886, kitchen of D. H. Park's dwelling; December 18, 1886, the frame hammer shop of Bridge Works.

February 4, 1891, the old "Exchange Hotel" burned. This was a notable old building, once the very heart and center of the village, but now in lower town, and the business has passed away from its locality. It had stood for sixty years, and was at one time a noted stage stand on the great southwest thoroughfare through the county. It sheltered in its day most of the notable men of Pennsylvania or New York—Buchanan, Fremont, VanBuren, Greeley, Wilnot, Graw, "Dick" Johnson (Tecumseh's slayer) and a host of others—a land mark, truly, in northern Pennsylvania. For fifteen years or more it was "too far down town," and when it was built it was thought "it is too far up town." It burned at the dead of night, and to some the greatest loss was the destruction of the old tavern rounded sign that swung so long before the front door.

Ely, Hull and Spalding continued by re-elections in their respective offices without change until 1885, when Hull and Ely changed places. The Fire Department and G. A. R. hall are now the same, and Athens can boast of a most efficient lot of fire-fighters.

Returning a little to the story of the founding and growth of the town, which may now be said to be one hundred and five years old, we refer to the description of the place, the oldest one now known, made in 1795 by Duke de la Rochefoucauld. He describes it as eight or ten rough cabins, one of them a tavern "crowded with travelers going to settle near the lakes"—the year before, so great was this travel, that three of the cabins called themselves taverns. He described the merchants trading with Indians mostly, but dealing in hemp which was obtained from the valleys above. The Duke was not pleased with his accommodations; had to sleep in the "loft" that was entered by an outside ladder; his bed or pallet was as rude as possible, and "not clean;" he slept, therefore, with his boots on, and the food, according to his notes, was not any better than the other accommodations. Choice business locations at the beginning of the century were rated in the market nearly as high as the average lots on Broadway, New York. In 1802 George Welles had become the possessor of Lockhart's purchase, and he employed a surveyor to resurvey the place, which he called "Lockhartsburg," but the people would not so have it, and the old names and streets prevailed.

Welles was the fairest minded of men; his name deserves the brightest future in the history of the county. When he purchased Lockhart's title to the point, he came on and located in the place. For fourteen years previously the Connecticut people were settled here, and supposed they owned the land by a good Connecticut title;

they had bought and sold without let or hindrance. Mr. Welles' first act on arriving was to purchase James Irvine's tavern, and claim that was on Welles' land, paying him \$6,000; and he moved into the tavern and continued it as a public. On the lower part of the point were Isaac Cash, Ira Stephens, Nehemiah Northrup, David Paine, Henry Decker, Jonathan Harris, Nathan Bull and Mr. Beebe. These were all in peaceable possession, and had made houses and fences, and were cultivating their fields. Mr. Welles bought these all out, and paid in the aggregate about \$3,000. Elisha Mathewson had purchased lots on the Welles or Lockhart tract, and Mr. Welles offered to buy his interests, but Mathewson refused to sell on any terms, and, as his lots were scattered about promiscuously, affairs soon became vexing. Mr. Mathewson died in 1805, and Gen. Henry Welles succeeded to the ownership of his father's interests in the Lockhart lands. He tried in vain to purchase the Mathewson interests, and finally commenced suit in the Federal Court. Mrs. Mathewson had given a deed to Welles, but she claimed it was as a compromise, and she was to have a clear and fee simple deed to her house and lot. Under this deed the sheriff put Welles in possession. In 1809 Gen. Henry Welles was elected to the Legislature, and he secured the passage of what was known as the Bedford and Ulster Act, by which these townships were allowed the benefits of the provisions of the Compromise of 1799. Mrs. Mathewson commenced suit for her entire land and lots. Her claim was against Satterlee, from whom her husband had obtained title. These were deemed the most important cases in connection with the history of the "Seventeen Townships." The cases were twice carried to the supreme court; finally, before the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, asking for special legislation. Constant Mathewson, son of Elisha, had, in 1827, been elected to the Legislature, and finally secured the appointment of a commission to examine the question and appraise the land, and in the end Mrs. Mathewson was paid by the State \$10,000. Thus happily ended the long land controversy, involving about 127 acres on the point; land questions that had disturbed social and political life throughout this portion of the State for nearly half a century.

In 1842 Athens was described as a very pleasant and promising village, and, as a business place, one of the most important in northern Pennsylvania. "It is on the isthmus which extends across the point of junction between the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers, and about two miles above the junction;" and, with this brief notice of the place, the visitor proceeds to say: "Above and below the town the land widens out into meadows of surprising fertility. The long main street of the village runs lengthwise of the isthmus, and is adorned by delightful residences and shade trees and shrubbery. There is an academy here, a substantial bridge over each of the rivers; that over the Susquehanna has been recently built; that over the Tioga was built in 1820. Population, 435." The marked eras in the place were the first mails carried on foot from Wilkes-Barre to this place; then the weekly coach mails, the canal, and, finally, the railroad.

The small stores of Hollenback, David Alexander and Hepburn

had in a way met the trading wants of the people, but when Mr. Welles came he brought the first real store, for that day a large venture indeed, containing no less than \$11,000 worth of goods, and he and his partner, Canton, occupied the building nearly opposite the "Irvine Hotel." After the store was abandoned the building was made a dwelling by Judge Herrick, in 1813.

From the time of its first discovery, thoughtful men regarded Athens as in many respects a favored point, and believed in its destiny, especially as a great future manufacturing and shipping point. It had long been the Indian's "door" between the north and the south, and the white man could also see that it was "the center," and he dreamed of a time when it would reach out its long arms of commerce that would be backed by great factories, supplying a needy world. They built for home supply the first saw and grist mills—the enterprise of such men as Prince Bryant and John Shepard, and Shepard's old stone mill stands to-day on Cayuta creek, near where he first built one of the finest mills in the country, with all the latest improvements, with a magnificent water power; and viewing this mill and ground, on the beautiful stream and the romantic spot, one can almost fancy that the shades of the men who came here one hundred years ago and selected this place might yet be seen flitting about these leafy bowers. As an evidence of the supreme importance to the people the mill of John Shepard was, it may be mentioned that it was burned in 1798, and the people voluntarily met and by volunteer labor mostly rebuilt it in six weeks, and over this there was joy in every cabin for many miles about. Shades of the great departed! The writer was an eye-witness to the burning of the old "Exchange" tavern, mentioned above. It was one of the never-to-be-forgotten resorts of northern Pennsylvania, built in 1830 by William Briggs, who kept it several years, and about 1840 was succeeded by S. & G. Park, who had it enlarged and finished, the third story and veranda being added; then kept by Olmstead & Burchard, Hon. G. W. Kinney, Jacob Ercanbrack, Sloan Jordan, A. J. Noble and J. S. Patterson, and when burned, by Mr. Phelps. In the old stage-coach days this was a famous "stand." Fat barns, stage horses, and those great whips—"Old Sam Wellers" all of them, and the old Concord coaches, were in the royal court yard—the long whips of the drivers and the stage horses' "ra-ra-ra-ta-ta-tat!" were the signals for the jaded horses to prance and pretend to plunge, and the people to rush to the front to see the great arrival—the school children, and many of their grandparents, gave open-mouthed, daily attendance on these events. The gre-a-t man of the long, slim whip and horse is gone—faded away as though drowned by the roar and scream of the locomotive whistle, and the old "Exchange" was his fitting memorial, with its older sign that swung in front with its highly colored "Coach and Four" rampant. "Mine Host" inside, usually in his shirt sleeves and big, loose carpet slippers, the very impersonation of fat larder and the yet fatter feather beds and snow-white linen in rows in the great one room above the entrance floor. His hearty, cheery, welcome to the newly-arrived guests, and the delicate offer of a little "suthin'" to clear the weary traveler's throat—a sweet activity that was probably

just six days less than a week from the distillery near by—was freely handed out from the dark corner, and every drop seemed to say and sing, “o’er all the ills of life victorious!” On the early morning—2 o’clock—of February 4, 1891, this good old land-mark passed away in smoke and flame to the horrid midnight melody of the fire-bells. And the next morning the aged Athenians lingered about the smoldering ruins, and many an honest regret escaped their lips—more over the loss of the old sign than of the building.

Early in the “fifties,” C. F. Welles and Chauncey Shipman built the Iron Works—foundry and iron machinery of all kinds, especially engines. It was situated on the block west of Fitch & King’s store. After some time it was changed to the “Agricultural Works,” and was operated by Blood & Co. In time it ceased as iron works, and fell into the hands of Charles Clapp who converted it into a shingle factory, and successfully operated it some time, but it was eventually burned as mentioned above.

D. Alexander built the first distillery on lot 34, now the property of Mr. Maurice. But the ideas of a distillery then and one now are so wide apart as to have hardly the shadow of a semblance. They first made whisky of rye and then of corn—but a still in the way of a factory then was not of much more significance than the housewife’s spring soap-making, usually in a borrowed kettle—it is said the whisky was mostly made to be polite to the preacher in his weekly visits, a kind of sacramental observance, as well as in lieu of his cash salary. The average man of that day was far more religious than he is now, but he had less prejudices on some subjects.

The first school in the village was in the house of David Alexander, taught by a man named Thompson. The first school-house was built on the old Cross street, near the distillery. It was a general public house for church services, public meetings and school.

William Miller and Daniel Moore, in the latter part of the other century, started the first ferry at Athens. It is said that the first house built in what is now Athens was in 1783, by Andreas Budd, on lot 34. In 1814, Michael R. Thorp improved his property, and in time sold to Judge Herrick. At the time this was the finest improvement in the county. Among the earliest practicing physicians was Dr. Amos Prentiss who opened shop in 1797, near old Milltown; he built a room for a drug store and kept it as such several years. He taught the first school in the first school-house built near Milltown burying ground; the succeeding teachers were Amos Franklin and then Daniel Satterlee.

Francis Sneckenberger, with an Irish wife, came in 1799, and located on lot 28. Thomas Wilcox, in 1800, and located near the State line and sixtieth milestone. The old Simon Spalding place is now the possession of Minier, Morley, Griffin, Lane and Green.

Joshua R. Giddings was born on Queen Esther’s field, now George Page’s farm. In the year 1800 Stephen Tuttle came and opened a small store in Hollenback’s block-house. George Welles, in 1799, built on the west side of Main street on lots 8 and 9. Elisha Satterlee owned a twenty-acre tract or lot. The price he paid for it was a French crown piece and a bandanna handkerchief.

The first fulling mill was built in 1808 by John Shepard and Josiah Crocker. This was a great improvement for the good of the people who came here to mill or to the woolen mill for many miles through the trackless woods, and at first on foot because there were no paths even a horse could follow. One man, toward the southwest corner of the county, went to mill at Athens on foot, was lost three days and nearly perished.

A postoffice was established in 1803 at Athens, and William Prentiss was the first postmaster. The present incumbent is E. W. Davis, with J. Henry Price, assistant, and Miss N. A. Doran, money clerk.

Joseph Buonaparte came down the river, and it is said was a guest at Illeburn's first log taven kept in the place. Stephen C. Foster, who will live in memory while the sweet and simple songs of "Old Dog Tray," "Suwanee River," "Nelly Bly" and others of his carols will ever continue to be sung by lovers of simple melody, was a school-boy in Athens, attending the old academy. He, when a lad, would play his flute and compose music, and while here he wrote the "Tioga March." His brother was one of the superintendents in the construction of the canal.

First National Bank.—This was organized and opened its doors to the public for the transaction of business in 1865. Capital \$100,000. First officers were: H. W. Patrick, president, and E. A. Spalding, cashier. Mr. Spalding continued in the office until his death in 1867, when the present officers, N. C. Harris, president, and C. T. Hull, cashier, took charge. Mr. Hull was elected treasurer of Bradford county in 1890, and in assuming his official duties he was succeeded in the bank by his assistant cashier, F. K. Harris. The men in control have, from the first, given unlimited public confidence in the institution, and its business and credit, at home and abroad, are A 1. Its recent statement shows: Capital \$100,000; surplus \$50,000; deposits \$175,000; discounts \$240,000; undivided profits \$5,000.

Union Bridge Company.—In the way of a small beginning these important works, among the most important now in northern Pennsylvania, came into existence in 1869, under the direction of Charles Kellogg. Was a small affair at first, and three men could easily do all the work, but it was a growing plant. Mr. Kellogg continued his operations until 1872, when C. S. Maurice became a partner, and a strong company (unlimited) was formed, including these two gentlemen, L. C. Clark and the members of the present company, who are as follows: C. S. Maurice, C. McDonald, George S. Field and Edmund Haynes. The increased company was formed March 4, 1884, continued three years, and expired March 4, 1887, when Kellogg and Clark sold to the present company. All the realty of the works belong to Maurice and McDonald, as well as all the old machinery; but the Union Bridge Company own all that has been added as new machinery, etc. A portion of the plant is on leased ground. While among the largest works of the kind, it is always prosperous—occupying about fourteen acres, and employing about five hundred hands, averaging the year round 475 employes. The monthly pay-roll is over \$17,000 in the Athens shops alone, and not including their great works in build-

ing or constructing at distant points, the material for which is the output of the Athens shops, which averages yearly about 15,000 tons. Their construction of great iron works extends nearly all over the civilized world. Among others of their building we note the Kentucky and Indiana bridge at Louisville, the great Eads bridge, St. Louis, the Hawkesbury river bridge, New South Wales, the Poughkeepsie bridge, the Illinois Central Railroad bridge, Cairo, Ill., the Merchants' bridge, St. Louis, the Winona bridge, across the Mississippi at Winona, and are now constructing a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn.; this last work alone requiring over 7,000 tons of steel and iron.

- Schools* in Athens are in a most prosperous condition. A new high school building is now occupied, and under the care of Prof. Lincoln E. Rowley; the public schools of the place are widely known and considered among the best in the State. The corps of instructors is as follows: Lincoln E. Rowley, principal; William H. Kindt, vice-principal; Marietta Gregg, preceptress. *Grammar Department*.—Sarah F. Clark, eighth grade; Honor A. Sheridan, seventh grade. *Intermediate Department*.—Cora L. Finch, sixth grade; Augusta M. Park, fifth grade. *Primary Department*.—Sarah M. Tabor, fourth grade; Carrie B. Lynch, third grade; Ida B. Fuller, second grade; Hattie G. Shepard, first grade.

Willow Street Building.—Aronette B. Spear, supervisor, third and fourth grades; Kalista S. Bitting, first and second grades.

The Athens Academical Society was the first important educational movement in the county of Bradford. February 11, 1797, a public meeting was called and articles signed looking to the erection of a house of learning, and subscribers to the stock thereof were secured, as follows: Noah Murray, Chester Bingham, Joseph Spalding, Levi Thayer, David Alexander, John Shepard, David Paine, Joseph Hitchcock, Elisha Mathewson, Ira Stephens, Elisha Satterlee, Samuel Campbell, John Spalding, of Ulster; Nathan Bull, Clement Paine, Julius Tozer, Jonathan Harris, Joseph Furlane, Daniel Satterlee, Simon Spalding, of Ulster; Thomas Overton, John Jenkins, of Exeter; George Welles, John Franklin, Wanton Rice and Stephen Hopkins.

The little old yellowed book containing these original signatures is a valuable and precious relic. It was recently gathered from the old waste papers that were to feed the flames, by Joseph Hines, of Athens. Here is the sign-manual of nearly every one of the men who were the leading spirits of the times that tried men's souls, in this land of great events before any of us now living were born. These great men in the midst of the transcendent events in which they lived, thought of us, and for us were laying the foundations for a splendid civilization. Let us not prove to be degenerate sons of noble sires.

Thursday, March 2, 1797, the stock subscribers had another meeting, and their first act was the adoption of the name "The Athens Academical Society," and resolved to establish "a seminary of learning," at Tioga Point (or Athens), and also to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation, and to ask the Susquehanna Company for a grant of land for the same, and as soon as the buildings were up to secure a person of "literary abilities and exemplary character to be



Al Moody

principal instructor." Joseph Hitchcock was appointed building inspector, and Chester Bingham, David Paine, Noah Murray, John Shepard, Ira Stevens, David Alexander and John Spalding were appointed a committee to select a location for the building. Of this meeting Noah Murray was president, and Clement Paine, secretary. At a future meeting the committee reported that the lot of land adjoining lot No. 26 had been selected. This was on the "public lot." The building was inclosed but not completed in 1805, it seems, and the records show that in 1808 a motion was made to advertise the building for sale; but at a meeting at E. and D. Paine's store, July 1, 1808, this order was rescinded, and it was resolved to repair the building. Clement Paine advanced \$140 to repair the building, and the trustees acknowledged that as a lien on the same.

June 21, 1811, the proprietors of the Academy transferred to the Freemasons' Lodge No. 70, all their right and title "to the upper room," for which they were to pay \$80 in five annual payments.

February 27, 1812, Hon. Henry Welles, member of the Legislature from this county, secured the passage of an act to incorporate the "Athens Academy," with nine trustees: Clement Paine, George Welles, John Franklin, Julius Tozer, Stephen Hopkins, David Paine, John Saltmarsh, John Shepard and Abner Murray, and a fund of \$2,000 was donated by the State, the interest thereon to go to the Academy; the Academy to school four poor children, two years each, gratis.

After many preliminaries in searching for a teacher, April 25, 1814, Sylvanus Guernsey, of Philadelphia, opened the Academy—salary \$500 a year—the price of instruction was fixed at \$2.50 per quarter, each pupil to furnish his share of fuel. It took all kinds of cutting and twisting to pay the "preceptor" his year's salary. The next year, 1815, it seems from the records there was a new "preceptor," Mr. Talmadge. This significant entry appears: "Reading, \$2.00; writing, \$2.50; arithmetic, \$3.00; English grammar, \$4.00; higher branches, mathematics, languages, etc., \$6.00."

The building was now ordered "lathed and plaistered." Mr. Brush was recommended to take charge of the school the next quarter. After a few days' trial he quit. Mr. Wellington, a graduate of Dartmouth, took charge of the school in the fall of 1816. Robert McKee was teaching the common school in the building. Miss Chubbuck was "preceptress." February, 1820, it was resolved to invest the \$2,000 Academy fund in the Toll-bridge Company (a bridge over Tioga river). In 1822 Mr. Z. Butler was invited and accepted the position of preceptor of the Academy. The next year James Williamson became principal. April 19, 1824, David Paine resigned all official connection with the Academy; he had served ten years as secretary without pay. In March, 1829, C. A. Baldwin was chosen principal at a salary of \$600 per year, and Miss Pierce as assistant teacher. In 1813 J. G. Merchant retired from the position of principal. F. B. Hendricks was employed to teach in 1844, at a salary of \$450. At a meeting of the trustees in May, 1853, the position of principal was offered to Jonas French, and the teacher in the lower room was Miss Mary Parry. Mr.

French continued in charge until 1856, when John S. Hopkins was employed. For the school year 1859-60 Theron K. Bixby was employed as principal. In 1862 Miss C. S. Eglin and Sarah W. Perkins were teachers. Miss Eglin died that year, and the school was closed June 4. J. M. Ely was employed to finish the term; he was dismissed from the school April 21, 1865. The next year there was a move to reinstate Mr. Ely, which called out a vigorous remonstrance from many leading citizens. It seems Ely determined he would not be dismissed, and took and kept forcible possession of the school. The trustees commenced suit against him as trespasser. An amended act was passed in 1866, providing for nine trustees. In 1867 Mr. Loutrel was principal, and unpleasant rumors concerning him were spread abroad, whereupon the trustees appointed Messrs. Thurston, Elsbree and Herrick a committee "to investigate the conduct and moral character of Mr. Loutrel, both in and out of school." At the next meeting the committee reported and the teacher resigned. In January, 1868, there was no principal, and Miss Mary Merrill was allowed to teach a three months' school. Col. Mullock was employed as principal, and Mrs. S. J. Gibson was allowed to teach a select school in the building.

The minutes of the trustees at this meeting, March 1, 1872, recite as follows: "Talked over the matter of a graded school, and requested Mr. Reeves to look up some laws in regard to it." March 18, 1873, it was voted to "give the use of the Academy to the school directors until the winter term." April 14, following, it was resolved to transfer the Academy and all its interests, funds, etc., to the school directors of Athens borough, for the purpose of making the same into a graded school, and to have and hold the same as long as used for school purposes. And this was the end of the "Athens Academical Society," the *alma mater* of many of the most prominent men and women of Tioga Point. It served its day and purpose, and there are now many of its once pupils scattered over the face of the earth that will turn to this chapter of Athens history, and linger along its pages of blessed memories to them.

The old Academy, great is the pity, was burned to the ground in 1842, and the little old building that was so long a public-school building, but now stands empty, was erected in 1843. Bright, ambitious boys, and blooming and beautiful girls of fifty—of nearly a hundred—years ago, have measured themselves with a selfish world and passed away forever—a hundred years, pitiless in its changes for them, so hopeful for the youth of to-day, and the same ceaseless grind of fate awaits us all—the most hopeful and despairing alike—"death levels all."

Athens Foundry and Machine Shop.—This was established in the early "forties" by Chauncey Shipman, M. Thompson and John Kucher; was situated on Main street, where is now Fitch & Kinney's store. An account of the burning of the old building is given previously. It was rebuilt by Blood & Co., who made it an agricultural implement factory, and was opened as such in 1878. This firm ran it about fifteen years and failed. The present foundry and machine shop is the successor of the original, was built on Harris street, back of the Pres-

byterian church, in 1890, by the proprietors, Shipman & Thompson. It is quite an extensive and prosperous concern; output about \$15,000 annually, and consists of foundry and machine shop, pattern room, engine and boiler room, with thirty horse-power engine, average of ten employes. The concern had a large woodwork department, which was burned in February, 1890, and now works iron exclusively; has four lathes, two planers and three drills.

Sheridan's Iron Works.—Built by Robert E. Sheridan in 1890, on Elmira street near the railroad track; building 24x70, with ten horse-power engine, a No. 5 Sturdevant handling power, drill, and all modern improvements; a well-fitted jobbing foundry.

Athens Furniture Company.—E. G. Fitch & Co., the "Co." being F. K. Harris. This is a fine plant, and one of the prosperous industries of the county. Its construction was commenced in 1884—originally two large two-story brick buildings, to which was added on the north an "L" in 1887. The main building is 56x125, and the north addition is 109x49—all two stories. A one-story boiler-room 20x32, and another 12x32; a shaving room 14x16, and a dry-kiln with capacity of 65,000; 115 horse-power engine, and the other eighty horse-power. Annual output \$100,000; 100 employes; a weekly pay-roll of about \$3,000, and a main and side-track.

Mattress Factory.—Proprietors, Stinson (L. F.) & Ellsbree (F. P.); was established in 1888; is situated south of the furniture factory, on west side of the railroad; a wooden building 230x60, and two stories; fully equipped for the business in every respect, and gives employment to an average of fifteen hands.

Athens Car and Coach Company.—A joint-stock company, organized in April, 1889; capital stock, \$20,000, subscribed for altogether by citizens of Athens. Officers: Charles Kellogg, president; Joseph Harris, vice-president; Edward Mills, secretary; James L. Dyer, superintendent, and M. P. Murray, treasurer. Manufacture all kinds of omnibuses, coaches, drays, herdies, milk and delivery wagons; twenty-five employes, output \$10,000 annually, and supply goods to all parts of North America and South America. Occupy six two-story buildings: 130 x 125, 95 x 40, 75 x 125, and rent the second story of an adjoining building that is 30 x 90. Have a fifteen horse-power engine, and all the shops are equipped with the latest and best machinery.

Planing Mill.—Campbell Bros.; was started, in the spring of 1887, as a saw and planing mill by these gentlemen, who sold the next spring, and bought it back in the spring of 1890. The mill building is 34 x 50; engine house, 16 x 30; shingle mill, 18 x 20. These gentlemen now have their sawmill at Barkley, that is supplied with a seventy-five horse-power engine. The capacity is 20,000 to 30,000 feet per day.

Flexible File Factory.—Proprietors, Sweet & Primrose. This industry was started in Athens in May, 1890. First one machine was equipped and put to work. It is the only manufactory of the kind in the world to-day, and the world's supply of these goods must be had here. At present the goods are handled by a Philadelphia house. The little machine can cut \$2,000 worth of files each month. The

secret is in the process of tempering, which was the discovery of Mr. Sweet in 1889. In the factory is a large machine for making the ordinary files for jewelers and machinists. These are represented to be the hardest files made, and will readily cut tempered steel. Of the flexible files there are six sizes of dental instruments. Considering that this important industry—the invention in tempering steel, by E. Sweet—has but just been commenced, a most important future outcome is looked for.

Smull's Tannery.—For many years one of the leading industries of the county, because of the inexhaustible supply of hemlock, has been tanning, and every year the industry still grows. While this factory is not in the corporate limits of the borough, yet being on the opposite bank of the Chemung river, it may well be rated a part of the common town industrial plants. This was commenced in 1870 by Underhill & Maurice, who operated it about one year, and Charles E. Maurice became sole owner, and then it passed to Underhill & Noble, and in 1876 Thomas L. Smull purchased the plant, and has operated it since. The annual output is 1,250,000 pounds of leather, principally shipped to the English market; the raw hides are purchased and shipped from all parts of the Western World. The covering is 750 feet long, and is filled with the best machinery and appliances for carrying on the work. About fifty men are employed.

Butter Package Factory.—F. T. Page and R. D. and H. C. Van-Duzer, proprietors, is situated in East Waverly, and was put up in 1880. They make a general assortment of baskets for all purposes.

Morley's Gristmill was burned, rebuilt, enlarged and fitted with all modern improvements.

Athens in 1861.—From some of the clearest-headed of the Athenians who were here, the following birds-eye view of the place in 1861 is obtained: In the central part of the business (or Main) street were the grocery and provision store of Charles Comstock; G. A. Perkins, druggist; Harris & Saltmarsh; Page & Bristol (Bristol retired and Welles took his place); John Jones, tailor; Edward Averill, grocer; C. Park & Son, general merchandise; Michael Welsh, liquors; Horace Conner, grocer; Page & Ackerman, hardware, and three very fair hotels—the "Exchange" by Col. Sloan, "Athens' Hotel," by J. M. Pike, and where is now the "Stimson House" was Thomas R. Davis' hotel.

Of the present hotels, the "Stimson House" was built in 1882, by Stimson, Harris & Ellsbree, and when opened was kept by Mr. Stimson; then by Sherman & Middaugh; then by Curtis, then by Mehan, then, in the spring of 1891, by Daggett, and in the summer of that year it was sold to its present proprietors, D. D. DePue and Lew Morris.

A summary of the present industrial and commercial life of Athens is as follows: First National Bank; iron, wood and tanning industries above enumerated; five book and stationery dealers; eight boot and shoe stores and makers; three blacksmiths; soda bottling; one brick yard; two house movers; one carpet dealer; four carriage factories; twenty carpenters; one cigar factory; four clothiers; one bridge works; one coach factory; three coal dealers; four confection-

ers; four crockery dealers; three civil engineers; four dry goods; four drugs; two express; one feed mill; one florist; three fruit dealers; one grain elevator; ten grocers; two harness makers; two hardware stores; one herdic line; two hotels; two ice dealers; three insurance firms; two jewelry houses; two printing offices; one laundry; three livery stables; four lumber yards; two market gardeners; ten masons; four meat markets; four merchant tailors; one millwright; four milliners; one music store; one news stand; one opera house; two photographers; two planing mills; two real estate firms; one sawmill; one mattress factory; one tannery; two telegraph companies; one undertaker; one furniture factory; one furniture dealer; seven physicians; eight lawyers. The churches and schools will be found in their appropriate chapters.

The census returns of 1890 show a greater increase in population in Athens than any of the old boroughs in the county. Total population, in 1890, was 3,229, an increase over 1880 of 1,637. New additions have been laid off, and the lots have commanded ready sales at a constant increase in price. The number of new buildings going up, and the wide expanse of new roofs greet the eye on every hand in riding from Athens to South Waverly through Sayre.

Tioga Point Cemetery—Ten acres were donated by Chas. F. Welles in 1871, and ten more acres were afterward bought. The officers are: A. C. Elsbree, president; J. A. Bristol, secretary. Trustees, N. C. Harris, D. F. Park, Alex. Elsbree, F. T. Page, J. L. Corbin, E. N. Merritt and F. A. Allen.

Tioga on The Whisky Insurrection.—We learn from the "Pennsylvania Archives" that the good people of the Point, even in the midst of all their other cares and troubles, were considerate patriots, and ready to express themselves in no uncertain terms on the Whisky Insurrection of 1794. On October 3 of that year a meeting was convened in Athens to consider the disturbance in the four western counties of the State, and the measures then pursued by the Government against them. Gen. Spalding presided at the meeting, and Obadiah Gore was clerk. Matters were fully discussed, and the sense of the meeting was taken by vote. The resolve was to stand firmly by the Constitution; that the act laying an excise tax on whisky was constitutional, and that it was the duty of all good citizens to maintain the law and authority of the Government. The meeting condemned all violent measures on the part of those opposed to the law in the western part of the State, and finally by vote announced their readiness (if required) "to turn out personally" to maintain and "support that free Government under which we live."

SAYRE BOROUGH.

Howard Elmer determined to divide between Waverly and Athens the benefits that would arise in making the junction of the branch roads that converge at this place. Waverly was at one time the northern terminal of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the building of the branch road was the beginning of Sayre. In May, 1870, Charles Anthony, Howard Elmer and James Fritchler purchased the plains between Waverly and Athens, between the two rivers. This purchase

included the Morley, Hopkins and W. H. Thomas farms—321 acres—and they proposed to build a town upon these farm lands. All that was done that year was to simply cut out the timber growth of what is now Keystone avenue, and this new broad highway materially shortened the distance between Athens and Waverly, making it three miles. In May, 1871, the same parties purchased the Leggett, Harris, Obenshire and portions of the Hayden and H. Thomas lands—417 acres—embracing what is now the junction of the Lehigh Valley, the Geneva, Ithaca & Southern Railroads. In the aggregate, their purchases included 738 acres. The same year the Pennsylvania & New York Company purchased eighty-five acres of this tract, where is now the depot, junction and shops, and soon after built an elegant passenger depot; the transfer of passengers was moved up from Athens in 1863, and the new station was named "Sayre," in honor of Robert H. Sayre, president of the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad. In July of the same year a round-house was built and occupied. The town was laid out and platted, and the proprietors had expended large sums in opening, grading and making good streets, and also in putting up many substantial buildings. A postoffice was established in 1874. In September, 1878, a beginning was made in building the small repair shops that have so rapidly expanded to their present proportions.

The vast shops and railroad buildings at Sayre were the small concerns at Waverly that were moved down in 1871, and but little added to until 1881. The first shops were completed in 1881. At present the area occupied by the railroad buildings is nine and four-tenths acres. The round-house is 273 feet in diameter, has 32 stalls; there are twenty railroad tracks in the yard, and seven tracks extend to Waverly. Five hundred men are employed in the shops. The main machine shop is 275x125; car shop, 204x140; blacksmith shop, 200x70; locomotive shop, 160x60; foundry and carpenter shop, 160x60; paint and tin shop, 160x60 (two stories). Roster of railroad officials at the Sayre offices and shops, connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad: Gen. Supt. Northern Division, William Stevenson; Asst. Supt. W. A. Stevenson; chief clerk, J. W. Bishop; assistant clerk, R. M. Hovey; assistant general freight agent, Bert Hayden; his chief clerk, D. St. Clair; train-master, R. M. Badger; assistant general car agent, F. J. Krom; master mechanic, J. N. Weaver. In the shops: C. H. Welch, general foreman; D. K. Hamilton, chief clerk power department; W. H. Flory, foreman in erecting department; H. Weidow, foreman machinery shop; Aaron Hamm, foreman blacksmith shop; James Pritchard, foreman in boiler department; John Thompson, foreman in carpenter shop; George W. Lentz, foreman in foundry; George Kear, foreman in pattern shop; C. C. Wood, paint shop; A. Strauss, foreman, and Charles H. Strauss, assistant in car department.

Sayre Arbor Association was organized in 1879, and planted over one thousand trees the first year, 800 the next, and, continuing, are beautifying the place with ornamental trees. Robert A. Pack built his fine residence, in Sayre, in 1875-76. He was president of the

Pennsylvania & New York Railroad. He died, February 20, 1883. His splendid residence and twenty acres of ground became the property of Mary Packard Cummings, and by her donated to the Packer Association, chartered April 30, 1885, and to it was transferred the Packer residence, for a hospital—a noted hospital of northern Pennsylvania.

Sayre Water-Works were built in 1886; near the river is the reservoir into which is pumped the river water. The pipes extend to Waverly and Athens, and supply both these places, having fourteen miles of pipes.

Sayre Fire Board.—Chief, John R. Murray; assistant, James Brown. R. A. Packer Hose Company—President, Patrick McNeirny; foreman, John Hammond; secretary, Fred Cole; forty-five members. The Wilbur Hook and Ladder Company—First officers: President, C. C. Wood; foreman, Arch. Williams; assistant, Ed. Smith; secretary, Henry Colt—thirty-two members.

In 1879 Sayre became division headquarters for the railroad, and was soon one of the most important railroad points between Wilkes-Barre and Elmira, and is now, in this respect, rapidly developing. The town has had recently a phenomenal growth in population and wealth, which is not a “boom” but a healthy, consistent increase that bids fair to continue many years. The census of Bradford county, in 1890, shows a slight increase in population over 1880, solely because of the increase in Athens and Sayre, otherwise the decrease in population would have run into four figures. The people the last decade have been “going West,” still lured by the fairy tales told by land speculators and town boomers. Sayre was incorporated February 1, 1891; including a territory two and a-half miles in length, from north to south, and making the three boroughs—Athens, Sayre and Waverly—a continuous town or borough from the south line of Athens to the State line. The first officers of Sayre, elected in 1891, were: James N. Weaver, burgess; J. C. Horton, clerk; A. Strauss, treasurer; Joseph Wheelock, street commissioner; R. Mercur, attorney; N. F. Walker, engineer; Charles Codett, chief of police. Council: J. N. Weaver, W. H. Flory, L. Eighmey, D. A. Utter, George M. Peters, G. A. Kennedy, A. Zeeler.

The Cuyula Wheel and Foundry Company.—President, Howard Elmer; treasurer, F. E. Lyford; superintendent, M. C. Chapman. A joint-stock company; capital \$75,000; organized 1871, and buildings erected on eight acres of ground donated by the Sayre Land Company, the pioneer factory to locate in Sayre. In 1881 bought the axle works, and consolidated the two adjoining factories. They turn out 200 wheels (railroad) a day, and employ seventy men. Have five buildings, steam-power in three buildings, equal 120 horse-power. One of the important industries in the county.

In 1876, the time the place began to grow in earnest, there were six business houses and a hotel, kept by Samuel Briggs, on the east side. This house was burned in 1877. There were four merchants and of these Charles Wheelock kept the principal store; three of the stores were east of the track. Mr. Ross had a planing mill; just north of where is now the postoffice was a hardware store. The first

postmaster (in 1874) was H. G. Spalding. The appointee (1889), Sidney Hayden, died in office in March, 1890, and Isaac M. Burk became acting postmaster; then was appointed, and is the present incumbent. The population in 1880 was 700, and at this time (1891) is 3,200. The present "Wilbur Hotel" was the first large first-class hotel in the place, was first called the "Packer House," and was built with the first railroad improvements of the place. It was named eventually for Mr. Wilbur, whose wife was a Miss Packer. The finest building in the place is the Eighmey opera-house, built in 1882-83. The auditorium is 51x80. The place is supplied with gas from the Waverly works. The celebrated Robert Packer Hospital was built as the Packer residence in 1879-80, and after Mr. Packer's death, it became the property of his sister, who donated the grounds and building for a hospital, chiefly for railroad employes, but is free to all, without regard to nationality or religious creed. It is one of the most inviting homes for the unfortunates in northern Pennsylvania. The resident physician and surgeon is Franklin M. Stephens, M. D.; executive committee: William Stevenson, E. P. Wilbur, J. W. Bishop, Howard Elmer, C. S. Maurice, Bert Hayden, Rev. John Costello, Dr. W. E. Johnson, James W. Weaver; secretary, R. M. Hovey; treasurer, Joseph W. Bishop. The report of the treasurer for 1890 shows that \$5,841.73 were disbursed; receipts \$7,009.17. In 1890-91 there were 123 house-patients, and 643 dispensary cases treated. The hospital is now in the sixth year of active existence, and is in a most prosperous condition, a steady advance from year to year in the good work being one of its marked features.

Sayre Water-Works furnish Athens with water, and have abundant capacity to supply any future increased wants.

Sayre Schools are deservedly very popular, and new buildings are being erected to meet the growing demand upon their accommodations. They have an enrollment of over 800, and have fourteen regular teachers and one supply. The following are the names of the officers and teachers:

Board of Directors: L. M. Morton, R. B. Stevens, W. H. Flory, A. McVaugh, Lewis Eighmey, Charles Bowman.

Board of Instructors: High School: C. P. Garrison, principal of schools; Mary E. McCarty, assistant; Candace Brown, assistant; Annie Flynn, intermediate department; Lizzie Preshier, secondary department; Villie Mercereau, primary department. PLAINS SCHOOL: Emma L. Bush, secondary department; Lena McCarty, primary department. ELMER AVENUE SCHOOL: Ida D. Bedford, secondary department; Ida L. Stevens, primary department. EAST SIDE SCHOOL: Lida Homet, secondary department; Louise A. Brooks, primary department. MILTOWN SCHOOL: Miss Knight, secretary; Miss Styres, principal. They have an enrollment of over 800, and have fourteen regular teachers and one supply.

SOUTH WAVERLY BOROUGH.

This is to some extent the outgrowth of what was, "Factory-ville," so called because here John Shepard and others built saw and grist mills, fulling mills, and others put up different industries along

Cayuta creek. But more properly of to-day, South Waverly is simply Waverly, N. Y., where it has grown south of the State line, and is of necessity organized under Pennsylvania law. The State line is not even a street, and in many places runs through houses, even without regard to partition walls in the same.

The borough of South Waverly was incorporated in 1878; the boundary limits being defined as follows: Beginning at a point on Wilcox street at the crossing of the State line along the center of that street, thence southerly to the junction of Bradford street, thence along the center of Bradford street to the junction of Keystone avenue, thence to the south line of the borough. First officers: John Thompson, burgess; council, Willis Howard, William Dunham, John J. Palmer, G. W. Smith, Fred Bachle, John Mahoney and Charles C. Tozer, secretary. 1879: Fred Bachle, burgess; council, John Mahoney, Patrick Falsey, James McArdle, Willis Howard, Jeremiah Cleary, Ephraim Dubois. 1880: Alvin Strauss, burgess; council, E. E. Dubois, John Mahoney, George Blizard, John H. Murray, Thomas Warren, Lee Northrup. 1881: T. Hreen, burgess; council, Lee Northrup, John Lawn, Thomas Warren, James McArdle, Sr., Alexander Zoltowski. 1882: George Barnes, burgess; council, Lee Northrup, D. L. Clark, S. D. Barnum, Michael McCarthy, John Post, J. W. Storms. 1883: Same. 1884: S. D. Barnum, burgess; council, John W. Post, Lee Northrup, Lawrence Curry, D. L. F. Clark, J. W. Storms. 1885: W. H. Plumb, burgess; council, D. L. F. Clark, John M. Post, Lee Northrup, J. W. Storms, Griscomb Hay. 1886: John E. Faulkner, burgess; council, John M. Post, Lee Northrup, Griscomb Hay, J. W. Storms, Thomas J. Moore, Lawrence Curry. 1887: Same. 1888: J. H. Murray, burgess; council, J. M. Post, William T. Clark, Thomas Moore, Lawrence Curry, Jr., John Boyce, James Glynn. 1889: Murray re-elected; council, T. J. Moore, J. P. Glynn, John Boyce, E. House, William T. Clark. 1890: Lee Northrup, burgess; council: T. J. Moore, J. P. Glynn, John Royce, E. House, Sid Matterson, David Hand. 1891: P. R. Ackley, burgess. The borough is supplied with gas and electric light; has free postal delivery, and of course the largest portion of the business is in the main town across the line; no saloon license in the place; two hotels and one grocery store. The Erie Railroad runs only about ten rods north of the State line. Two Herdic street-lines are constantly run from Waverly to Athens, passing through Sayre. The population of South Waverly is 1,288, being an increase over that of 1880 of 434.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BARCLAY TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, the township of Barclay is situated between the townships of Franklin on the north, Le Roy on the west, and the Schrader branch of Towanda creek, which separates it from Overton on the south, and whatever of eastern boundary it has is Monroe. Topographically, it is mountainous; the Schrader branch of the Towanda creek being its only stream of water. Geologically, it is coal-bearing, being essentially and specifically a mining town. Historically, it is a recent organization, being formed from Franklin in 1867. Its entire area is owned by the coal-mining and Barclay Railroad companies, and it is said that it has not within its limits a solitary resident freeholder. Its chief interest lies in its coal mines and their development, which are fully described in the general history of the county.

The first settlement, or movement, therefor, in the township was made in the fall of 1856, by the Towanda Coal Company. There are at the present time five settlements in the town, the most northern one called Graydon, next South Dublin, Barclay postoffice still further south, Fall Creek a little way east of the postoffice, and a settlement at the foot of the incline of the railroad.

Graydon has a school-house and store; at *Barclay* there are a post-office, a Presbyterian church, a school-house, stores, the works of the Towanda Coal Company, and freight and engine houses of the Barclay Railroad Company. At *Fall Creek* there are a school-house and store, and in the settlement at the foot of the incline there is a school-house. *Foot of Plane* is a station on the Barclay Railroad.

Coal was discovered in the Barclay mountains by Edsal Carr, who supposed he had found iron. Jared Leavenworth was the first blacksmith to use the coal, which was first brought down the mountain side on sleds. John Fox, father of Miller Fox, hauled the first load to Towanda.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP—BURLINGTON BOROUGH.

WHEN first organized Burlington comprised the territory now included in Burlington, West Burlington, Troy, and the greater part of Granville and Canton. The election was held at the house of Ezra Goddard. The first election board were: Noah Wilson, Nathaniel Allen, Mr. Campbell, James McKean, and Mr. Case.

The first bold adventurers that ever came to this part of the county were two men and a boy, in 1790, from Johnny Cake Hollow, on an exploring tour to the wilds of northwestern Sugar creek—Oscoluwa, then known as Juddsburg township, Luzerne county. Their names were Isaac DeWitt, Abraham DeWitt, and the lad was James McKean, aged nearly twenty. They came down the Susquehanna to the mouth of Sugar creek, and up that to the Indian quarters of the noted Tomjack, on the south side of the creek, near where is now Burlington borough. From this Indian comes the name of Tomjack creek, that runs nearly through the village. Here these explorers made a stopping, and examined the country around. They then proceeded up the creek to near East Troy, or D. W. Allen's farm. This was as far up the stream as they traveled. Retracing their steps they selected their future homes. Isaac DeWitt chose his land near West Burlington, afterward the O. P. Bailard place. Abraham DeWitt chose what was the J. B. Pratt and Thomas Blackwell farms; and McKean selected that which was always known as "The McKean Farm," but in modern times owned by B. H. Taylor. These men built a hut on McKean's selection, and here was the first white man's clearing and working on the waters of Sugar creek. These men bought corn and salt of Tomjack till they raised a crop. After their crop was matured they shut up shop, returned to Johnny Cake Hollow, and took specimens of the fruits of their farming, not forgetting some fine wild grapes and plums. This summer's experience advertised the new country, and there was great excitement in Old and New Snesquin, and a big force of the leading men organized a sappers' and miners' corps, and commenced to cut out a road from the river to the new settlement. This new road took nearly the direction now followed by the public highway.

On April 1, 1791, five families started for this land of milk and honey, from Chemung, including the three pioneers of the previous year, and also William Dobbin and a half-breed, Yoras. The women and children were put on horse-back to come across the country, and the men, with goods on a raft, to go to the mouth of the creek, and there the women were to send the horses, after reaching their destination. But neither party could exactly keep the time-card. The women consequently suffered for provisions, and in mortal fear of the wolves and panthers. It was not till the first of May that the raft reached the mouth of the creek, and now they soon were with their families—all in McKean's log cabin. The first night, when all were safe together, Mrs. McKean and Mrs. Dobbin resolved to have a prayer meeting to give thanks over the event. This was the first of the kind ever in the township, and it no doubt was as good and effective as any ever held in the six-million-dollar modern cathedral. The next improvement was a stump mortar mill with a spring pole to pound out their meal that was sifted through a hair sifter; and now pioneer life was launched in the wilderness.

The increase to this settlement that summer were the families of Ward, Campbell, Miller, Dunbar and perhaps a few others, all from Connecticut. These people all had implicit faith in the Connecticut

title to the land. They sent one of their number to Wilkes-Barre and procured from the Susquehanna Company title deeds to their land. They had hardly more than done this when a Pennsylvania agent appeared and informed them that all the land belonged to Pennsylvania, and their titles were worthless, and offering each one who would take 424 acres to sell to them at an English shilling per acre. This the purchasers would not agree to. This was a damper to the new settlement, and the "Pennamite and Yankee war" soon broke out, and blood was shed, and men were ill-treated, tarred and feathered, etc. The next year, however, the Swains, Nichols and Noble families came and made settlements, also the Braffits and Joquas. There was distress throughout the country, while those vexed land title questions were on foot; and in 1803, when they were settled, there still lingered very much of the heartburnings and ill-will. In 1794 there was a good crop, and Mr. Ward, a carpenter, built a mill on what is now Mill creek, near the residence of the late Gen. McKean, a son of the lad McKean who first came; the neighbors all turned out to help build the mill, and it was soon up, but the whole was so rude and imperfect, especially the dam, that the thing would not grind when it was completed—and the failure was a wide disappointment.

In the spring of 1796 Ezra Goddard and his sons, Luther and Ezra, came. They brought much wealth and money (for those times) with them from Connecticut. They set about clearing a large tract of land, and soon built a gristmill and then a sawmill on the site of the Rockwell mills in West Burlington.

An incident of this time is told that is an index of the people in the early pioneer times. The young folks had met at the cabin of a family that were away from home, and had kissing plays and some say actually danced, fiddle or no fiddle. When they were getting a little tired, some one suggested, partly in sport, that they close with a prayer meeting. No sooner said than it was put in motion, a psalm was sung and one led in prayer, another song and then all fervently kneeled, and in a few moments all were simultaneously praying with intense earnestness. Some one went for "Mother McKean," and on her arrival, she took in the situation; in a short time she had the whole under deep conviction, and nearly *en masse* they joined the church. From that extemporized prayer-meeting went out Andrew, an Episcopal Methodist preacher for forty years, who died in the harness at the extreme age of ninety years. About this time they secured a missionary preacher, named Newman, who preached here and at Muncy and Sheshequin. In 1798 a congregation was formed at Burlington, and Rev. Jacob Gruber was sent as preacher.

For some time the settlement got along well enough by referring all disputes to arbitration—a chosen committee—but about the beginning of the century Nathaniel Allen was commissioned a justice of the peace. He then lived on the Philo. Pratt farm, and this was then Lycoming county, and the new township was called Burlington, because a number of the settlers had come from Burlington, Vt. At this time came a Connecticut settler named Kendall, all the way on foot, and in his knapsack were some apple-seed and cuttings of the



apple called "Westfield-Seek-No-Further"—tremendous name, but these fine apples are still grown here. He first grafted them in Thomas Blackwell's orchard. Another important arrival was Deacon Moses Calkins, blacksmith, of Vermont, and he was much needed; he plied his trade while his sons cleared away the forests. He finally built a sawmill on Leonard creek where Salisbury mill now is. The "Old Church" was built upon an acre of ground given by McKean, on which was also the graveyard, and to this day it is used for that purpose. This "Old Church" was built in the fall of 1794; everybody was invited to come to the "raising," and they came and in a few days the building was completed. It was burned in 1799; but rebuilt in better form in 1800 (this was hewed logs), and many good people said the fire was a good thing, and there was great pride in the new building, as it was ceiled on the inside, and had a pulpit, with a long double desk down the center for the school children. It was, fine as it was, torn down in 1822 to give place to the present building which is used on funeral occasions only. The first person buried in this ground was Robert McDowell, an Irishman; the next was James McKean, who had donated the ground. The Pratt families came, in 1796, from Massachusetts; they were poor but strong and industrious.

The wolves and panthers made it unsafe to leave a sheep out in the pen over night, and the most of the women were terrified by day at the numerous snakes that abounded everywhere. One day Mrs. Joseph Ballard was carrying a lunch to her husband in the field, and in passing through some tall grass was attacked by a black snake. It coiled about her body and tried to thrust its head in her mouth, but finding the food in the basket commenced devouring that; her screams brought the men, and it was killed, still coiled about her person. James McKean, Jr., and Paul DeWitt were hunting and killed a deer, when they heard a fearful human-like screech. They were not fooled, but knew it was a panther, and one of them circled and came upon and killed the animal, which measured nine feet in length.

In the winter of 1802 a series of prayer-meetings resulted in adding to the church, among others, two young men, Henry B. Bascom and James Gillmore, who were from New York. Their after lives became national in the church.

The present road from Towanda to Troy was authorized, and an appropriation made therefor in 1804, but no work was done until 1810, and very little then, and it was not finished until 1817; there never was much done on it under State supervision.

The pioneers brought but few dishes, and these were mostly pewter. Ezra Goddard, one of the earliest arrivals in Burlington township, when he came brought a slave, a black man named Otho, whom he had owned in his native New England State. This slave was a turner, and he made most of the plates, turned of butternut wood, for the surrounding families for many miles. The people made their own spoons, mostly from clam shells, and a handle made and fitted to the shell from the leg bone of a turkey; their most difficult want to fill was knives, for which they could find no substitute for iron. They had to get along without chairs, which they could readily do; but Jesse

Marvin came, a chair and window-sash maker, and it was a great day in Burlington when he set up his little slow-going foot lathe; and soon all the more prominent families were the proud possessors of three chairs. About this time came Mr. Ferris, a shoemaker, and settled on the farm owned of late years by Mrs. Lydia Patrick and Jesse Beach. Timothy and Jesse Beach were sons of Mrs. Ferris, by a former husband; they were sturdy, industrious boys, and long before they were grown they could swing an axe "like grown men," and at night by the log fire would study their books; while youths they were noted as the best in figures and history in the township, and others often went to them to solve difficult "sums" that were too deep for them—such as telling how much $37\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents would "come to."

In the fall of 1807, a family named Durand came with a sick child to the house of Mr. Braffitt. Dr. Alexander was called in, and at once pronounced it a case of smallpox. The greatest alarm seized the people; they knew nothing of vaccination, and the three physicians in this part of the county were in active demand "inoculating" and attending upon the sick and frightened. The only death, fortunately, was that of the child that first had it. These physicians were Alexander, Rowle and Westcott. In 1813 Dr. Ira Lee came into the county, bringing vaccine matter, and told the people they should all be vaccinated. But he was an Englishman, and we were at war with that country; the people did not like the English, and he was suspected of being an emissary, who, for "British gold," was sent to the country to poison good patriots; and as every man in Burlington knew he was a patriot they rose up as one, and it was by the skin of his teeth that the Esculapian escaped lynching; he fled the township and afterward settled over in Ulster. One of the first active opposers of the English doctor and his "pizen" was a Dr. Albert Russell, but in a little while the people found out he had duped them, and he had to hunt out new pastures for himself.

A disease called the "Cold plague" made its appearance in 1814. A case would commence with great cold and shaking for ten or twelve hours; then a slimy matter of yellowish tinge would exude through the skin from the loins and abdomen, when the ague would subside and a lethargy would follow, and the patient would die in about forty hours. It is said that not one in twenty, so seized, recovered; that more men than women were attacked, but none under fifteen years of age of either sex. This dreadful malady disappeared when the cold weather of midwinter came. Dr. Stephen Ballard was esteemed the most successful physician of his day, especially in fevers, scrofula, cancers, etc.

Late one June afternoon, in 1806, a queer looking, Quaker-dressed traveler rode into the neighborhood and put up at the house of Mrs. Jane McKean; he immediately announced there would be a meeting in the new church that evening. The appearance of the odd-looking creature helped to fill the house; he was a total stranger in a strange land. When the people had assembled, he rose brusquely and said: "My name is Lorenzo Dow; my business here is to save souls from Hell; my credentials are these (producing a Bible), which says 'Go ye

into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature; he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned.”

Betsey Hagar was one of the most remarkable Revolutionary characters that ever came to Burlington. She was born in Boston in 1750, and at nine years of age was left alone in the world to shift for herself. She grew up on a farm, was of a strong muscular frame, and learned to do all rough farm work, as well as being an expert at the loom. When the Revolution broke out she was at work for a man named Leverett, in his blacksmith shop; he was very ingenious, and he and Betsey were secretly busy fixing the old match-lock guns for the patriots. She would file and grind and scour the work, and fit it as fast as he would turn it out. The two, it should be remembered, were working gratuitously—solely for the cause of freedom. At the battle of Concord the British fled, and left six nice brass cannon, but all spiked. They were taken to Leverett's shop, where he and his helper drilled holes opposite the spikes and then they could punch them out and stop up the hole with a screw. She worked hard at these cannon six weeks. She also made cartridges, and when her supply of flannel for this purpose gave out, she took off her underclothes and used them. At night, after the battle, she helped care for and nurse the wounded. Thus she helped during the seven years' war. In 1813 she married John Pratt, and they were on a rented farm at the time the "Shay rebellion" broke out, when she said: "John, you go and help kill Shay, and I will look after the crop." John went, and she made a fine crop. Her son was Thomas Pratt. In 1816 the family came to Burlington township, and settled on the G. A. Johnson farm. Among her other gifts was much knowledge of medicine—the herbs, roots and flowers of the country, and she often ministered to the sick, and was as much respected and "looked up to" as any person in the settlement. She lived to a green old age, dying in Granville in 1843, aged ninety-three years.

In the year 1814 Samuel McKean brought goods from Philadelphia, and opened a store in Burlington—the largest and finest stock then ever brought to this part of the county. He took in pay the only currency of the country—honey, deer skins, maple sugar, furs, flax seed and whiskey. All these went to Philadelphia via the Susquehanna river down to Chesapeake Bay, and around to the city; Meansville (Towanda) was the port of entry for this part of the county, and on the water were the Durham boats, managed by poles and rudder, and pushed slowly back. The whole people rejoiced when this store was opened, and it was crowded all day long. Then commenced the evil system of trading on credit. Persons would buy, much foolishly, and agree to pay the next spring when the sugar crop was gathered. Many of these debts laid over from year to year, until they outgrew all means of payment, and their little farms had to go. Then rye would not pay a store debt, but whisky would, and distilleries sprung up rapidly—they soon far outnumbered the churches and school-houses.

Samuel McKean was born in Kishoquoquillas valley, Huntington Co.,

Pa., and came north with his parents when quite young; when sixteen he went with an uncle to Maryland, and there received a good education. He lived with this uncle till the latter died, and he then inherited a part of his estate, and this was his capital to open the store. In 1816 he was elected to the Legislature, and he was re-elected several times. He went to Philadelphia, a typical backwoodsman from Bradford, and the city members thought to have some fun with him; he was invited to a fashionable dinner, and at the table was placed at the head with the carving knife and requested to help the guests "farmer fashion." He gracefully rose, took the carving knife, helped his own plate bountifully and remarked: "Gentlemen, as I have done, so do ye," and sat down. It was all so gracefully done that the "funny fellers" looked at each other with a kind of a "sold" expression on their faces. He was elected to Congress in 1822 from the ten counties composing this district, being one of three members from the ten counties—the other two were George Kramer and Espy Van Horn. He served the district eight years, until it was changed. In 1830, immediately upon his retirement from Congress, he was appointed secretary of the Commonwealth, and served three years. While in this service he urged upon the members to pass a free school law, and drew the bill that was passed. In 1833 he was elected to the State Senate and during the term was elected United States Senator; he served in the National Congress until 1838 when his health gave way, and he was given heavy doses of opium to relieve his neuralgia, and while in a fit of delirium he attempted suicide, inflicting a severe wound on his throat with a razor. He slowly recovered from the wound, but his mind was never right again, and he died in 1840 of softening of the brain. His widow, Mrs. Julia McKean, sister to Judge McDowell, of Elmira, survived him many years, and lived on the Burlington farm. In connection with the account of Samuel McKean it is proper to state that in 1811 a mail route was established from Towanda through Burlington and on to the west, and Mr. McKean was the first postmaster at Burlington. One Needham rode the pony mail, and had a tin horn with which he always announced his approach—an exciting event.

In 1806, Ezra Goddard was killed by a falling tree. In 1808, Ephraim Blakesley was trying to put the first saw log on the carriage of his sawmill, when he slipped and the log caught his head against the carriage and killed him instantly. In 1813, Ezra Goddard, Jr., was going up the ladder in his mill from the basement, and being old and clumsy he fell backward, and died in consequence in a few days. John Ballard, Sr., was attempting to drive a dog from his house, and was bit on the lip. It was feared the dog was rabid, but the wound soon cured, and in his old age it appeared as a rose cancer, which resulted in his death. Luther Goddard was killed by the falling chimney of his mill. He was a brother and joint-owner with Ezra Goddard. This last happened in 1814. The heirs soon after sold the mill to William Stevens, and his son, Hiram K., became the owner. James McKean, with others, was chopping one day, when a bent limb was loosed and flew back, striking him on the head, killing him. He was one of the early



A. C. Cobb, at 81 yrs



Geo. W. Noble

settlers who came to seek a home for his father's family. John Pratt was killed in 1827 by the limb of a tree falling and breaking his back. In May, 1829, his brother was chopping in the timber, and cut his foot so severely he had to be carried home; lockjaw supervened and he died in a few days.

Ancient Giants.—Some men in digging a cellar for Gen. McKean came to a rock-enclosed tomb, nine feet below the surface, and over nine feet long by two and a half wide. The soft bones of the skeleton, as it lay, were carefully measured by Joseph Williams, of Troy, and it was eight feet and two inches in length. There were two of those graves within the space of the cellar, and one was overgrown by a pine tree over three feet in diameter.

William McKean, of Troy, made a statement that, in 1841, in cutting down a noted old dead stump of great size, he found unmistakable marks of some sharp, ax-like instrument near the heart. It was carefully split and examined, and there could be no mistake of the nature of the cuts. He was assisted in the examination by the Rev. Moses Ingalls; they counted the rings and came to the conclusion that the marks had been made over four hundred years ago!

County Poor Farm is situated about one mile west of Burlington. The land cost \$11,500, and the buildings were erected thereon in 1880-81, the cost thereof being \$38,500. There are about 175 inmates.

The first school-house in Burlington was on Sugar creek, in 1791. Mr. McKean gave an acre of ground for a graveyard and church site, and to this day the old church (not the first) stands on this ground.

A road was cut through along the creek from Towanda in the winter 1790-91, by Jeremiah Taylor, Mr. Moffat and Benjamin Saxton. A mail route was established through Burlington from Towanda in 1811, and Samuel McKean was appointed postmaster at Burlington.

Luther's Mills is a small settlement at the crossing of the Sugar creek by the Towanda and Troy highway. It contains a saw and grist mill, postoffice, one or two stores, a blacksmith-shop, and a school-house, and a number of pleasant residences.

BURLINGTON BOROUGH.

The borough of Burlington was established in 1853. It lies on the north bank of the Sugar creek, its western boundary being also that of the township. The Tomjack creek runs through the village from the northeast, taking its rise a short distance north of the northern boundary of the borough, which includes in its limits about two hundred and fifty acres. Tomjack's cabin was situated just above the mouth of the creek named in his honor, on the south side of the Sugar creek. The business of the borough is chiefly confined to an edge-tool and hore-srake manufactory, carriage, wagon and sleigh manufactory, cabinet-ware and pumps, cooper, carpenter and blacksmith shops, general stores and drug-store, one hotel, two physicians and surgeons, and a postoffice. There are one good school-house and two churches in the borough.

CHAPTER XXX.

CANTON TOWNSHIP—CANTON BOROUGH.

THE first settlement made in what is now Canton township was probably in 1794, by Isaac Allen. Zepheniah Rogers made his possession in 1796, on the Hubbell Manley farm, built his floorless log cabin, 14x18, and put up his one-legged bedstead, simply a forked stick driven into the ground, on which were poles running to a crack between the wall logs, and those poles were threaded with bark for bed cord—the magnificent furnishing of many an old-time first cabin.

Same year came Ezra Spalding, alone, on a tour of observation; and, selecting his future home, he stuck down his Jacob-staff on what became the famed "old Spalding place," and "bached" and worked hard during the summer; then, next season, brought his family. He built a double log house, and opened a tavern in the wilds. To one now-a-days this smacks of the man who, being a little demoralized, wished everybody was dead but himself, and he would then go to Philadelphia and keep a hotel.

Spalding found, when he came, Jonas Geers on the Daniel Innes farm, once the Grover farm. Geers left in 1800. Jonathan Prosser was on the C. S. Sellard place—Capt. Calvin Spencer Sellard, whose daughter, Mrs. W. Levitt, resides in Canton borough. Prosser's cabin was near and below the bridge crossing Towanda creek. Same spring a man named Coon came and also settled on the Sellard farm. Ezra Spalding remembered these as the three cabins in Canton when he came in 1796; but the same year came Gashum Gillett and stopped on the now Capt. L. D. Landon farm, and his son, Wilkes Gillett, settled on the James Metler place. Zepheniah Rogers, Jr., settled the Lindley farm, and Rogers, Sr., set off, to his son Roswell, the farm on the east side of the creek, owned by the grandson, William.

Elisha Knight and George Brown came in 1797. The same year came the Cashes, who improved the Loomis farm. John Newell came in the spring of 1797, and settled on the L. N. Rutty farm; he was an uncle of H. S. Newell, now of Canton, on the farm left him by his father, Oliver Newell; this farm was first settled in 1799 by Orr Scovel, whose house, it is said, was the first frame in Canton township, which eventually became Squire Bassett's barn. Same year Moses Emmerson settled on the now Ichabod Sellard's farm, and the next spring Daniel Bagley built his cabin on the Enoch Sellard farm. In the spring of 1797 a man named Stratton built a cabin on the flats (now owned by G. W. Griffin), but never occupied it, as he went back to Sugar creek; but Ebenezer Bixby came that spring, and, finding it empty, took possession and lived there three years. Loban Landon settled on the farm afterward owned by C. P. Spalding and O. B. Grantier. Joel Bodwell came in 1800, and settled the Taber farm:

he sold to Abraham Taber, father of Nathan B. Taber. Taber, a Revolutionary soldier, came in 1802. Nathan B. Taber married Nancy Grantier.

In 1797 or 1798 Isaiah Grover built on what is known as the Griffin farm, owned recently by George Goff; Grover sold to Samuel Griffin in 1800. In 1797 Benjamin Babcock settled the Reuben Loomis farm, and, at the same time, Nathaniel Babcock settled the John Van Dyke farm, owned more recently by Jacob Beardsley. At that date there was no other settlement in this direction until you reached the Walter farm, in Le Roy township. The Van Dyke farm was settled in 1798; same year Elihu Knights came, and he sold to the Segors and then settled the George P. Manley farm. In his last years Mr. Spalding could not remember the name of the first settler on the Wilcox farm, but thinks, whoever it was, he sold to a man named Hinman, in 1798, and from this it is named Hinman Hill. Dennis Kingsbury settled the Stone farm in 1796, it is supposed, which farm is now owned by E. Lilley. At this house were held the township gatherings and public meetings. Kingsbury thought of making a village of the place. He sold, in 1805, to Capt. Rice, and Rice sold to Joseph Wallace.

Mr. Spalding thought that Sterling and Hugh Holcomb located their claims in 1795, but did not occupy them until 1796. These were hard-working, thrifty men, who accumulated property. Hugh Holcomb built one of the very first sawmills in southeast Bradford, on the little creek that runs through the town; soon he built a gristmill, and for nearly one hundred years this has ground away. Mr. Holcomb soon after built a distillery, as whisky was then deemed as much a necessary as bread or milk; this distillery opened a market for all the surplus corn, and was really an important enterprise. Mr. Spalding thought that Seeley Crofut located here in 1795, but did not move out his family until 1796. In 1799, Isaac Chaapel, of Massachusetts, came and settled on the place near where is Chauncey Chaapel's house. Isaac was a prominent man, and was justice of the peace quite a long time. A man named Gordon settled the Aaron Knapp place.

The above reminiscences were dictated by Horace Spalding, when he was ninety-three years old, and therefore any slight mistakes should not be carpied at. Horace Spalding was the last surviving son of Ezra Spalding. He remembered back in 1805, when this was Towanda township, Luzerne county, and their supposed voting place was Williamsport, as they believed they were in Lycoming county. Horace Spalding cast his first vote in 1804; he was return judge in 1809, and carried the vote to Wilkes-Barre; and remembers that, in 1805, the county line was run here, and they found they were in Luzerne and not Lycoming county. Something more of Ezra Spalding's recollections during the last year of his life were published in the *Canton Sentinel*, in January, 1876, as they were written out by Sylvanus D. Kendall, substantially as follows: The Alden farm was settled in 1796 (he could not remember by whom). A man named Knapp lived at the mouth of the north branch of the creek. Knapp sold to Cramer, who came up and bought where Aaron and his son lived and died. The

Daniel Wilcox farm was settled before 1796; how long he did not know, but remembered there being a log-house and several acres cleared when he first came. The noted early place called the "Allen Mills" he thought Isaac Allen must have settled as early as 1794 or 1795; that David and Stephen Allen built their sawmill, and soon after their gristmill, finishing the latter in 1797. Isaac Allen, he supposed, came first. These mills have been operated right along to the present day.

Returning to the point of the borough of Canton, and going up the road to Alba: In 1799 Van Valkenburg settled on the Levi Stull farm, and his son-in-law, Wedgeworth, located the "Minnequa Springs" place, that in time came to the hands of Peter Herdic, a genuine "hustler" of modern times, whose push and vim did so much to develop this part of Bradford county. Mr. Wedgeworth built his house on the flat between the "Minnequa House" and the farm house recently erected. 1804, after leaving Canton, on the road to Troy, was settled by David Pratt. This was the man, who, in 1804, made the nails for Ezra Spalding's barn, afterward the widow Wheat's property. The next was Schuyler Elliott's farm settled in 1805 by Levi Morse, a tailor; James Rockwell, grandfather of Jacob Rockwell, settled the Rockwell farm, it is supposed in 1802. And Jeremiah Smith located on the Israel Moore farm. In 1804 Elisha Luther and a man named Hurlbut settled between Smith's and Alba borough. In 1805 Kilbourne Morley settled the David Palmer farm. Eben Wilson, Dr. Rowlan and Jacob Thompson came about the year 1803.

A quaint old account and ledger book that Ezra Spalding brought to this country with him is well preserved. It dates back to 1774, but what is written in it seems, on the blank spaces, to be Spalding's accounts with his neighbors after he commenced business here. These old accounts commenced with his Canton neighbors in 1797, and are now of the greatest interest.

The first page has an entry (1799) against Elihu Knight, among other things, seven bushels of corn at fifty cents a bushel; then John Griffin is charged seven cents for a pint of whisky; March, 1807, paid Hugh Holcomb five quarts whisky in full for work; 1808, Kilbourne Morley is charged five items at different dates, but all for whisky; December, 1808, Sela Crofoot (the way he spells it) is charged with several items, but mostly whisky; November, 1813, David Pratt, Jr., is charged fifty cents for two gallons of cider. In 1807, Benjamin Stone bought during that and the next year the amount of \$7.25 worth, chiefly whisky; in 1809, Samuel Wilcox is charged twenty-five cents for a quart of whisky; then we come, on the next page, where it goes back to 1799, Joseph Vansickle purchased some sugar; in 1801, Jonathan Prosser bought some hay; at the same time Jesse Drake bought two bushels of corn; the next charge (no year given, but supposed 1801), John "Granidier" is charged with several items of whisky. In the year 1800, Dr. Joseph Vanseck is credited by "two potions of salts;" by a book "Father Leguay to his Daughter" and "Revolution in America," another, the "Book of a Man of Feeling," and the "Letter Writer" and "Sans Cullots Mor-

ality " and "The Sentimental Traveler through Italy and France." With all these books Mr. Spalding must have had the leading library in northern Pennsylvania. On the next leaf Roswell Rogers is charged 25 cents for a quart and \$1.40 for a gallon of whisky. In May, 1799, Charles Reeder is charged 25 cents for a half bushel of seed corn, and 40 cents for three quarts of hay seed. In 1808, Nathan Wilcox is charged \$2 for 2 gallons of whisky and for three bushels of "rie," by Orr Scabel, Jr., \$2. In 1806, Benj. Mead is charged 6 cents for "2 gills." In October, 1799, Nathan Roberts is charged for corn and several items for horse and ox teams to do his hauling, and twice for tobacco. During 1807, the same man made a bill of \$43.80, the largest single bill the books so far show. The man is credited with one heifer \$7; one steer \$16; milling 27 bushels of "rie" at Pratt's Mill, and by "Billy going to mill." In May, 1808, Freedom Bennett is charged 50 cents for 2 quarts whisky; in 1807, Simeon Power makes quite a bill, and is credited by "Fanna 2 weeks and 4 days' spinning 50 cents." In August, 1800, Stephen Latimer is charged with "sugar 50 cents," and on the line below is this grim entry: "credit by death." In 1807, Nancy Strickland bought a gallon and five quarts of whisky, and paid the bill by one calf \$2.75; in 1807, Henry Segar bought whisky several times, "to be paid in 'rie' after harvest;" in 1801, a man named Bular is credited on his account with seven weeks' work \$4.66,6—they were very particular to carry out the mills and cents; in 1797, Moses Emmerson is charged \$30.66,7 for 23 weeks board. He marks John Crandall's bill in 1801 as "settled the above accompt." Following this "accompt" is a year's venison deal in 1797 with same Crandall; first is by 100 pounds venison \$2, then is "84 pounds venison in the woods, 84 cents." In 1798, Benjamin Babcock, account and due bill \$13.91—running through the month, there are credits, "2½ bushels rie" \$1.66; 2½ bushels corn \$1.25; 2 bushels potatoes 45 cents; 6 bushels wheat \$6; 3 pigs \$1.20, and then timothy seed to square the "accompt."

In 1797 Joseph Kinney is charged with "a gallon of whisky by Mr. Hammond." June 21, 1800, is this entry: "Received Capt. William Benjamin's horse from Albert Wells, and requested to keep well." Then, April 15, "Capt. Benjamin took his horse away by the hand of Mr. Williams." In 1807 Benjamin King made an account for whisky and venison; he is credited by "three baskets, boting 5 chairs; making neat house," etc.; in 1807 Isaiah King bought several quarts of whisky, and is credited by "one day's hoeing, 50 cents; one martin skin, 40 cents." In 1799, Samuel Griffin is charged with "1½ days oxeens work, 60 cents"; "to horses and oxeen drawing load hay from Beaver's Meadows;" April, 1799, he has several charges against Isaiah Grover for "meat and potatoes lent," and for "Billey and the oxeen ½ day, 30 cents"; "to the oxeen five days to go to Mr. Boardman's, \$2.00;" "to the oxeen one day to draw logs for his house;" this was August 30. Polly Luther (year not given) made an "accompt" of \$8.16; among the items was "one hat, \$4.00" (Polly was a little vain); "cloth for shortgown, 40 cents;" "five yards tow cloth, \$2.67;" "½ yard muslin, 42 cents;" to "soals to 1 pair slips and

making 25 cents;" then, "settled with Polly," by the following account: "10 days work on tow yarn; 6 days on linnen yarn; 6 days on tow yarn; by 2 weeks and 2 days spinning linnen; two weeks on linnen tow and picking wool; by one week and one day on tow; by eight days spinning tow; by three weeks and four days work on linnen and tow, and finally by five weeks and five and a half days work." A girl now would consider this right smart work for \$8.16. In 1810 he credits Aurilla Hurlbut with "31 weeks and 5 days work, \$21.23." During the year 1803 George Brown runs an account, \$1.63. In 1803 Dr. Prowlan run up a long bill for whisky; only that each item is generally for one or two gills at a time, one would conclude that there were a great many snake bites that year among his patients; one entry is "2 gills whisky, lodging and breakfast, and my horse to ride home." In 1800, Wheeler Hinman runs up a long store account, in which is "a days work by Horace," "leather, and soal leather for 1 pair shoes," sugar, whisky: the sugar is charged at about 13 cents a pound, and whisky one dollar a gallon; then Hinman is credited with making quite a number of pairs of shoes, "half-boots for Billy," and shoes for Betty and Horace and "topping Horace's boots," etc. Then the next page goes back to 1797, and gives Nathaniel Babcock's "account," among numerous items is, "Horace and oxen, 1½ days, \$1.25," and he is credited by day's work, "use of saddle, one day chopping, one day hoeing, one day reaping," etc. Then in 1801, Hezekiah "Arrants," and, on opposite page it is written "Arrand," is charged for sugar, potatoes, wheat, corn, gallon of soap, candles, but no whisky. Hezekiah must also have been a cobbler, as he is credited with making and "half-soaling" many pairs of shoes; these are shoes for "Ceasar," Polly, Betty, Horace, Billy, Mrs. Spalding and by "one pair shoes for Horace by agreement \$2.25"—this was pretty extravagant for Horace as the average price of shoes is 66 cents. In 1797, Jonas Geers has quite an "account," and among other items is "one iron kettle, \$5.20," by "daughter's making cap for wife 40 cents." On the opposite page he is credited with "fetching 2 loads of goods from Elihu Knights," and by "6½ yards cassimer, \$14.00," and by "a half stack of hay \$3.33½." In 1797, Jonathan Prosser's account fills a page, and the whole foots up \$17.00, mostly for teams to haul, provisions, and one item is "½ bu. potatoes and 26 pumpkins, 40 cents." The price of pumpkins was one cent each. The same year, 1797, Ebenezer Briggsby has quite an account, and among other items is one for the "hire of his kettle to sugar in, \$1." In 1798 John Newell runs a long account—potatoes, corn, wheat, hauling, etc. He is credited by "beaver skin by Press Stevens, \$2.00; a deer skin, \$1.00; buck-wheat, by weaving," etc. In 1799 Daniel Bailey's account in small items runs up to \$36.34. He is credited with making Betty's and Delight's shoes and "toping Cesars," and many and much shoemaking and mending. In 1799 Laban Landon opened an account; three bundles of straw, beans, wheat, flax, "a pullet 12 cents" and "soal leather for Laban," lard, and cash to Eleazer Ellis, etc. His credit is by a "bushel of salt from Williamsport, \$2.50;" by "1 dog, 82 cents," by "turning bedstead posts," by "one hive," "by leather for Horace and

Cesars vamps and quarters," and finally "by the verdict about the old horse \$5." In 1801 Henry Van Valkenburg's name opens an account and it is spelled "Vanyoleanborough," that is very good indeed, "burg" means borough when you write, though pronounced "burg" in common parlance. Van got seed wheat, a pig, corn, potatoes, etc., and is credited by tallow, venison, deer skins, etc. Orr Seovel in 1800 fills a page; it is all potatoes, wheat, corn, rye, etc., and in his credits is an order on Ebenezer Tuttle for \$3.00, and another "by his sawmill to saw 720 feet." In 1800 Eleazer Allis makes a long account, which it seems he paid mostly in whisky and work. It should be born in mind that then whisky was not only the vernacular drink, but the legal tender of the realm. In 1803 Jesse Roberts made an account, and the next year paid it off in rye. In 1800 Uriah Loper bought about \$12.00, and is credited "one wash tub, a shawl, silk handkerchief, by an order on Thomas Caldwell, and by hauling to Robert's mill." In 1811 "John Granidier [this means Grantee] bought 1½ bushels apples 75 cents."

In 1801 Jacob "Granidier" [Grantee] is charged with many items—sugar, potatoes, work by Horace, etc., and is credited by many days' work. Zepheniah Rogers makes a long store-bill in 1803. Jesse Drake has a larger one in 1802, but he is credited with "eighteen bushels of apples." Among other items charged to Jesse is "keeping horse nine nights, ninety cents." In 1803 Noah Wilson (mayor of Alba) came down to Spalding's to trade, and bought cider, salt, whisky, potatoes, etc. This open account ran along until 1822, when, under date of July 1, appears this: "Settled all the above amounts and all other deals to this date in full," signed by Noah Wilson and Ezra Spalding. In 1809 Benjamin Landon opened an account; it ran until 1812 when they settled and signed the account. In 1804 Eli McNitt opened an account, and this open account runs to 1810. The same year Augustus Loomis commences to trade with Spalding, and the same year again appears the name of Wilkes Gillett on the books, every item of his account being whisky. In 1805 Levi Morse ran a bill, which he paid in tailoring; among other items is "making great coat, \$1.50," "turning Horace's—\$2" (supposed "pantaloons"). March 21, 1813, is this entry: "Zuba Nelson came to my house to work," and in 1812 is this: "Sabra Green came to my house to work." In 1805 John Newell, Jr., begins an account, whisky, beans, potatoes, and paid by work and deer skins. In 1805 appears the account of Thomas Updegraff, who paid in leather, it seems (probably the first tanner). In 1805 Samuel Waitman opened an account. In 1808 Zoroaster Porter's name appears; in 1811 he, too, bought apples of Spalding, and in 1812 they settle up the account.

Ezra Spalding's family were himself, wife, and sons Horace and William, and daughters Lucy, Betsey and Delight, and two slaves, Bulah and her boy, "Cesar," who were slaves in Connecticut. Bulah, having her freedom after a year here, went back to Sheshequin, but "Cesar" remained. Ezra Spalding was born in Connecticut, and was aged forty-two when he came; he had a good education, had surveyed, and had studied navigation. He was a Revolutionary soldier: he first

came to Sheshequin in 1795, and next year to this place. His cabin was between where the road now runs and Towanda county, nearly a mile from the borough where his son Horace lived. They built a cabin, 16x32, and the next February he brought his family in sleds. When he came he brought about \$200 worth of cow-bells, which he soon sold to his neighbors. Groceries were "dear bought and far fetched" at first, as they all came from Athens, but the trade soon changed to Williamsport, simply following down the stream to that place, which old-timers said they crossed thirty-eight times going from Canton. In the above accounts appears an entry against Emmerson, who was a spy, it seems, of Pennsylvania, and who tried to rob Spalding of his land.

John Newell, Jr., settled the L. N. Ruddy farm in 1797, and sold in 1799 to Samuel Ruddy.

Government sent out viewers to locate a road north from Williamsport to Canada, and, after much contention as to the two routes, it was finally surveyed and located much as it now runs through the county. It was sixty feet wide and completed, except three miles in 1811.

The slave "Cesar" was given his liberty by Mr. Spalding when he was twenty-one; he lived to be quite old, and was never accused of being wholly, as his namesake would have his wife.

Spalding's mill on his farm was a small affair, but a great improvement to stump pounding. It would run all day and grind about three bushels of corn.

Reference has already been made to the burning of Spalding's house. In further explanation it may be said that this was all caused by this traitor in his house, Emmerson, and was another attempt of the Pennamites to ruin the Connecticut settlers. Spalding was arrested under the "intrusion law," fined \$200 and sent to prison two months. He served out his term, and then an executive took and sold all his personal property and the rascals burned his house. These were some of the drastic measures against these poor settlers, who, one would suppose, had enough natural obstacles to contend with without such horrors as Pennsylvania agents inflicted upon them. Is it any wonder there was in time bloodshed between these parties? Mr. Spalding had purchased of Col. Spalding and Elisha Satterlee, but finally completing his title by purchasing of the Asylum company. This ruin came to Mr. Spalding in the fall of 1800. He was compelled to move his family into a small cabin that stood where J. W. Griffin lived; at that time owned by Ebenezer Allis, where he lived one year and then built a new house, and in a few years he was again prospering and running his hotel. He died in December, 1828. His son Horace succeeded him, and died on the old place at the ripe age of ninety-six. Mrs. S. D. Kendall, of Canton, is a daughter of Horace Spalding.

Early elections in Canton township were held at the house of Daniel Stone. An early justice was Isaac Chaapel, and in time he was succeeded by Seeley Crofut.

The first school in the new township was taught by Isaac Chaapel,

near Pratt's Mill. In 1799 some of the most prominent people, among others Ezra Spencer, were arrested under the "intrusion law," for settling on lands under Connecticut title, and sentenced to two or three months' imprisonment and fined \$200. In 1800 Mr. Spalding's house was burned, while the sheriff was in the act of dispossessing him, to put a man in it by the name of John Schrader, Sr., and about the time fire was desecrated, a bullet "whizzed" close by the heads of the sheriff and Schrader. This was one of the incidents of that disturbed time and disputed land titles.

In November, 1814, Michael R. Thorp made his appearance in the settlement with blank deeds, etc., and claimed to be an agent of "The Bank of North America," which claimed the land of the settlers, and he urged the people to buy. Many did so; took a deed and mortgage at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, a few lost or gave up their claims and took other land.

The first division of Canton township was striking off Franklin township—about one-half of its territory; the next change was that of making Troy township. The people in the confusion were, many of them on North Sugar creek, called on in two townships to pay taxes. Canton township originally comprised Leroy, Franklin, Alba borough, and a large part of Granville.

In 1820, in the split in the Methodist Church by those "protesting" against the "episcopacy," a society of the new order was formed in Canton township, of which Uriah Baxter was the chosen leader, and Elder David Randall, of Burlington, was an active and influential member. This society still keeps its organization.

Jacob Granteer settled what is Canton borough in 1800. He came that spring and purchased 440 acres, including all the east part and west limits of the incorporation. He bought of Jonathan Prosser, built a nice hewed log house on the ground on which stands Ezekiel Newman's house. Granteer, who was born in Lorraine, came to America two or three years before the breaking out of the Revolution, and settled in the Mohawk valley. He volunteered into Morgan's Rifle-men, and served during the war. After that he removed to Newtown (Elmira), and from there in pirogues floated down the river to the mouth of Towanda creek, called "Fox's ferry," or sometimes "Fox's fishery," and finally "Fox's chase." He built the first sawmill on Mill creek a short distance north of Canton borough. He was killed by a fall in his mill in 1804 or 1805. He left three sons and four daughters, all now deceased. His eldest son, John Granteer, cleared the ground on which the borough stands. John was twice married, first to a Heverly and then to Mary Moore; he died in 1870, aged eighty-six; his wife died in 1861 and was buried in the ground he had given for a church and graveyard, where was built the first Union church; this old church building was moved to Centre street, and became a residence. John Granteer left one son by his first marriage, and two sons by his last marriage, viz: Jacob and John.

Groger is a station on the railroad south of the borough of Canton, and nearly on the south county line. The most important industry here is the extensive Innés tannery; there are two stores and some

small shops; also a gristmill operated by James H. Eastgate, and the extensive planing mill of S. S. Vermilye.

Minnequa Springs.—This is a lovely spot, and a most noted health resort of northern Pennsylvania, from whose remarkable springs burst forth the cold, pure, health-giving waters. It is tradition that the Indians were led to this spring following the game that came for the sweet water. The early pioneer learned of it from the Indian, and, in the course of time, Peter Herdic, by the advice of his physician, came here and found the fountain of health, if not of perpetual youth, and, in 1869, he made it a health resort for the public. Guests and visitors and cottage-builders have been a steady, increasing stream to the present. In 1870 Judge Maynard purchased sixty acres, and built his residence near the spring. A commodious hotel was built, and, when this was overtaxed with increasing guests, a large room annex was put up. The main building was burned in 1878, and the present brick was opened in 1884.

Were there nothing here but the sweet dreamland that it is—the wide, smooth sweeping valley at your feet, the surrounding swelling hills and the afar, dreamy blue lines of the Armenia, and the South Mountains overlooking Canton, and the green velvet valley of the Towanda—it would be an enchanting place for the city visitor fleeing from the roar and dust and dirt of the city, to rest and renew life and vigor for the future struggle. Here is great Mother Nature's sweet bosom, where her weary and sick children may cuddle and sleep and dream, and regain strength and health.

Mr. L. J. Andress, who has for many years kept the hotel, is a famous caterer, and so is his able assistant, Mr. Hinckley. From all the Eastern cities are representative families with cottages lining the sides of the surrounding hills, while others are constantly being built. Among the earliest to select this as a summer home were E. L. Davenport and Fanny Davenport and Frank Mayo, of theatrical renown, whose "Crockett Lodge" is a marvel of beauty. Other notable places are "Maynard's Hill," Miss F. A. Smith's cottage, Henry A. Oakley's and those of Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D. D.; Dr. Saylor, Dr. Franklin Hindale; Dr. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation; besides, "Beechwood," the charming summer home of Mrs. C. M. Parker, and others. Some of the most elegant cottages are now in course of construction.

The Northern Central Railroad stops all trains at this point during the season. Minnequa is about half-way between Elmira and Williamsport, and two miles north of the borough of Canton. Analysis of the water: Total solid contents in one U. S. gallon (grains in one U. S. gallon), 7.652; calcium, 0.994; magnesium, 0.207; sodium, 0.722; lithium, trace; aluminum, 0.127; iron, trace; manganese, 0.226; chlorine, 0.140; silica, 0.700; zinc, 0.028; carbonic acid, 2.053; boracic acid, 2.132; oxygen (with silicates), 0.138; loss, 0.145. Temperature of spring, 47 degrees Fahrenheit.

CANTON BOROUGH.

Canton borough was incorporated May 23, 1864, with the following as first officers: Burgess, John A. Mix; J. E. Bullock, secretary;

justice of the peace, J. W. Vandyke and Thomas Bennett; council, Herman Townsend, E. W. Coolwell, Daniel Wilcox, John A. Hooper, and H. F. Beardsley. The record of the burgesses and secretaries from 1864 to 1891 is as follows:

Burgesses.—1864-65, John S. Mix; 1866, Charles Stockwell; 1867, James O. Randall; 1868, Charles Stockwell; 1869, Charles Stockwell; 1870, Marcus Porter; 1871, A. D. Williams; 1872, E. J. Manley; 1873, H. B. Parsons; 1874, Theo. Pierce; 1875, Samuel W. Owen; 1876, A. D. Williams; 1877, B. W. Clark; 1878, J. H. Shaw; 1879, J. H. Shaw; 1880, G. H. Estell; 1881, G. H. Estell; 1882, H. B. Parsons; 1883, E. A. Jennings; 1884, E. A. Jennings; 1885, E. A. Jennings; 1886, W. C. Crippen; 1887, W. C. Crippen; 1888, J. W. Parsons; 1889, J. W. Parsons; 1890, J. W. Parsons.

Secretaries.—1864-65, J. E. Bullock; 1866, J. E. Bullock; 1867, J. E. Bullock; 1868, James D. Tyler; 1869, H. N. Williams; 1870, Ed. Newman; 1871, M. P. Lewis; 1872, J. W. Stone; 1873, G. W. Griffin; 1874, G. W. Griffin; 1875, R. M. Manley; 1876, R. M. Manley; 1877, M. P. Lewis; 1878, John S. Griffin; 1879, Frank A. Owen; 1880, W. W. Whitman; 1881, W. W. Whitman; 1882, Charles E. Bullock; 1883, G. W. Griffin; 1884, Newton Landon; 1885, Charles E. Riggs; 1886, Charles E. Riggs; 1887, A. P. Hackett; 1888, Charles E. Riggs; 1889, Charles E. Riggs; 1890, Charles E. Riggs.

The present borough officers are as follows: Colin A. Innes, burgess; Hollis H. Taylor, vice burgess; Michael F. Wynne, treasurer; Charles E. Riggs, secretary. *Street Committee*—Michael F. Wynne, Harry E. Griffin, Richard J. O'Donnell. *Sidewalk Committee*—Hollis H. Taylor, Robert E. Rockwell, Walter G. Newman. *Street Commissioner*—Ahmeran D. Biddle.

Citizens' Water Works (incorporated), Canton, was established in 1876 and reorganized in 1883; capital stock, \$25,000. The first supply was from Mill creek, and the second was from Lake Nephwan, in 1889. The former was about one and one-fourth miles, and the latter one-half mile distant. The officers are: G. W. Maynard, president; J. E. Cleveland, treasurer; L. E. Manley, secretary; G. E. Guernsey, manager. The pipes have been extended to Minnequa, and supply that place as well as Canton. The water from the creek has a fall of 200 feet, and from the lake about 250 feet—an unlimited supply, and altogether Canton may be said to have the best water supply in northern Pennsylvania.

Canton Schools have an enrollment of 400 pupils, and employ eight teachers. U. G. Palmer is principal. The board of education consists of W. S. Lewis, M. D., president; William C. Sechrist, Esq., secretary; W. C. Crippen, treasurer; L. R. Gleason, M. L. Rockwell, T. Burk.

Caledonia Tannery, was established in 1870, and began operations in 1871. The tannery is owned by A. Innes & Son, and has a capacity of 55,000 hides a year. The number of men employed is from thirty-five to forty.

Sham Flour and Feed Mill was built in 1876, and owned by Samuel Strait. Geo. B. Riley bought it in 1890, and continues to operate it.

H. Sheldon & Co., Map Rollers and Mountings, was established in 1871; capital stock about \$9,000. They employ from thirteen to eighteen men.

Gleason & Clark's Canton Tannery was established in 1869, by Gleason & Irving. In 1881, Mr. Irving sold his interest in the plant. The product is about 350,000 pounds of leather per year; they employ sixteen men.

Hockett Bros.' Sawmill, Carding-mill and Bee-hive Factory.—The firm bought the mill of C. O. Hazleton, October, 1882, and added the Bee-hive Factory in the spring of 1889. They manufacture bee-hives principally in the summer, and last year's product was over 2,000; and \$500 worth of wool was carded.

Hugh Crawford's Roller Feed Mill.—The firm buy about sixty carloads of grain a year, and grind for customers, besides what is bought in Canton; employ about twenty-five men.

G. M. Coon's Planing Mill, was built in 1887, and employs from four to six men. The mill has a 45 horse-power engine and runs planers, lathes, board and jig saw, etc.

A. M. Wilson's Foundry and Machine Shop was established over thirty years ago by N. H. Harris. The present owner bought it in 1888. The machine shop is 40x40 feet, and the foundry 30x60 feet; employs from three to five men.

Rockwell & Son's Canton Steam Mills were started in 1879; contain seven grinding buhrs. They do a business of about \$20,000 a year.

H. H. Taylor's Planing Mill has been established about twenty years. The present owner has been running it seven years; employs five men, and does a large business.

Miller Bros.' Saw and Feed Mill was established in the spring of 1883; was started first in 1876 as a wagon and repair shop; does an extensive business.

Canton has the following business concerns: Dry goods, three; clothing, three; hardware, four; furniture, two; jewelry, two; banks, First National Bank; three hotels: "Packard House," "Canton" and "Mountain View"; grocery stores, eight; agricultural stores, two; bakery, one; meat markets, two; livery stables, four; boot and shoe store, one; planing mills, two; gristmills, two; foundry, one; tannery, one; sawmills, two; blacksmiths, five; wagon shops, three; undertaker, one.

The First National Bank of Canton was established March 1, 1881, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The capital stock is \$50,000; the surplus fund \$23,000; the undivided profits, \$5,672.44. National bank notes outstanding \$11,700; individual deposits subject to check \$69,086.97; demand certificates of deposit \$48,693.35. The first officers were Adam Innes, president; Geo. B. Guernsey, cashier. The present officers are Daniel Innes, president; Geo. B. Guernsey, cashier. The directors are A. D. Foss, Geo. E. Bullock, Jno. A. Innes.

Churches.—There are five churches in Canton: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciple and Catholic.

Union Agricultural Association was organized August 24, 1880.

The first officers were: J. Whitehead, P.; Cyrus Taber, V. P.; H. Cathin, Sec.; W. M. Watts, Treas.; capital stock \$5,000; purchased twenty-one acres of land of George J. Goff, situated on Towanda road, one mile east of the borough, and proceeded to erect the necessary buildings and lay out a one-half mile tract, which is one of the best in the county. The first fair was held in October, 1881, and lasted three days. It now holds in September and lasts four days. They have plenty of good spring water on the grounds, and everything is in good condition. The present officers are: J. H. Brown, P.; F. A. Owen, V. P.; G. A. Guernsey, Treas.; Mr. Derrah, Sec.

Farmers' Institute was organized in 1889, and had their first annual meeting in 1890. It has had help from the State Board of Agriculture, and is altogether a thriving association. Its secretary is Charles D. Derrah.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP—SYLVANIA BOROUGH.

IN the year 1795 Nathaniel and John Ballard (twins), born in Farmington, Mass., December 27, 1777, came up Sugar creek from Burlington, and, taking the left-hand branch of the creek, which runs through the Porter farms, followed to the source near the foot of Bailey Hill. They took up the farm owned eventually by James H. Nash, and commenced a fallow where Nash made his orchard. This was the first settlement in Columbia township. The young men were eighteen years old when they arrived, and had started from Burlington, where they had been a short time as explorers, and came carrying on their backs their small stocks of provisions and worldly possessions. Their only weapons or implements were the axes they carried in their hands. The country was so densely timbered the only way they could keep from becoming wholly lost was to keep near the stream. There were no marked trees to guide them, and it is highly probable they were the first white men that ever looked upon this part of the world. They afterward told of meeting two panthers that seemed disposed to stop them; they parleyed and tried several ways to frighten off the beasts in vain, and finally each cut a sturdy club that they could handle better than axes, and then they made a determined rush and the panthers fled. When they got to where was afterward Long's mill, they suddenly came upon several bears digging roots—not a great distance from where they encountered the panthers. They charged these with their clubs and scattered them easily. When near the foot of Bailey Hill their ears were dinned with the most hideous screams of another panther; it was soon visible, and seemed furious at their approach. They concluded it must have young near, and finally they, in charging it, struck a pile of leaves, and, scattering them somewhat, they found a deer the panther was guarding. They

left the beast to his feast and returned a short distance and commenced chopping. After laboring a week their provisions were exhausted, and they returned to Burlington for more, and on their return brought their rifles, having learned the necessity of these. On their way up they killed two panthers. It seems they were to have one hundred and fifty acres and a bonus of ten dollars each if they cleared two acres each, but the place was so far from their base of supplies that they finally concluded to sell their claims; and their posterity reported that the pay they got was "a black dog and a piece of a black hog." They returned to Burlington and settled, but on their premises was a rattle-snake den, that for a while nearly made life a burden; they killed seventy-five snakes one afternoon. (These men it should be remembered were teetotalers.) Nathaniel Ballard married Susan Dobbins, January 27, 1799, the ceremony being performed by William Jayne, of Burlington. He died at John Ballard's in Burlington in 1859. From reliable tradition it is learned that soon after the Ballards came to Columbia—the same year—a man named Doty arrived with his family, and built the first log house in the township on the Scouten farm. What became of this family is not known. Among the early and prominent names are those of Oliver Tinkham, Stephen Palmer, Chapman Morgan, Charles Keyes, Maj. Isaac Strait, Philip Slade, Hon. Myron Ballard and Joel Stevens.

Cabot Township.—In 1799 Nathaniel Morgan purchased of the Connecticut Company sixteen thousand acres of land, and came on at once and surveyed out a township which he called "Cabot," from which came the name of "Cabot Hollow," afterward called "Morgan Hollow" and finally "Austinville." He commenced his survey from the southeast corner of his township, on the top of the hill south of Mial Watkins' house. Two sets of surveyors started from this point, one going north and the other west; they went on Pickle Hill, and they were to meet at the northwest corner of the township. Mr. Morgan built a cabin, planted potatoes, dug and buried them in the fall, and returned to Connecticut. In March following he came and brought his family, and accompanied by five of his neighbors, to each of whom he gave fifty acres of land. These were: David Watkins, Oliver Canfield, Silas Batterson, Lamphier and Soper. The proprietor moved into the house he had built the previous year, afterward the farm of his son Chapman Morgan. David Watkins built on the land that became the farm of his son Mial; his cabin had a back roof and no floor, and here his daughter Laura (Mrs. Philip Slade) was born in 1801, and cradled in a sap trough—the first birth in the township. The next birth was Herman Soper—the first white male child. Morgan's purchase was decided worthless and his land taken from him by Pennsylvania, and he was ruined financially, and had to repurchase any land that he might get.

Without this calamity it would seem that the prospect was dreary enough when Morgan came here in the spring of 1800; what a dense and eternal wilderness surrounded him on all sides—not a path, not a mark of civilization anywhere! The people came, following the blazed trees they had marked when they went away the fall before. When

they finally reached the lonely cabin, they found the door ajar, and the skeleton of a deer hanging from a beam; hunters had killed a venison, and hung it up there, and the ravenous beasts had forced open the door and picked the bones clean. An old man has described to the writer what he had been told by David Watkins when he landed here with Morgan. His total possessions were a wife, an ax, and \$7.50 in cash. But all went to work, and soon each family had a cabin—generally back roof, and no floor; but some made flooring of split basswood—of course no “lights” in the windows—this was what they made doors of; wooden pins were used for nails, huge stone fire places were made in one end of the cabin, outside the walls. Fuel and water were the only two things of which there was no scarcity; a cord of wood, if the cabin was tolerably well “chinked,” would keep a family tolerably comfortable during even a cold night.

In 1804 David Palmer came from Burlington and settled on the Scouten farm; he purchased the possession of Ebenezer Baldwin, who had purchased of Doty. When Mr. Palmer moved into his house it had been some time unoccupied; sprouts had grown up between the basswood cracks as high as the beams overhead, and he had to have a “clearin’” before he could move in. Shortly after this, Abraham Weast made a possession on what became William Moshier’s farm, but about 1807 he sold to a man named Sprague. This Weast was a noted chopper and hunter, but as smart a woodsman as he was, he once attempted to go to Mill creek, but became lost and wandered in the woods three days, and having no gun he nearly perished; on the evening of the third day he suddenly found a turnip patch, and fell to eating the turnips; fortunately the owner discovered him, and took him to his house, and judiciously fed him on venison soup and brought him around.

In 1807 Calvin Tinkham came from Vermont, and Charles Keyes from Burlington; Keyes was a hatter, which trade he followed for years, and died in the winter of 1856; Mr. Tinkham and his wife (Theodosia Thomas) lived happily to a great age; they were married in 1810, celebrated their golden wedding; and at that time (1860) were the oldest couple in the county; he was aged eighty-four, and Mrs. Tinkham was entirely blind.

In 1808 Carter Havens and family came and settled on the hill, a mile north of Austinville—a numerous family, there being twenty-two children, enough to fill pretty full an ordinary pioneer cabin. John Bixby came in 1808, and cleared the farm on which he lived and died, in October, 1866, aged ninety. In clearing about his cabin there accidentally fell a tree that bore down one end of the cabin and made quite a wreck of it; but this was repaired and the work went on.

In 1806 Hurlbut and Murray Ballard built a sawmill where was afterward the Waldo mill, and this furnished the people the first sawed lumber in the township. Charles Keyes put up the first frame house in Austinville, in 1808, near Harry Smith’s. David Wilson kept the first store—principally for the sale of whisky and tobacco. An old-timer assures us that he was told many years ago that preachers and doctors were scarce and whisky and tobacco far more plentiful, and

yet both the health and morals of the people were elegant. The first death was that of a young child of Capt. Chapin, sometime previous to 1810; the second burial was that of a Mr. Wright.

The first preacher was Elder Rich, a Baptist; Elder Simon Powers succeeded him and subsequently Elder Rich, Jr., succeeded him (the latter was a one-legged man and preached sitting).

The first settlers had to go to John Shepard's mill, at Milltown, now Sayre, to get their bread, and the way they went was for a man to take a bushel on his back, and trudge over the long way, through the unbroken wilderness twenty miles. About the year 1806 Mr. Rowley built a small log gristmill near the site of Long's mill. This was hailed as the greatest improvement ever made in the country.

Nathaniel Merritt came from Vermont in 1807, and settled on the James McKean farm; one of his five sons was Curtis, who lived to be an old man in Sylvania. When he was a lad, the family made maple sugar, and he would take a lot of this on horse-back to Chemung Flats and exchange this for pork—pound for pound. At that time there was not a house between Springfield Centre and Bentley creek, and he would travel a bridle path. When Merritt came, Samuel Baldwin lived on the Smead farm, and Ephraim Cleveland on the John Calkins farm. In 1808 Deacon Asa Howe settled near Helen Budd's, and the place became Howe Hollow. Comfort Peters settled on the Pettibone farm, same year, and next year (1809), Sheldon Gibbs came to the neighborhood. The two last men were basket-makers, and would peddle their wares for miles around, even going as far as Oswego after they were enabled to have a sled to haul them in, from which circumstance the road on which they lived was called "Basket street," and it retains the name to this day; it leads from C. H. Ballard's to Austinville.

It is said on pretty good authority that Moses Taylor was the first settler, but it can not be learned the exact year he came. It was between 1800 and 1803. He came from Tioga Point (Athens) and settled on the Monroe farm—built a double log house, farmed and kept a hotel. His main customers at first were the agents of the Drinker lands. Taylor's son Charles was born August 24, 1773, and was a young man when the family came; after his father retired he kept the log house tavern sometime, and was a prosperous citizen as was his father before him. He married Miranda Canfield, December 29, 1807, and they had twelve children. One of the sons, Alanson, lived on the old homestead, and with him was his mother when she was nearly ninety years old. Mrs. Taylor's father, Canfield, came from Spencer county, N. Y., in 1800. Every family made their own clothing, "home markets" as it were, and the girl that could card, spin and weave the best was the first choice always in the matrimonial market, and the girl made her own dower—a chestfull of linen, and a pillow case full of stockings. The wool was carried often on a man's back to Factoryville, and carded, and when spun and woven at home was taken back to be dressed or finished, and the proudest groom in the land was satisfied with such a suit. Moses Taylor, principally, caused a log school-house to be built soon, the first in this section, and on the spot where Alanson Taylor's residence afterward stood, and



J. W. Nichol

here such men as Chapman and James Morgan got all their "book larnin." Moses Taylor died February 12, 1824, and Charles Taylor died December 3, 1837.

Snedekerville.—The principal concern here is Snedeker's mills. Snedeker is a station on the Northern Central Railroad.

Austinville has a sawmill belonging to Warren Smith.

Columbia Cross Roads is a station on the Northern Central Railroad; has two stores, one blacksmith-shop, one hotel and a church.

SYLVANIA BOROUGH.

The borough of Sylvania was organized in 1852. Is but a small hamlet, and since the lumbering has declined is not considered of great importance.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

BURR RIDGEWAY was one of the first settlers of Franklin township. His name will remain with us while the civil division of Bradford county lasts. He was the first county commissioner of the county, and the second editor and publisher of the first newspaper, *The Bradford Gazette*. He was living in Franklin township as late as 1867, a very old man, with his son, David Ridgeway. Other names of the early settlers were William Spalding, Gilbert Gay, William B. French, Allen Rockwell, Nathan Wilcox and Major Dodge.

Mr. A. S. Hooker in his paper, the *Northern Tier-Gazette*, of July 18, 1867, publishes a most interesting letter from "one of Bradford county's oldest inhabitants"—Burr Ridgeway—from which we make interesting extracts: "I am now in my eighty-eighth year, and have been a resident within the boundaries of Bradford county since 1803; first in Wysox, and when the county was organized removed to Towanda, which then contained three log huts and two small buildings, except what was called 'Mean's Red Tavern,' built the year before. I was elected the first county commissioner, was acquainted with almost everybody in the county, but have neglected to make notes of them. I was three years deputy prothonotary under C. F. Wells, and three years under Governor Hilster, and over thirty years an active justice of the peace, first by appointment and then by election. I published a paper, but not being a printer myself, and political differences springing up between Gen. McKean and Wells, made the paper unproductive, and I abandoned it. * * * We have a person in our neighborhood, Timothy H. Lewis, widely known as 'Harry Lewis,' who never forgot anything. I will try and see him and get him to refresh my mind of those old times." In a postscript he adds: "I established the first post routes in Bradford county, except that up and down the river carried by Mr. Tector, the one from Towanda to

Canton by Job Irish, Jr., son of the celebrated Job Irish, of much law memory; the one from Towanda through Burlington to Canoe Place, in Tioga county, and then back to Bradford, through Columbia, Springfield, Smithfield to Athens by my sons, on the east side of the river I had many riders." Burr Ridgeway died at his son's, James D. Ridgeway, August 19, 1876, aged ninety-seven years; his wife had died June 8, 1858, aged seventy-nine years, and side by side they peacefully sleep in Franklindale Cemetery.

Barclay formed a portion of this township until 1867. Towanda creek passes centrally through it, receiving several small tributaries.

David and Stephen Allen were the first settlers, in 1795, at what is now known as Franklindale. The next season their brother Daniel Allen settled further up the creek at West Franklin. Benjamin Stone came in 1800. Daniel Wilcox, or as is sometimes said "Nathan" Wilcox came, it is supposed, before the Allens, and settled on the place called "Preacher brook." Elder Thomas Smiley, at a very early date, improved the Dorson Stone farm, afterward owned by Clay Fairchilds.

John Knapp, William Damer and the Spaldings came as early as 1799, and afterward came Samuel Wilcox, Absalom and Ezekiel Carr, Widow Lattimore, William Blaincher, Abnan Cook, Daniel Stone, Truman Holcomb, Gilbert Gay, William B. French, Allen Rockwell, Nathan Wilcox, and Maj. Oliver Williams Dodge. The Spaldings were three brothers: Horace, William D. and Noah. The two latter bought the mill property, at Franklindale. There were three of the Lattimores; Stephen, Peter, and Elizabeth, latter of whom married David Smiley. Alpheus Holcomb came to the township in 1832, and settled near the Ridgeways. He had formerly lived in LeRoy.

Franklindale is the principal village, situated on the Towanda creek, has a general store, a gristmill, sawmill and hotel. *West Franklin* is in the west part of the township on the Towanda road; it contains two churches, one hotel, one general store, and several smaller shops.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

DURING the winter of 1798-99 Jeremiah Taylor, with his family, left his native Berkshire, Mass., home, and with a Connecticut title to a piece of land in what is Bradford county came and first stopped in what is now West Burlington, where he stayed one season, and in a way worked a piece of land, afterward Amasa Greeno's. While here, he put in his odd time in clearing and preparing his future farm home. In March, 1800, he moved to his place with a yoke of

oxen and a sled, a distance of about four miles to Towanda creek, now Leroy township. Their only neighbor was Lewis Moffit, who came the same year and settled about a mile west, up the main stream on the Harrison Ross farm. . The next arrival, in 1801, was Scovil Bailey, who was down the stream some fifty rods, on the Lume D. Taylor farm. He was a carpenter and a noted hunter. . Then came David Bailey and his father and mother, who settled east on the Robert Bailey farm. Then came Ezra Bailey, who settled between Scovil Bailey and David Bailey, on the Elam A. Bailey farm. Then came Thomas Bailey, who settled north of them on the John Vrooman farm; then Uriah Baxter, on the Benjamin Baldwin farm.

The first white child born in the settlement was Sylvester Taylor, third son of Jeremiah Taylor, the latter of whom died September 17, 1827. Sylvester lived to be an old man on the old farm at Granville Centre. The first death was that of Mrs. Lewis Moffit, who was buried on the old Crofut farm on Towanda creek. The first wedding was that of Hugh Holcomb (the first settler in Leroy township) with Prudence Bailey, daughter of Oliver Bailey. One of Holcomb's sons was Hon. Judson Holcomb, of Towanda.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1807 by Miss Delight Spalding. The patrons of this school were Jeremiah Taylor, Benjamin Saxton, Scovil Bailey, Ezra Bailey, David Bailey, Thomas Bailey, Uriah Baxter and Oliver Nelson. The last and Benjamin Saxton came that year. There were fifteen pupils in the school, embracing a territory of about three miles square. Lewis Moffit left, and Benjamin Saxton settled on his place. The latter, who was the first blacksmith, soon built his shop and went to work. Nelson settled on the John Vrooman farm. This was the total for Granville for some years—all were old New England acquaintances.

From 1807 there were but few additions to the settlement, but about this time a change was made in the road from Sugar creek to Towanda creek; commencing from near the present road from West Burlington to Granville and Le Roy, which crossed Sugar creek at Goddard's sawmill (the gristmill was added several years after; the road then ran further up the hill south and further north on the side of the hill, and intersected the present road near George Shattuck's, then continued near the same to Bailey's, and then crossed the North branch and ran south near the present road until it intersected the "Taylor road," about a mile from Towanda creek.

The first religious wave struck Granville in 1805, when Jeremiah Taylor and wife joined the Baptist Church on Towanda creek. Under Elder Thomas Smiley a church was built on this creek. It was this Elder Smiley that was visited at night, and tarred and feathered by the Connecticut land claimants. They took him away from his house and greatly maltreated him. Of this circumstance a contemporary account says: "The men came from the north country" (this probably means Athens or Tioga Point), "rode fast horses and had fierce countenances."

About 1810 the Methodists had preaching appointments in this section, and did organize a society in the settlement, and had two

revival meetings, and showed some activity until 1856, when it all ceased. The next year, 1811, a road was opened from Towanda creek (now West Franklin) to Irad Wilson's, near Alba borough—eleven miles. On this road the settlers began to build and remove from the first houses along the stream. During this year new comers arrived, among others, Philip Packard, Abraham Parkhurst and Charles Butterfield; Packard settled the farm afterward Joseph Pratt's, Parkhurst at Bailey's old place, and Scovil Bailey where David Bailey had settled.

During the years 1812-15 a draft was ordered in the State, and Ezra Bailey was drafted from his township; he went to headquarters, but was soon allowed to return home again, discharged.

In the winter of 1814-15 an epidemic prevailed in the settlement, and Abraham Parkhurst and his two sons, Luther and Asa, died. Mr. Parkhurst had believed in his ability to hold converse with departed friends, which was the earliest case of spiritualism in the county, no doubt.

In 1816 there was the severe frost, in August, that in all parts of the county destroyed corn, and a famine among the people was threatened. A small supply was had by going to Lycoming creek—then called Egypt.

The first frame barn was built in Granville in 1815, by Jeremiah Taylor; the first frame dwelling, in 1819, by Jeremiah Taylor, Jr., and the next year the latter built a small gristmill, which could grind only a little corn. In this some time afterward a turning lathe was erected, and a chain-wheel factory was carried on for some time by Nathaniel Phelps. Afterward Jeremiah Taylor, Jr., built a saw and grist mill which did a good business until the early 'sixties."

There was quite an influx of settlers in 1817, among others being John Putnam, Alvord Churchill, John Pratt, Josiah Vrooman and David Ross.

About this time a new settlement commenced about three miles from "Centre" on what was called the "Windfall," where the timber had been blown down by a hurricane and then burned over; it is supposed by hunters. The first here were Abijah Ayers, Zoroaster Porter, Mr. Avery, Packard, Clark, Chesley, Shoemaker and Ferguson. These people soon erected a log school and church house in one, and Elders Pentacost, Sweet and Asa Dodge preached therein, and in a few years these people erected the "Union Meeting House," where five or six denominations held meetings.

In 1828, through the exertions of Gen. Samuel McKean, then a member of Congress from this district, a mail route was established through this settlement from East Burlington to Alba, pony mail, once a week, and in 1829 a postoffice was established in the settlement, called "North Branch."

At the February court, 1831, Granville was set off from parts of Canton, Troy, Burlington and Franklin. This was hotly opposed by many good people; however, it prevailed, and the name of the post office was at once changed to Granville. The township is eight miles long, east and west, four and three-quarter miles in width on the west, and three and a half miles on the east.

A Disciple Church was organized in 1832, called "Disciples of Christ," through the efforts of Dr. Silas E. Shepherd, of Troy. This church grew in a few years to a congregation of 120; when through dissensions it ceased. It was revived, however, in 1862, and regained its former vigor.

The first public-house was opened in 1849 by Levi Taylor, and about the same time B. F. and L. D. Taylor opened the first store in the township. In 1852 public-houses for the sale of liquor were all closed by the vigorous action of the "Sons of Temperance," then first organized.

In 1852, on the building of the Elmira & Williamsport Railroad, "Summit depot" and postoffice were established—called "Summit," because it is the highest place on the road. At this time Albert and Wilson Nichols came from New York and bought large tracts of land, and erected a large steam sawmill. In 1856 a large and commodious church was built at Granville Centre, dedicated as a "Christian Church," and had a bell on it to ring out to the good people "Come, let us worship God!" In a few years two other churches were erected in the western part of the township—a Disciple Church and a Free Will Baptist Church.

A large tannery was built at Centre; the builder failed, and it was purchased by C. G. E. Martin, who successfully operated it until his death, November 14, 1862. In 1865 it was purchased by Adam Innes. In 1865 a postoffice with a daily mail was established at Granville Centre, daily, except Sunday. The Innes tanneries at this place, Canton and Grover, were among the most important and flourishing in the county.

Granville Centre is near the center of the township, and once had considerable trade.

Granville Summit is a station on the railroad in the northwest corner of the township.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HERRICK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was organized in December, 1837, and was named in honor of Judge Edward Herrick. In it are the little hamlets of Herrick, Ballibay, Birney and Herrickville.

Zopher Platt and his son, Nathaniel, settled in East Herrick about 1813. The next settler was Fredus Reed, who came with his wife, who was a daughter of Asa Mattson. He was a dish-turner by trade, and came to Herrick and put up his lathe in the year 1811. Asa Mattson, with his family, came in 1813. His wife was a tailoress, and cut and made garments for the people around. . . . A man named Townsend built the third house in the township, in 1816, east of Herrickville. The same year a blacksmith, named Haywood, set-

tled near Townsend. . . Elihu Buttes, a Methodist preacher and dish-turner, came in 1818. He wrote back to his old home and induced Isaac Park to come. The latter was a tanner and learned his trade with the Bolleses, a numerous family in Herrick township.

The first clearing in the forest between Park's place and Camp-town, was made on the Hiram Camp farm, by Mr. Park and Robert De Pue in 1821. . . James Hines came in 1818 and settled on the Widow Platt farm. . . Calvin Stone came in 1820 and settled on the W. W. Haywood farm. . . In 1825 Reuben Atwood settled in East Herrick. . . In 1822 Charles Squires settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Penbroke S. . . The same year Isaac Camp built a sawmill and house, whither he moved his family in 1825. . . Albert Camp settled near his father, and Lacy Camp made a small improvement where is now the Crawford farm.

Deacon Charles Stevens, Micajah Slocum, Ezekiel Mintz, Daniel Durran, Adam Overpeck came in 1824. . . Nathan B. Whitman came in 1828, and settled on the Ephraim Platt farm.

Ballybay Settlement was begun in 1826, and the early settlers were William Nesbit, Nathaniel Nesbit, Alexander Dougherty, James Lee, James Wood, William Hillis and Richard Hillis. They were all natives of Ballybay, Ireland.

The first white child born here is supposed to have been one of Charles Squires'. . . The first death, was that of Daniel Durran, and the first wedding was that of Mathew Wilding and Lydia M. Camp, in 1829. . . The first school was taught in the first school-house, built in 1829. . . The Baptists had the first religious services, at the house of Mr. Durran.

Herrickville.—The first merchant here was L. H. Bronson, in 1847. The place has two stores, a planing mill, built in the "fifties," and a Union church building.

Hon. George Landon is among the early settlers of Herrick. He came, a Methodist preacher from Boston, where from much pulpit and rostrum talking his throat had given out, and he was compelled to flee from the city and go west, coming to Herrick for a short visit to a relative; this resulted in his purchasing the farm, where he has since lived.

This man started in life a poor boy, and by his own efforts forged his way through college and, until his voice failed him, was rapidly extending his fame as a lecturer and orator. He settled on his farm and labored afield, regained his health, and in the exciting times of war he was called upon often to address the people on the current topics of the day. He was twice elected to the State Senate, and for some years his reputation as a popular orator brought him to the front rank of the most eminent men of the Commonwealth. It is little or no disparagement to the living eminent men of the county when the writer asserts that he regards Mr. Landon as one of the strongest and brightest men, intellectually, he has met in this part of the State.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LEROY TOWNSHIP.

C. G. OAKLEY is reported to have settled in LeRoy about the year 1800, on Towanda creek, at what is called LeRoy corners. He is regarded as the first settler, though this is not very positive. The brothers Hugh and Sterling Holcomb it is known came about the same time, and some say they were before Oakley; they came from old Sheshequin, as Ulster was then called, and also settled near the corners on what has always been known as the "Holcomb farms."

In 1850, the following is authentically given as the settlements in LeRoy: At the east end of the township, William Cole, Isaac and David Wooster, Isaac Chaapel and Seeley Crofut, George Head, Jesse Morse, Hugh Holcomb, Sterling Holcomb, Stephen Wilcox, Mr. Granger, Joseph Wallis, Daniel Ingram, William Hinman, William Hays, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Knight, Mr. Segar and David Andrus. This constitutes a full list of the first settlers, and the particular locations of the original arrivals can be generally fixed by the residences of their descendants.

It is said the first school was taught in the house of Sterling Holcomb, but just who the first teacher was is not known.

Elder Thomas Smiley was chiefly instrumental in organizing the first church. He lived near where is now the Baptist Church. Elder Smiley soon after left the county; he was a vigorous Baptist preacher. Among other names associated with this church are those of Elder N. H. Ripley and Levi Baldwin.

LeRoy was set off from Canton and Franklin townships, and first elections were at LeRoy Corners, embracing about eight miles in length; the division line ran near Davis VanDyke's.

In 1812 Hugh Holcomb built the first sawmill on the small stream at LeRoy Corners. About 1840 the same man built a grist and saw mill on the main stream.

In 1840 the Disciple Church was organized at the Corners by members of the church from Granville Centre, and in 1851 they erected their house of worship, naming it "Christian Church," and in the course of time put a bell on it. In 1855 the Baptists built their church at LeRoy Corners, and shortly after this the Methodists built their church in the western part of the township. . . Soon after this a public-house for the sale of liquor was opened at LeRoy Corners by P. Morse. . . The first store was by Samuel Bailey, and thus the Corners became the leading and most active village or hamlet, rather, in the township.

1867 "Gazeteer" writing to the *Northern Tier Gazette*, of Troy, says: "It has become a matter of notoriety that mountainous western Bradford has become noted for its quantity and quality of butter, as well as the productions of its soil, and our hills and valleys are being prospected by men having ample means." It is needless to say, at

this day, that this industry is still prosperous, and Bradford county butter has wide and merited reputation.

In 1818 a settlement was commenced on the south side of Towanda creek, and among the settlers were Alpheus Holcomb, Buckley Chaapel, Eli Holcomb, Isaac Parkhurst, Ansel Tillotson, Samuel Hoagland, Benjamin Stone, Orison Royce, Thomas Harris, Isaac Wilcox, Amos Bennett and Esau Bagley.

In 1823 a road was opened, commencing near Nathan Tabor's in Canton township; and running on the south side of Towanda creek to W. B. Spalding's, in Franklin township. It was surveyed by Howard Spalding, of Troy. On this road, nearly opposite LeRoy Corners, Eli Holcomb built a log gristmill, in 1823, on a small stream having its head in a large swamp of about forty acres on Towanda mountain. He built a dam at the outlet of this lake, about sixteen feet high. This log building was torn away, and he built a frame in its place with two run of stone.

In the year 1848 the Millerites had preached the sure coming of the end of the world; some believed, some shrugged their shoulders, while others laughed outright at the nonsense. But one dark and dismal night, after it had rained and rained for days, and the sun had quit shining, and at the hour of night when graveyards are wont to yawn, the inhabitants in the vicinity of the mill were startled from their slumbers by an awful rumbling, roaring and quaking—the bravest said “hurricane!” some said “earthquake!” and others said, “put on your ascension robes.” Some got up and hurriedly dressed, others fled to their storm cellars, and others thought just as well to die in bed. But after matters had quieted a little, the boldest ventured to see what was up, and they found the dam had given way, and the waters were pouring down the mountain side, carrying all before them; great rocks and trees were carried headlong in the awful rush of waters. The foundations of the mill were washed out, the building swung around, and was whelmed in the stream, some cattle and property were lost, but no human lives. The mill and dam were rebuilt. . . . In 1856 Mr. Mott built his tannery near the mill.

Le Roy is the principal village in the township, and has two large country stores, two small concerns, and a church. It is on the Towanda and Canton road.



CHAPTER XXXVI

LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THIS was made a township in 1821; taken from Athens, adjoining it on the east, and its northern line is the State line; its western line is Windham, and on the south is Rome and Sheshequin. Surface broken and high table land mostly, and its largest valley is along the Susquehanna river, which touches its northwestern border.

Thomas Park, who was the first settler, built his house on the river bank, in 1800, near the State line. This man, faithful to the best pioneer precepts, had a jolly household of children: Daniel, Samuel, James, Amos, Joseph, Elijah, Benjamin, Sally, Mary, Elizabeth and Susanna, by the first wife; and by his second wife he had three children. His son, James, was the first white child born in the township.

Two years after Park's arrival, 1803, came Eleazer Merrill and his son, Hiram; first stopping at the Shoonover place, and next February he built and moved into his log cabin, where he permanently remained. Mr. Merrill reported that, in addition to Parks, he found here, on his arrival, a man named William Drown, who, soon after his arrival, perished in a snow storm. Hiram Merrill made his farm in the southeast portion of the township. So wild was the country, for a long time, that one of the Merrill children, about three years old, was lost and was not found, though hundreds were hunting, for forty-eight hours.

Solomon Merrill, brother of Eleazer, came in 1806 and settled the Shoonover place, but only lived on it about three years, then went to New York, but in time returned and bought the Thomas McAfee place.

In 1805 Silas Wolcott came from Ithaca, and settled on the Satterlee creek, and for two years operated the Satterlee mill, when he purchased of Park and improved the Wolcott farm.

Thomas Munn married Molly Wolcott, who bore him twelve sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Munn settled the Herman Morse farm. . . . Josiah White was the next, coming in 1808, when eighteen years old. He served in the War of 1812-15. He cleared a large farm and became a prominent citizen.

Two brothers, Ruloff and Samuel Campbell, had preceded this White, coming in 1807. Samuel settled on the Rowen Munn farm, where he built a sawmill, the first in the township.

Daniel Bush, an early settler, built the first gristmill in Cotton Hollow, near David McKinney's. . . . There were four of the McKinney boys who came soon after White—Harry, Joseph, David and Samuel. . . . About the same time came George Headlock.

It is supposed Alsop Baldwin came about 1807, and improved the farm where he died an old man, and the farm passed to his daughter, Mrs. Evans, in 1873. . . . Samuel Ball came near the same time as

White. . Christopher and Doane Shoonover settled near Mr. Park's. . Henry McKinney settled in the township in 1824; purchased Mrs. Hewlett's farm. His sons, John, Ira, Lewis, Samuel and Benoni, came with him.

James Brown and William Loomis were early settlers, as were John Moore and Joseph Greek. . William Cotton came when a lad, and lived in the township over seventy years. . Peter Turner and Richard Struble were early settlers. . Zenas Cleveland came in 1816, and lived to be ninety-four years of age—poor, blind and bed-ridden, many years before he died—a soldier in the War of 1812-15. It was for this Cleveland family that Cleveland, Ohio, was named. With Cleveland came Nathaniel Hotchkiss, Joseph Nichols and Russell Marsh, who settled Litchfield, in 1816, and soon after, Paul Apgar settled near them and opened a blacksmith shop. . At South Hill, John Moore was the first settler. . Absalom Adams came to what is now Litchfield soon after Apgar started his blacksmith shop.

John Marks, Nell, Tappan and Beach were early comers. . Orsan Carner, a preacher, came in 1823, and settled the Henry Brink place.

There are two gristmills in the township: A. C. Hunt's, on the Wappasening, and Snell's, in Cotton Hollow, and at both Litchfield and at South Litchfield is a store. For thirty years the increase of population has been no more than the natural increase from births.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP—MONROE BOROUGH.

PRIOR to the Wyoming battle, on the Towanda flats, Jacob Bowman had moved near Mr. Fox, while Capt. John Bartles had settled, or at least made a pitch, above them toward Monroeton, and probably John Neeley at Greenwood. John Neeley had taken possession of the tract of land above Mr. Fox, at Greenwood, and was probably there at this time, and aided Mr. Fox in his emigration. The Strickland family settled on the Cole place at an early day. The first grave at Cole's, as shown by the inscription on the headstone, was that of "Hannah Strickland," whose death occurred January 24, 1791, at the age of eighteen months and two days. Noadiah Crammer, born in New Jersey, August 26, 1736, located on lands east of those of his son John's, now included in the "Hinman property."

Usual Carter, a warm friend of Samuel Crammer, came to Monroe before 1796; located on lands now included within the borough limits, and built his house near the residence of H. C. Tracy. . Peter Edsall and the Millers—Daniel, Shadrach, Jacob, William and Moses—migrated to Monroe at about the same time as did the Carter family.

John Neeley purchased a tract occupied by Mrs. Brown and others at Greenwood. It is stated that, "as early as 1787 he came on and had his land surveyed and made arrangements preparatory to settlement. Undertaking to swim a horse across the river at the mouth of Towanda creek, he was drowned in Bowman's eddy. . . . Timothy Alden came to Monroe in 1800. He was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade for some time after coming into Monroe. In 1827 he built the stone house yet standing on the place where he settled.

The Northrups came to Monroe before the year 1800, and Nehemiah was a property owner in Athens at or before the year 1795. John and James, like Bijah, were "watermen," and employes of the Meases for some years before becoming land owners. . . . Henry Salisbury was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost his right arm, with a wound in his left hand, at the surrender of Cornwallis. He migrated when his son Henry was seventeen years old, which would make his advent into Monroe in the year 1797. His purchase included the land held by the Coles, and his house, the largest in the neighborhood, stood near the public road between Samuel Cole's and the watering-trough.

John Schrader came to Greenwood and settled where the tannery now is, soon after Dougherty, perhaps as early as 1801-2.

Daniel Heverly, a native of Lehigh county, came to Greenwood in 1806, and remained there until 1810, when he and his sons moved into Overton, being the first settlers there. . . . James Lewis came to Monroe prior to 1806, and settled the Shultz place. . . . Reed Brockaway was an inhabitant of the township for a short time, as early as 1800.

Abner C. Rockwell, a native of East Windsor, Conn., born May 4, 1783, migrated to Monroe not far from the year 1800. . . . James Lawrence, born February 15, 1814, was associated with Wm. H. H. Brown in the mercantile business at Monroeton for about twenty years. After the dissolution of the firm he purchased Park's mills, now Rockwell Bridge mills, which he operated until the time of his death—November 21, 1875. . . . Rev. Elisha Cole, born August 15, 1769, came to Monroe in about 1810-11. Jared Woodruff, born August 11, 1789, made a trip to the West a-foot and alone in 1812 or '13. With no particular point in view he drifted into Monroe, and after having lived there for a short time, a brother, Uriah, came in, and they purchased the improvements which had been made by John Northrup.

Timothy Alden came from Otis, Berkshire Co., Mass., to Monroe in 1801. . . . Andrew Irving settled in Monroe as early as 1812, and induced his brother George to come also from Northampton county, their former home. Andrew was a tanner, and had a tannery in the town. Soon after Andrew and George came, their brother, Welch Irving also came. . . . Noadiah Crammer came to Monroe from Sussex county, N. J., at an early day. He owned the property where the village stands, and up as far as Mason's Mills. His sons, John and Samuel, had log houses and improvements. The father was an old man of about eighty years when he came into the country, and he lived alone. He was the ancestor of a large and important family in

the township, who have been identified with its history and interested in its progress from the beginning.

Peter Edsall came in before 1800, and lived next above Mr. Cranmer.

The Tabors were in the town in 1800, and lived on the old Scott place. . . Mrs. Pladnor lived on the property owned by Joseph Homet, in Monroeton, the house being near Mr. Brown's, in 1800.

The father of Nelson Gilbert moved up the creek in 1813, and lived in one end of a double log house, the other being occupied by William Dougherty. . . John Schrader was a Hessian soldier, who was one of thirty who deserted the British army at the battle of Trenton, joined the American ranks, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Then lived for a time at Milton, Northumberland county, and finally settled on the lower end of the flats just below Greenwood, where he died at an advanced age. . . James Lewis settled above Schrader's. He had been a captive to the Indians in the last French-Indian war, being then twelve years of age. After the conclusion of peace he was returned to his parents. He first settled in Wysox, where he owned land on the Little Wysox, and built what were afterward known as Hinman's mills, he having sold to John Hinman, Dec. 13, 1793, and moved into Monroe, his house standing nearly on the site of the present Greenwood cottage.

Amos V. Matthews was among the early settlers on the Schrader branch. Vincent A. Matthews built a tavern in what is known as Northrup Hollow, on the farm now occupied by Nathan Northrup.

Henry Salisbury was an early settler in the lower part of the township, on the farm now occupied by Salisbury Cole. . . Elijah Head moved out on pack-horses, and settled on what was afterward known as the Daniel Bowman place. . . Jared Woodruff was early in Monroe, and a pioneer on the hill east of the village.

John D. Sanders, a native of Maryland, came to Monroe in about 1802-3, and settled the Ridgeway place. . . Daniel Gilbert settled at Greenwood in 1812 or '13. He was a son of Samuel Gilbert, a native of Connecticut, who migrated to Pennsylvania in about 1790. . . William French, or "Bill French," as he was more commonly known, came in from the East as early as 1813, and settled on the hills above Monroeton, near the Franklin line. . . The Hewitts were lumbermen. They came to Monroe before 1813, and had a mill in operation at Masontown for several years, and did quite an extensive business. . . Thomas Cox was an early settler, and for a time he lived within the limits of Monroeton, then moved to the hills back of the village, in Towanda township, where he died. He married Susan, daughter of Usual Carter. U. M. Cox and Mrs. Nathan Northrup are children, and reside in the township.

Charles Brown came to the township and settled the Philo Mingos place, before 1813. . . Edsall Carr was an inhabitant of Monroe in 1813. . . Job Irish was an early settler. . . George Arnout came in 1816, and purchased with his son, Jacob, the farm generally known as the "Salisbury place." . . Simeon Bristol, or "Uncle Sim Bristol," as he was familiarly called, was among the more interesting characters of Monroe, not far from 1818.

Among the names of those contained in the first assessment of Monroe (1821) are the following: James Crooks, William Day, Abraham Hess, John and Norman Stone, Solomon Tallady, Daniel Lyon.

Libeus Marey, a native of Connecticut, migrated to Monroe in 1822. . . Thomas Lewis, or "Uncle Tommy Lewis," as he was more generally known, a native of Lebanon county, Pa., came to Monroe in 1822 from McKeesville. . . Dr. Benoni Mandeville, a native of Granby, Mass., came to Bradford county in 1813, at first settling in Orwell township, where he practiced his profession, and preached for a time. In 1822 he came to Monroe, and purchased what is now the W. W. Decker property.

Elizer Sweet, a native of Rhode Island, born July 9, 1778, found his way into Pennsylvania not far from the year 1800.

In 1825, the following were assessed in Monroe: Adam Beam, Samuel Campbell, Marcus Campbell, Sherman Havens and William Cox; in 1826, William Black, clothier and spinner; in 1827, Joseph Ingham and John Black, both clothiers; in 1828, Orrin Galpin; in 1829, Gashun Harris, George A. McClen; in 1830, Clark Cummings, Moses Coolbaugh, Joseph Griggs, Elisha Harris, John E. Ingham (physician); in 1831, Fisher and Wilson, merchants; in 1832, Francis Bull, John Gale, Harrison & Warford (merchants); in 1833, Thos. T. Smiley; in 1834, Joab Summers, John Campbell (millers), D. M. Bull; in 1835, Nicholas Wanek, Jeremiah Hollon, Elijah Horton; in 1838, James Blauvelt and Conrad Mingos.

Joseph Griggs, a native of Windham, Conn., came to the township in 1830. . . Dr. John Ellicott Ingham, whose father was one of the first settlers in Sugar Run, after having graduated in medicine, located at Monroe in 1830. . . John Gale, a native of Orange county, N. Y., and grandson of Selah Arnout, became a permanent resident in the town in 1832. . . Joab Summers settled at Liberty Corners in 1834.

Liberty Corners has one store and a postoffice. The place was formerly called "Hollon Hill."

Northrup Hollon was named after Nathan Northrup—the name also of a beautiful valley in Monroe.

Weston is a station on the railroad, made notable by the coal-oil excitement of 1884, when a company was formed, and a well put down 1,805 feet; they found sand, rock and greasy odors, but no oil.

Masonstown is really a continuation of Monroeton along the highway. Here are the Salisbury Mills.

Greenwood is two miles, on the Canton road, beyond Monroeton. The Barclay road passes through it. It was platted by E. T. Park in 1884, on the old Higby place, and has 327 acres in the plat; 35 acres were sold out in lots. Adjoining this plat is a portion of the village and the hotel. In 1800 William Dougherty kept a house of entertainment here; sold to Jacob Bowman, who in turn sold to David Gilbert.

Greenwood Tannery, by Thomas E. Procter and Jonathan Hill. They have seventy-five acres of ground connected with the plant, own 15,000 acres of timber land in Bradford and Sullivan counties, also contracts for the bark on 11,000 acres at the Foot of Plane, and have 19,000 cords of bark on hand. There is but one larger plant of the

kind in the world—the one at Ralston, Pa. They have 458 tan vats, 13 coolers, each 8 feet deep and 8 feet in diameter; 16 leaches that will hold 16 tons of ground bark each; employ 100 men in the tannery and 50 men all the time in the woods; ship 3 car-loads of leather a week; their supply of hides, known as the African buffalo hide, comes from Calcutta, and the exclusive make is sole leather. They consume 12,000 tons of bark a year. G. B. Griswold, is bookkeeper and cashier; M. E. Sarvay is mercantile manager. The tannery was established, in 1867, by Towanda parties, with a capacity of 25,000 hides a year. In 1881, it was purchased by the present proprietors, and enlarged to its present capacity. Connected with the tannery is a general store which does a large trade.

MONROE BOROUGH.

Monroeton, which is at the junction of the Barclay Railroad and State Line & Sullivan Railroad, is an important shipping point. The town originally commenced to grow at the time of the building of the turnpike in 1819. In 1820 a number of mills were started, and at one time fourteen of these were in the township. The trade reached its highest mark in 1844, and practically ceased in 1859. Matters stood stationary until 1871, the time of the building of the State Line & Sullivan Railroad. The village was plotted in 1828 by G. F. Mason, and was made a borough in May, 1855; in its limits are about 250 acres, once the property of Timothy Pickering. In 1840, E. F. Young built a foundry and machine shop; swept away July 19, 1850; rebuilt the next year. The foundry at that place was joined to the Towanda foundry in 1871. In 1882 it became the property of Rockwell & Crammer.

Monroe Manufacturing Company was established in April, 1885, by O. M. Brock, H. M. Mullen and E. F. Fowler; they manufacture lumber, nail-kegs, lath, etc. In 1888 it was sold to an incorporated company, and in 1890 began making toys, etc. They employ about 200 men. Their entire product is completed in the factory.

The first officers of Monroe borough were: Burgess, W. H. H. Brown; council, H. S. Phinney, E. B. Coolbaugh, Anthony Mullen, D. L. Lyon, John Hanson, Abraham Fox; secretary, L. L. Terwilliger; treasurer, C. M. Knapp. The present officers are: J. T. Sweet, burgess; council, Bernard A. Crammer, F. H. Dodge, G. H. Smally, Thomas Ackley, Henry Walborn, J. A. De Voe; clerk, Hobart N. Mullen.

Monroeton has the following industries: Two drug stores, two hardware stores, four dry goods and groceries, one coal dealer and one meat market. Col. Rogers Fowler erected a sawmill and gristmill in 1803, on the creek, at Monroe, and Anthony Vanderpool built, some time before this date, a little log tub-mill, which was the first mill in all this country. In 1800, Dougherty and Needham built the first mill at Greenwood. "King Pool" built a gristmill, with a single run of stone, at Monroe, several years before the Fowlers came. Jacob Bowman built the first frame house in the township. There were twelve distilleries within four miles of Bowman's; among them, Reuben Hale's, Thompson's, Ebenezer Tuttle's, Means' Widow Pladnor's, Stephen Wilcox's, Joseph Wallace's, and Johnson's.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

ORWELL TOWNSHIP.

IN April, 1801, the council of Luzerne county appointed Ezekiel Hyde, Josiah Grant and William Spalding, commissioners, to erect a township embracing this territory: "From the fifty-second milestone, on the north line of the county; thence south twelve miles, fifty-one chains and fifty links to the south line of Tioga district; thence east eleven miles; thence north twelve miles; thence west 11 miles to the point of commencement." The report was approved and the new township was called "Mount Zion." In April, 1802, on petition of E. Coburn and others, the name was changed to Orwell.

The first settlement in Orwell township, as it is now, was in 1796, near Ransom's corner, by Francis Mesusan and David Russell. The following year they were joined by Asahel Johnson, Josiah Grant and Samuel Wells. Daniel Russell lived just below the forks of the road from Rome to Orwell hill, on the place occupied by his grandson, Stephen Russell. Edward Gridley occupied the Mesusan place. Mr. Russell was born in Tolland county, Conn., September 26, 1770; was married November 21, 1791, to Polly Chubbuck, and came to Orwell in 1794, on the Wysox creek, where he made a clearing and a farm, and reared a family of eleven children—five sons and six daughters. He made the clearing in 1794 and 1795, but lived at Sheshequin a year, until the summer of 1796, where his second daughter was born.

Two brothers of his wife, Ebenezer and Nathaniel Chubbuck, came and settled near him afterward; the latter had ten sons and two daughters. His children, with one exception who died single, were all married and settled within five miles of his homestead. They in turn cleared away the forests and reared families, until the number of his posterity had in his life-time become more than one hundred souls.

Asahel Johnson and Zenas Cook came first to Sheshequin in the winter of 1795-96, and made that settlement their headquarters while they explored the country for a location. They made their selection in Orwell, Mr. Johnson purchasing on Towner hill. Their report was so flattering, several of their neighbors determined to come also; a company was formed, and Marks and Cook were sent to view the land more thoroughly. Their report being favorable, the company purchased the township, which was to be divided among its members. Mr. Johnson remained a year at Sheshequin, and came into Orwell permanently in 1797. The town was six miles square, and was called Menden; Mr. Johnson owned 3,000 acres. He lived where Albert Conklin now lives, and his brother Truman, who came in 1796, lived on the farm now owned by Albert Allen and Lewis Darling. His brother William lived where Zebulon Frisbie lives. The family came from Burlington, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Capt. Josiah Grant settled in the town in 1798, from Vermont. He was a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, serving under Col. Ethan Allen, whose cousin he was, in his brigade of "Green Mountain Boys." Capt. Grant lived about one hundred rods west of the present site of the Presbyterian church in Orwell. . . Samuel Wells, who married a sister of Asahel Johnson, came from Burlington, Vt., and settled on the farm just south of Johnson, in 1799. His eldest son, Theron, now owns the property. Capt. Samuel Woodruff came also in 1799; a Revolutionary soldier from Litchfield, Conn. He was a brother of Capt. Grant's wife, and had four children, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Clarissa, and another daughter, who married Adarine Manville, one of the early settlers of Orwell. Clarissa married Dr. Seth Barstow, who settled on the Pool place in Wysox. Capt. Woodruff settled on the farm occupied by Josiah Newell. He sold to Josiah Grant, Jr., whose daughter married James, the father of Josiah Newell. Capt. Woodruff then went to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Barstow, and died there.

Levi Frisbie came to Orwell from Bristol, Conn. in February, 1800. His wife was the daughter of Aaron Gaylord, who was slain in the battle of Wyoming. After the battle the widowed mother with her three children went back to Connecticut, where Levi was married to her eldest daughter. Levi Frisbie, Richard Marks, Asahel Johnson, William Johnson, Truman Johnson, Zenas Cook, Asa Upson, and perhaps one or two others, formed the company, which, at the solicitation of Col. Ezekiel Hyde and Elisha Tracy, agents for the first Delaware company, purchased of these agents a township of land six miles square, extending north and east from the present Orwell. Mr. Frisbie came on the place where the Hon. Zebulon Frisbie resided. There had been a small clearing of some two or three acres made, and a log house rolled up by Deacon William Johnson, who had removed into Pike. This log house stood a few rods from the residence of Z. Frisbie. Levi Frisbie was born in Bristol, Conn., January 31, 1758, and died October 3, 1842. He married Phebe Gaylord, who was born in Bristol, Conn., November 19, 1769; married December 29, 1786; removed to Orwell, Pa., 1800; she died October 5, 1851. They had six children, Chauncey, Laura, Catharine, a son who died in infancy, Levi, and Zebulon. Chauncey, married Chloe Howard, and after her decease married Eliza, relict of Dudley Humphrey, M. D., and died May 4, 1861.

In 1801, Theron Darling and his father Abel, John Pierce, and Alpheus Choat came in. Col. Darling was from Litchfield, Conn., and Mr. Pierce and Mr. Choat from Vermont. Mr. Pierce's wife was a sister of Mrs. Josiah Grant. They lived where formerly was the Gridley farm, and left about 1804-5, and went to near Owego, N. Y. Mr. Choat married a daughter of Mr. Pierce, and subsequently moved into Wysox. Joel Barnes came with Levi Frisbie from Massachusetts, and settled near Mr. Eastman. He married a daughter of Capt. Grant, and died in Orwell. . . Deacon William Ranney settled where Mr. Payson lives, and Lebbeus Roberts on the Woodruff corners, in 1802. Capt. John Grant was a brother to Capt. Josiah, and came to



Samuel Lyon

Orwell about 1804-5, and located on the farm of Carlos Chubbuck, about three-fourths of a mile from Orwell hill.

Zenas Cook located a farm in the hollow in which Potterville is now situated, but abandoned it after finding his claim was worthless. Joel Cook, a brother, came to Orwell after 1800. His father, Joel Cook, was a soldier for three years in the Revolution, and was at the siege of Mud Island, and in the battle of Germantown. He and his son, Uri, came to Orwell in 1814, and settled on the farm adjoining his son Joel's. A daughter married Truman Johnson . . . Nathaniel Chubbuck was the first of his family who came to northern Pennsylvania. He was born in Tolland county, Conn., and came from there to Orwell, in the summer of 1811, and purchased the possession-right of 300 acres on Wysox creek; on a portion of which he resided until his death, and a portion of which tract is owned by his son, L. S. Chubbuck. The purchase was made of William Keeler Oct. 2, 1811. Nathaniel returned to Connecticut, and on January, 28, 1812, married Hannah Lovet, and at once proceeded to his new home with her. His brother, Aaron Chubbuck, came to Orwell two years later, in the winter, traveling the whole distance with oxen and sled. He located on the creek about a mile below Nathaniel's, on land adjoining Dan Russell, where he resided until about 1854. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1819. The father of these two gentlemen, Nathaniel Chubbuck, with his wife, Chloe, and a daughter of the same name (since the wife of Levi Frisbie), came from Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., in the spring of 1818, and selected several hundred acres on the hills of Orwell, in preference to lands in Wysox, now owned by the Piolets.

On October 10, 1803, Revs. Seth Willotson and James M. Woodward, under direction of the Connecticut Missionary Society, organized a church at the house of Lebbeus Roberts, on "the Robert's corners" [any cross-roads at that time were called "corners"]. This was named the Church of Orwell, but afterward was moved to Le Raysville, and became the Church of Pike, and Rev. Benoni Mandeville was pastor from 1812 to 1814.

The first justice of the peace in Orwell township was Jarvis Buttles, appointed by the governor, and, as recited, "to have and to hold so long as you behave yourself well." He was postmaster over forty years at South Hill, and since it was opened the office has been in the Buttles family.

Among the "old boys" of this township is yet living a man who split 200 rails to secure his marriage license, and who is the living testimony that marriage is not a failure. . . The first couple married in the township were Archibald Coleman and Miss Walker.

The three-story wooden school building in Orwell was built by subscription in 1859 or '60, at the time with a hall above for public meetings, shows, etc. One room in second story for school, and residences below. It was sold at public sale, and now is the property of Daniel Dimmick; center room for school, and upper hall for exhibitions; two graded rooms in school. . . Orwell township has five post-offices and four villages.

Orwell village has two stores, hardware, and grocery, an incorpo-

rated public library, tin, blacksmith and wagon shops. . *Potterville* has two stores, one gristmill and one saw and planing mill. The gristmill is owned by E. & C. Workhiser, and the sawmill is owned by D. F. Barstow. . *North Orwell* has two stores and a creamery. . *Allis Hollow* has two stores.

Orwell Hill had some important industries established as early as 1839. The big "black building" was built that year by Hezekiah Dunham, a carpenter, as a distillery and feed-mill. In 1840 one room was used for a school. Then a tannery was built and a shoe and trunk factory started. Mrs. Maynard's present dwelling was built for a tavern, and ran several years; a carding-mill and bedstead factory were built "up the hill."

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OVERTON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was named in honor of Hon. Edward Overton, and is separated from Barclay by the Schrader branch of Towanda creek. This stream with its small tributaries is the chief drainage. The north portion of the township is mountainous. The settlers are mostly of German and Irish descent, noted for their industry and frugality, and their farms, once covered with trees, stumps and stones, are now smooth and well-cultivated fields. Much lumbering is carried on in the northeastern part, where were built the Means and Mercur extensive sawmills. Immense quantities of tanning bark are still shipped to market. In point of territory this is the largest township in the county. It was formed in 1853, taken from Monroe, Albany and Franklin.

One of the first and most prominent families to settle here was that of Daniel Heeverly, who came in 1806, and spent here the remainder of his life. He was born in 1764, and married Catharine Ott; both were Pennsylvania-Germans. Mr. Heeverly came here through the solicitation of a man named Minch, who lived above Towanda. He had informed Heeverly that here was a beautiful valley, more than ten miles wide, that none of the settlers had yet found. After a toilsome trip, he reached the point of destination, looked upon it and returned to Greenwood, and contracted to work on his farm. In 1810, in consequence of the work on the turnpike, Mr. Heeverly took up 640 acres of land, and cleared 65 acres, which farm has passed down to his descendants to the present time. A stone-cutter, named Kissell, came to Mr. Heeverly's in 1810, and made an improvement on the Widow McCann farm. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

The next person that came to the township was Leonard Streevy, who married one of Mr. Heeverly's daughters. . Henry Sherman,

a native of Millin, Pa., came into the township in 1824. . Jacob Hottenstein arrived in the town in 1829.

The first attempt for a gristmill was that of Daniel Heverly, Sr., on the Henry Sherman farm; but depression of money matters, caused by the War of 1812, compelled him to abandon his work before its completion. . The first sawmill was built in 1820, on Black creek, by Daniel Heverly, Jr. It was afterward destroyed by fire. . The first store was opened in 1856, by William Waltman.

The first school-house was built in the town in 1827. . The first teacher was Anna Kellogg, of Monroe. . The first church built in the town was the Roman Catholic, by Edward McGovern, in 1844. . The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1873. . The Reformed and Lutheran church was built in 1855.

Overton village was platted, in 1856, by Henry Sherman, and blacksmith Joseph Mosbacher purchased the first lot. The place is pleasantly situated in the southeastern corner of the township, and has three general stores, three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two milliner shops and a hotel.

CHAPTER XL.

PIKE TOWNSHIP—LE RAYSVILLE BOROUGH.

THIS township was named in honor of Gen. Pike. Its principal stream is Wyalusing creek, and the smaller creeks are the Ross and Rockwell creeks which empty into the Wyalusing. About LeRaysville is high table land while other portions are rough and hilly, except along Wyalusing creek, where there is a fertile soil. The chief products at present are potatoes, cattle and butter. There are many large sugar orchards in this township.

Long before the coming of the whites, an Indian trail, from Wyalusing town to the present city of Binghamton, passed up along Wyalusing creek. The Connecticut settlers enlarged this trail and used it as a bridle path.

The Bosworths were of the first settlers in Pike township. Josiah came in 1798. He was a son of Joseph Bosworth; settled in the deep forest about three miles south of where is Le Raysville, and in a few years his cabin became the noted "Half-Way House" on the road from Towanda to Montrose; then the place was called Newtown. In 1817 Mr. Bosworth built his tavern, and kept it many years. He raised a company for the War of 1812 and proceeded as far as Danville, Pa., where they met the news of peace declared, and returned. Josiah was a native of Litchfield, Conn., born November 25, 1779; died September 22, 1858. He was one of Joseph Bosworth's eleven children, and to him were born thirteen children; one of his grandsons now occupies the old homestead. Josiah Bosworth was one day

returning from church, and discovered a bear and freed it; took off his shirt, tied it around the foot of the tree, and thus kept the bear on his perch until he returned with his gun and shot it.

Dimon and Benajah Bostwick, brothers, came from Connecticut and took up four hundred acres near what is now Stevensville. Dimon, with his newly married wife, Lois (Olmstead), came in 1796, and Benajah came with his wife and a sister-in-law sometime afterward. Dimon was an admirable surveyor and draughtsman, a fine mathematician, a man of wide reading and varied culture. These brothers lived to be old men. Dimon died in 1856, aged eighty-eight years. Benajah died in 1864, aged eighty-eight.

James Rockwell settled a little below Stevensville, in 1790. He raised the first tobacco and established the first brick manufactory in northern Pennsylvania. Seth P. Rockwell came in 1791, and settled on the creek that bears his name. He established the first tannery, using wooden troughs for vats, pounding the bark with an axe, and thus made the leather that shod himself and family. He put up a mortar and spring-pole mill that was used by all his neighbors. This man chopped his road to the place where he settled, which he called "Newtown," where for seven years his only and nearest neighbor was Nathan Abbott, on what was known as the Ranson Colbaugh farm. Nathan Abbott and Darius and Elijah Coleman came about the same time as Rockwell.

Eleazer Russell came in 1792 with a pair of oxen and a sled, floating down the river to Wyalusing; he poled the canoe up the creek, driving the cattle along the bank. Mr. Russell located on the Keeney farm. He was killed by the falling of a tree he was chopping down.

Ezekiel Brown was the other arrival in 1792, and he settled below Russell on the flats. Then Ephraim Fairchilds came in 1793, and located on the Aden Stevens place. The same year came Elisha Keeler and family, John Bradshaw and Capt. Isaac Bronson. Mr. Keeler in 1804 established a small store in his house. In company with Guy Welles, he established the first wool-carding machine in the county.

Nathan and Aden Stevens settled where is now Stevensville, in the spring of 1794. They cleared a small spot of ground when Nathan returned to Connecticut for his family. This family report that soon after coming they passed three months without a dust of flour in the house. Samuel Lucky came in 1793, and cleared a little spot of ground, then returned for his family. He bought his possession of Alva Bosworth, who it is supposed settled there in 1790 or 1791.

Salmon Bosworth, in 1795, settled above Stevensville and built a blacksmith shop. For many years he made scythes and axes for the settlers. The other Bosworths were Josiah, Alva, Reed and Joseph. The latter it is supposed came in 1806. In company with the Bosworths was Ezekiel Mowrey.

John Ford came in 1792. His brother, Bela Ford, came sometime after; made a small clearing and in 1805 sold it to James Brink. Thomas Brink came in 1797; his brother Nicholas had come at an early day but had been driven off by the Pennamite troubles. James Brink came in 1798, settling near Wyalusing, and in 1805 went to

Pike and commenced a farm just south of Le Raysville. He bought the possession of Bela Ford, and moved into the cabin. . . Jesse and Daniel Ross were sons of Lieut. Perrin Frost, killed at Wyoming; they came to Pike in 1796. . . William Johnson came to LeRaysville in 1798 from Sheshequin, and improved the Zebulon Frisbie farm.

The Welsh Settlement.—The first to come was Joseph Jenkins, in 1824, he having purchased a large body of land of T. Mitchell. In the fall of the same year, Ed. Jones, Sr., came and settled near Jenkins. In 1825, David Thomas, Sr., and family, and Reese Griffies commenced an improvement on the David Thomas farm. . . . About 1827, David Morris came. . . The next year came David Williams. Mr. Williams revisited his native Wales, and on his return brought his mother, two brothers (Philip and John), Rev. Daniel Jones, Samuel Davies and William Evans. Thomas Jones, a brother of Ed. Jones, Sr., settled north of David Morris. . . In 1833, Henry James and Thomas Walters, John Morris, Richard Williams, Daniel P. Jones, and John Davies came. In 1834 John Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth Davies and Samuel Thomas settled at Neath. . . Same year came Israel Evans, John Jones, David J. Thomas, Jenkins Jones, who also settled near Neath, and David Davies, Thomas J. Thomas, Rodgers Griffies, Thomas Williams, Evan Evans, Dr. William Roberts, David E. Davies, and Henry Davies were all prominent people in the Welsh settlement.

The Welsh Congregational Church, Neath, was organized in 1831, when several persons who were members of the same church in Wales came to Neath, bringing their minister, Rev. Daniel Jones, with them. Soon the congregation increased, making the membership twenty, and they held their first meetings in log houses and barns. The first church and school-house combined was built in 1833, another, which is still standing, in 1848, and the present neat and beautiful country church in 1872. There are now ninety members. Rev. Jones was pastor from 1831 until 1849; Rev. Samuel A. Williams from 1849 to 1869; Rev. E. J. Morris, from 1869 until 1885, and Rev. John D. Jones, present incumbent, from 1885.

Alva Bosworth built a sawmill at Stevensville in 1815. He and his brother Salmon built the gristmill in 1819, in which was the first buhr-stones used in the county. The first school-house was erected in 1806, a log building where the Congregational church now stands. Patty Sill taught the first school; Zernah Northrup taught the second; Polly Canfield then taught a school in the old sawmill near Van Guilder's.

Stevensville was named in honor of Col. Abram Stevens. He raised a regiment for the War of 1812-15, and was elected colonel thereof. On their way to the seat of war they were met by the announcement of peace, and returned without seeing any active service in the front. The place has two general stores, the gristmill of William H. Jones, and Eastabrook & Stevens' sawmill.

The Phalanx, in Pike township, was a remarkable institution. There came, in 1844, about fifty people who purchased 600 acres of land, a part of which is now the farm of George M. Brink, on the

Owego road. Their temporary buildings were soon replaced by large solid stone structures, dwellings for all the members, store rooms, a school-room and chapel. Everything was in common, men working in the field, and women in the house, and they had a large dancing hall. The career of the affair was ended in four short years, when the founder left the country. A part of their old buildings are now dwellings and barns. They started a publication called the *North American Phalanx*.

LE RAYSVILLE BOROUGH.

This borough was incorporated May 16, 1863. It was named in honor of Le Ray de Chamont. The first officers were: Burgess, M. B. Porter; council, George H. Little, Nelson Ross, Trumbull Benham, Daniel Bailey, Stephen Brink; C. P. Hodge, Sec.; Benjamin Pierce, Treas. Present officers: Burgess, Samuel H. Davies; clerk, G. W. Brink; council, George N. Johnson, Le Ray Coleman, L. P. Blackman, O. G. Canfield. G. W. Brink has been clerk of the borough ever since it was incorporated, thirty-two years ago.

Le Raysville has the following business concerns: E. M. Bailey & Son's foundry (first built nearly opposite the hotel by Daniel Lewis; was first run by horse-power. This was established during the "fifties." After five years it was moved to where it now stands. They manufacture plows), two drug stores, two cigar factories, two wagon shops, one boot and shoe store, two blacksmith shops, one grocery store, one furniture store, two hardware stores.

CHAPTER XLI.

RIDGEBURY TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, which lies on the north line of the county, was organized in 1818, and was taken from Athens and Wells. A large number of the inhabitants were foreign born. Isaac Fuller and Joel Campbell were the first settlers, in 1805, on Bentley creek near the State line. It is said that Adam Ridenbar was living here when the two above mentioned families came. Samuel Bennett came in 1807, and gave the name to the township. He was a prominent man, the first tailor in the township; the place where he settled is known as Durkee Hill. Vine Baldwin came in 1808 with his family.

Griswold Owen came in 1809, and settled on the upper part of the creek near the town. His father-in-law, Rowsold Goff, came in 1812 and settled the John Thompson farm. Capt. Calvin West came in 1813 and settled about one-half mile below Centreville.

Jonathan Kent came in 1813 and settled at a place known as Bentley Creek, sometimes called "Pennyville," because there was once a small grocery there. James Covell came in 1812 and bought out

Silas Campbell, where his posterity are still living. . Maj. Alpheus Gillett, a Revolutionary soldier, came in 1826, and settled about one mile and a half from Pennyville, and with him came his son-in-law, Aaron Marcellus. The latter made the improvement afterward owned by Vincent Owen. Henry Wells built a house for a tavern.

John Buck came in 1826, and his land includes the D. H. Burnham place. He was many years postmaster. . Sturgis Squires came in 1827; his brother Peter had been here twelve or thirteen years.

Among other early settlers was Joseph Batterson, on the hill where is the Lawrence Amy farm. . A man named Pierce improved the Widow Griswold farm.

John L. Webb was an early and prominent settler, was elected sheriff of the county. . . Job Stiles, a Revolutionary soldier, settled the William Dickson farm. . Green Bentley was the first settler on the creek that bears his name. . Samuel Green settled on the hill east of Centreville. He was nicknamed "Durkee," and from that the hill took its name. . Peter Evans came in 1842. The Irish settlement is in Ridgebury, extending over into Athens and Smithfield. This settlement was commenced by Cornelius O'Driscoll, who came in 1840, followed by Richard O'Connor and his two sons; then James White came in 1841 and bought out John Downs, one mile south of the Catholic church. George O'Leary was the fourth settler with his large family of sons, in 1842. To these families were added those of Daniel Desmond, with his sons John and Timothy, and Richard Hurley, John Mahoney, Patrick Butler, Daniel Chambers, George Chambers, Thomas Chambers, Daniel Kane and James Crowley.

Vine Baldwin built the first frame house. . Abial Fuller built the first sawmill, in 1826, on the W. J. Fuller farm. . Calvin T. Covel built a sawmill at McAfee's, which was burned, and he replaced it with a gristmill. . David Buck cut the first road through to Smithfield. The old Berwick turnpike road was built through the township in 1820-21, and was the first good road the people ever had.

Centreville is a postoffice and village on Bentley creek; postoffice name is Ridgebury; the place has two stores and a Methodist church.

Bentley Creek, a postoffice and village above Centreville on the same creek, has a store, a Baptist church, a school-house and a hotel.

Middletown, a hamlet still further up the creek, has a grist and sawmill and a store.

CHAPTER XLII.

ROME TOWNSHIP—ROME BOROUGH.

ROME TOWNSHIP takes its name from the "Eternal City," because it is situated on the same parallel of latitude. It is well watered by the Wysox creek and its smaller streams, Bullard, Johnson, Park, Hicks and Bar creeks. The surface is divided by hill,

table-land, and valley. The largest valley noted for its fertility is along the Wysox creek.

It is supposed that Nathaniel Peasley Moody was the first settler, in the year 1795, coming with his ox-sleds, in which were conveyed his wife and three children, all the way from Massachusetts. Moody, assisted by Levi Thayer cut a road from Sheshequin to the head waters of Wysox creek, that passed through the borough of Rome. Moody had purchased a piece of land of Thayer near the confluence of Bullard creek with the Wysox. Just below them were Henry Tal-lady, Peter Florence, Mathias Fenceler, "the Hermit," and Mr. Hath-away, whom they found camped while on a hunting expedition. These were about four miles below where Moody settled. In 1798 Godfrey Vought, Henry Lent, and Fredrick Eiklor came with their families; Vought and Lent located near the present north line of Rome borough, and Eiklor about half way between Vought and Moody on the John Passmore place. About 1800 it was discovered that the title to all these lands belonged to Pennsylvania. In 1801 John Parks made his improvement on the D. C. Wattles farm. The first settlement on Towner hill was made by Elijah Towner in 1806. Mr. Towner had purchased 400 acres of Mr. Thayer. The title proving worthless, he moved to Oak hill, cleared 100 acres and built a distillery; afterward, in 1806, he traded his improvements for what is now Towner Hill, where he spent the remainder of his days. His eldest son, Elijah Towner, married a daughter of Leonard Westbrook, who came at an early day with George Murphy. John Hicks settled in the hollow west of Towner's. George Murphy commenced his improvement on Towner hill in 1803, and John Hicks settled in the hollow west of him, in 1804.

William Elliott, with a large family of boys, came in 1805. Elliott had fourteen children; his son Thomas commenced merchandising in 1813. In 1806 Reuben Bump and Russell Gibbs settled in the north-west part of the township, and the settlement was called "Bump-town." Bump was a great hunter, and could tell some tall hunting stories. Achatius Vought commenced his first improvement on Park's creek, north of Rome village, in 1807. Rev. C. E. Taylor came from Connecticut in 1817; his family consisted of his wife, two sons and one daughter—Edwin W., Dekmar and Abby Jane.

Martin Van Buren Moore was an early settler on the hill. He was relative of his namesake.

The first wheatfield was the ground now the Judge Passmore orchard. The seed to sow the ground was carried by Nathaniel P. Moody, one bushel, and each of his sons a half-bushel. He planted the first orchard. Some of the old apple trees still stand in front of D. H. Rice's residence. Godfrey Vought built the first frame house, in 1804. Burr Ridgeway built the first mill in 1808, which he sold in 1818 to his brother David, who disposed of it to Sylvester Barnes. Previous to this the nearest mill was Hinman's, at Wysox, the present Robert Laning place. Jacob Myer built the first mill where is the Myer & Frost mill. Silas Gore was

the first blacksmith, in 1812. . . Godfrey Voight and Andrus Eiklor built a sawmill near the confluence of Bullard and Wysox creeks.

Benjamin Moody was the first white child born in the township, born in 1798. . . The first death was that of Mrs. Fredrick Eiklor, in 1800. . . In 1801, Henry Lent went to Sheshequin, but attempting to return through the deep snow, he perished. His body was found near the dividing line of the farms of Prof. J. G. and Washington Towner. . . The first wedding was in the year 1803, the parties being James Lent and Chloe Park. The first school teacher was Fredrick Eiklor who taught in the first log school-house, built in 1803, near the O. F. Young farm.

In the township are a gristmill, owned by Charles Barnes, two miles south of Rome borough, William Syphier's steam and water grist and saw mill, located three-fourths of a mile north of Rome, and Seneca Russel's steam sawmill four miles north of Rome. There is a steam sawmill near North Rome. North Rome, situated in Centre valley, has one store.

ROME BOROUGH.

Rome borough was incorporated in February, 1860. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the township, about one and a half miles along Wysox creek, and about one-third of a mile wide. For a good many years it has been an important business point. It has a hardware store, drug store, a general store, and a shoe store, two miscellaneous stores, Byron Wilmot's planing mill, two blacksmith shops and a wagon shop.

CHAPTER XLIII.

SHESHEQUIN TOWNSHIP.

THE name of this township is derived from the Indian, and is said to signify "the place of a rattle." It is one of the loveliest valleys in Bradford county, extending along the Susquehanna river a distance of seven miles, beautiful and fertile. It was taken from old Ulster. The first settlement was May 30, 1783, the colonists being preceded by Gen. Simon Spalding, who came up from the Wyoming. The party consisted of Gen. Spalding and his wife Ruth, their children, John, Ruth, Rebecca, Mary, Anna and George. Their son Chester Pierce Spalding was born in Sheshequin in 1784; the others were Joseph Kinney and wife, Sarah Spalding, Benj. Cole, Col. Fordham, Thomas Baldwin and Stephen Fuller. Gen. Spalding came from Connecticut in 1774, first locating at Standing Stone in 1775. He was in command of a company in Sullivan's expedition in 1779, and in passing through Sheshequin valley he beheld the beautiful land, and resolved to make it his future home.

Col. John Spalding was a son of Gen. Simon, and was a fifer in his father's company at fourteen years of age; was also in the Sullivan

expedition. Joseph Kinney was also a Revolutionary soldier; was wounded at Long Island, and for a period was in the Jersey prison-ship. His first child, Simon Kinney, was the first white child born in Sheshequin.

Vine Baldwin, son of Thomas, is said to have been the first white child born in Sheshequin valley after the war. In 1784 Obadiah, Samuel Gore and Arnold Franklin came from Wyoming. The old homestead of Obadiah Gore is described in the old records as a tract of land called "Indela Mooking," situated on the east side of the north-east branch of the Susquehanna river, opposite an Indian settlement called "The Sheshequamung."

Judge Obadiah Gore was the son of Obadiah and Hannah (Park) Gore. He was commissioned judge at the organization of Luzerne county; removed to Ulster in 1783, and to Sheshequin the next year; opened a store in the latter place (the first in this section) in 1796, and continued it until 1803. He built a gristmill on the river opposite where is now the "Valley House," in 1807, the first gristmill in the township. He also built the first frame house in the township, in 1787, and also the first distillery; was appointed the first justice, in 1782. On his record the first marriage is that of Mathias Hollenback and Miss Sarah Hibbard—April 20, 1782. Arnold Franklin was a member of one of the distinguished Franklin families of the Commonwealth. Seven of the Franklins were killed at the Wyoming battle, and John, Jonathan, Roswell and Jehiel were of these seven brothers. Arnold, the settler mentioned above, was a son of Jonathan Franklin. Arnold was captured at Wyoming, but after three months' captivity escaped on the Genesee, and made his way back to his brother, Uncle Roswell Franklin, at Kingston, where he and his cousin, Roswell, Jr., when about twenty years of age, were captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, where they were kept three years.

Moses Park came to Sheshequin about 1785, and taught, probably, the first school in the township. In 1786 Jeremiah Shaw, an old Revolutionary soldier, came to Sheshequin, with his son, Ebenezer, then a lad; this was the Shaw that lived to be over 100 years old. . . Peter Snyder came in 1798. . . Daniel Brink came in 1790; his father, Benjamin Brink, a Revolutionary soldier, improved the David Horton place. . . Abel Newell, who married a daughter of Ethan Wilcox, was an early pioneer. . . Col. Joseph Kingsbury came in 1793, when aged nineteen; was a surveyor, and he married a daughter of Gen. Spaulding. Col. Kingsbury was for many years one of the most distinguished men in the county. . . Ichabod Blackman, and three sons, Franklin, Elishu and David S., were prominent among the early pioneers.

Hugh Rippiths, an Irishman, an early comer, improved the Patterson farm at the lower end of Breakneck. He married Hulda Franklin.

Elihu Horton came to Sheshequin about 1794, and resided on the Ed. Brigham farm; his sons, who came with him, were William, Joshua, Elihu, Jr., Stephen and Gilbert; his son Richard came two years afterward, and purchased Arnold Franklin's improvement. The Hortons were a strong and splendid race of sturdy pioneers. Elihu

Horton, Sr., gave a family party in 1815, at which eighty grandchildren were present.

Joshua Tuttle first settled in Ulster, but passed over to Sheshequin in 1798, and purchased of Josiah Newell. Jesse Smith came in 1802.

Capt. Jabez Fish came in 1809. Zebulon Butler and Harry Spalding at that time had a small store near William Snyder's place.

Capt. Fish is a prominent figure in the history of Wyoming. Living near him in Sheshequin was an old comrade in arms and suffering, Capt. Stephen Fuller. The two men were prisoners in Wyoming.

Elihu Towner and sons—Enoch and John—improved the Cyrus Wheeler farm. Daniel Moore was a soldier in the War of 1818. Christopher Avery was a brother of Judge Gore's wife.

Other early settlers were the Kennedys, Peter Bernard, James Bidlack, Timothy and Samuel Bartlett, Henry Boise, the Brokaw family, Lodowick Carner, Silas Carner, Henry Cleveland, John Dett-rich, Christian Forbes, Dr. Zadaz Gillett, Jerome Gilbert, Freeman Gillett, William Preshier, Edward Griffin, Samuel Hoytt, Isaac S. Low, Samuel Thomas, Josiah B. Marshall, Mathew Rodgers, and David E. Weed.

Sheshequin, a village across the river from Ulster, has a large grist-mill, a hotel and four stores. *Ghent* is a postoffice in the eastern part of the township. *Black* is a village south of Ghent. *Hornbrook* is a postoffice in the southern part of the township.

Franklin Blue Stone Company are located about four miles north of Towanda, having one of the best and finest quarries in this portion of the State. The headquarters of this concern are in Philadelphia, and operations were actively commenced in August, 1889. The quarry was worked first extensively in 1874 by the Philadelphia Blue Stone Company, which failed, and the property passed to the present owners. Thirty-five men are employed, with all the latest improved machinery for cutting and handling the stone by the company. It is a strip-mine, and the product is used in all parts of the country—south as far as the Gulf. The output of this plant is about \$25,000 annually. Among other excellencies of the stone is the facility with which it splits, as well as its beauty and durability.

J. D. Morris' quarry, in Sheshequin township, in what is called "Quarry Glen," is a great blue stone quarry, where are employed twenty-five men; it has an annual output of about 200,000 tons, marketed largely in Philadelphia.

The first steam gristmill in Sheshequin township was built by F. S. Ayer in 1870. O. F. Ayer built his sawmill in 1868.



CHAPTER XLIV.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is supposed to have been named for David Smith, who first purchased the title of the Connecticut Company. The surface is very broken; several streams pass through the township emptying into Sugar and Towanda creeks. The township was set off from Ulster in 1809. In 1814 it was divided into three equal parts, forming Smithfield, Springfield and Columbia. This same territory had previously formed the townships of Smithfield, Murrayfield, and Cabot.

The first settler was a man named Grover, near what is now the Daniel Carpenter place, in 1792. . Reuben Mitchell, who may be said to be the first permanent settler, came in 1794, and for the next four years himself and three members of his family were the total population of the township. He located just east of East Smithfield, and purchased David Smith's improvement; Mr. Mitchell left the country in 1840.

About 1798 several men, among them being Foster, Baldwin, Watterman, Wheeler, and a negro named "Caesar," came and made small improvements. James Satterlee came in 1799; located near East Smithfield. His wagon was the first that passed from Athens to Springfield; they were two days making the journey, a distance of ten miles. Col. Samuel Satterlee came in 1799, and settled three miles northwest of the village, afterward the Crittenden farm; he was an eminent soldier in the War of 1812, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and a very valuable citizen. . Oliver Hayes also came in 1799; located on the Simon Mattison farm place. . Michael Bird came from Boston in 1801, and undertook to make a living in the woods, farming. He had a severe experience; the entire family for some time made wooden brooms, which he carried on his back to the river. However, in time, he cleared and opened a fine farm, and eventually became a prominent citizen.

Jabez Gerould came in 1800, built a little log-cabin, raised a small patch, and in 1801 brought his family. The next year he was taken suddenly sick and died, leaving in the woods his widow and eight small children. The heroic little woman kept her family alive mostly by spinning flax, taking meal as payment. Phineas Pierce came from Vermont in 1800, and settled two miles northwest on the Edgar Wood farm. He enlisted in the War of 1812, and was killed near Niagara; his comrade from Smithfield was Joshua Ames; he died in the service. Col. Samuel Satterlee was in the same command; his wife, Eunice Pierce, was in Wyoming in July, 1778, an infant. She was carried across the mountains, sixty miles, to the Delaware river by her mother.

In 1800 Solomon Morse and Samuel Kellogg, both from Poultney, Vt., settled in the township; Kellogg was a Revolutionary soldier.

Nehemiah Tracy came in 1805; he was a relative of United States Senator Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut. . John Bassett came in 1806. In 1807 Noah Ford and Elihu Needham came from New York. In 1806 Alva Stocking and Alpheus Holcomb came to the township.

In 1809 Samuel Wood came from Vermont; he had ten sons and eleven daughters; nine of the sons came to Smithfield. The same year Ashael and John Scott came from Vermont. Judge Bullock gave the date of John Scott's coming as 1802. Between 1809 and 1811 Maj. Jared Phelps, Sloan Kingsbury, Isaac Ames, John Phelps, David Titus, Abner W. Ormsby, Zephaniah Ames and Isaiah Kingsley, all came from Massachusetts, and settled the "Becket" neighborhood.

In 1813 Austin and Chauncey Kellogg came, their brother, Luman, following in 1816. David Forrest, a Revolutionary soldier, came in 1814. . About the same time came also Stephen Wilcox, Rufus Halsey and Abner Thomas, all settling in the northwest part of the township.

In 1812 Asa Hacket came. In 1813 Asa Farnsworth and his family; in 1814 William Farnsworth, Stephen Califf, Seth Gates, Daniel Forrant and Tartus Rose came with their families. . In 1815 came Benjamin Hale, David Durfey, Joseph Ames and Cyril Forman; in 1816, Abraham Jones; in 1817, Asa Allen; in 1818, Joel Allen; in 1819, Cromwell Childs, Edward A. Childs and Daniel Allen; in 1820, Geo. Thompson. A very worthy man, who had once been a Hessian soldier, Conrad Hartman, came to the township in 1816; he had been taken a prisoner at Trenton, and became an American citizen. Nehemiah Beech came in 1818.

The first sawmill was erected by Phineas Pierce, in 1806; the second was built by Mr. Tracy. . The first gristmill was by Solomon Morse in 1808, about one-fourth of a mile west of the village. The first school-house was built in 1807, a small log building, which answered for every purpose until 1818, when a frame was erected. Lyman Durfey opened the first store, in 1833, and soon after Sheldon Tracy opened the second one. . The first death was an infant child of Reuben Mitchell, who was also the first white child born.

The first church building (a log one) was put up in 1811, and used until 1861, when they built their present church; pastor, Rev. John Bascom. In 1810 a Baptist Church was organized, and in 1819 a church building was put up. In 1821 a literary society was organized, chiefly by David Farnsworth, Ansel Scott, Harry Bird, Buckley Tracy, Darius Bullock and others.

First Smithfield is built on Maj. Phillips farm.



CHAPTER XLV.

SOUTH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township lies in the northwest part of the county. The Northern Central Railroad passes nearly through the center from north to south. Its principal streams are South creek, Buck creek and Roaring run. Philo Fassett settled in the township in 1834. The early settlers were: Asa Gillett, John Morrison, Gideon Andrus, Isaac Baker and Samuel Pettingill. These came prior to 1833, except Mr. Gillett. . . . Isaac Baker built a mill on South creek. . . . Ezekiel Baker was the first settler at Gillett Station. Jessie Moore was a very early comer. George Dunham and M. Y. Glines were early prominent citizens.

The town of Gillett was made by the Glines, Fassett, Thomson, Jesse Moore and Gillett. The stage route from Williamsport to Elmira passed down South creek, and Gillett's was the "half way house" between Elmira and Troy. There were nine public-houses on the road between the two last-named points, three of which were kept respectively by Ezekiel Baker, Hervey Jones, and Mr. Gillett. Hervey Jones settled at Gillett about 1830, and opened a tavern. Aaron Stiles lived south of John Gillett's place.

Evan Dunning came in 1837, and built a mill, afterward Jesse Moore's, and did an extensive lumber business. From him the station, Dunning, takes its name.

The Berry settlement, in the south part of the township, derives its name from a large family of that name. In 1834 there was quite a cluster of houses there, only a part of which, however, were included in the boundary of the township.

Gillett Station is a shipping point on the Northern Central Railroad. There are two stores, a hotel and a few small shops, and a sawmill by John F. Gillett.

Fassett is a station on the Northern Central Railroad, near the northern boundary of the county, and was formerly called "State Line." There is a sawmill here and one store.



CHAPTER XLVI

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was originally called Murraysfield, and received its present name because a majority of the first inhabitants were from Springfield, Mass. The only change in the original boundaries occurred in the southwest corner, where the line followed in a westerly direction and passed through Ezra Long's little gristmill, where afterward was built H. F. Long's mill; then followed the line of the road to the village of Troy where it cornered just west of the Presbyterian church; thence north, including that part of Troy township, along the road leading to Columbia Cross Roads. The surrounding hills, however, and growth of Troy necessitated transferring a portion of Springfield to Troy township, which leaves it in its present shape, nearly a square which drops down, including a part of Leonard creek.

At the opening of this century Springfield township was a wild and uninhabited waste, with no other human marks than those made by passing Indians. In June, 1803, Austin and Ezekiel Leonard started from West Springfield, Mass., under the auspices of the Susquehanna Company, to make a home in northern Pennsylvania, and they journeyed till they came to Sugar creek, near East Troy, where they stopped with Nathaniel Allen, and began prospecting for "a thousand acres of level land;" but they were soon discouraged, and made up their minds to return. But just then they met a man who claimed to know all the country well, and under his guidance they went up the stream to where it emptied into Sugar creek. He deceived them, by leading them around and around, into the belief that they were on the "1000 acres of level land"—near where are the Isaac Doane and Paul Furman farms, and these they concluded to locate and make their homes, and they returned to Esq. Allen's and arranged with him to clear some of the land and build cabins for their families, for whom they set out for, to Massachusetts, to bring them in the fall.

Capt. John Harkness came in March, 1804, and settled the farm occupied by O. P. Horton. . . In April, same year, William and Abel Eaton following the Leonards, arrived and located where is now Leona. The Harkness and Leonard families knew nothing of each other's presence for nearly a year after their arrival, when one family found the other while hunting their cattle.

Ichabod Smith came in 1804 and Josephus Wing came in 1805. . . In 1806 came James Mattocks, Len. Pitch, Joshua Spear, Stephen Bliss, Oliver Gates, Henry Stever, Amaziath Thayer, Joseph and Gurdon Grover. The last two located near where is now Springfield Centre. James Harkness, with his large family, came in 1806. . . Next year Joseph Grace settled where is now Leona; and Nehemiah Willison and Abel Fuller, same year, settled north of the Centre. . . In 1808 Isaac Cooley and Gaines Adams improved the properties, afterward owned

by Rodney Cooley and Joel Adams. . About the same time came Samuel Kingsbury, Thomas Pemberton, Samuel Campbell, E. F. Parkhurst and Alfred Brace. . In 1810, it is estimated, there were 160 persons in the township. . William Brace, who came in 1804-5, lived to be the oldest man in the township. . Many new comers arrived between 1810-20, among them being Maj. John Parkhurst, David Brown, Lemuel White, William Evans, the Parmeters, Evan Bennett, Quartus Greeley, Amos and John Searjant, Elishu Fanning, Alexander Kennedy, Chas. Burgess, Joseph and Wakeman Brooks, Williams, Faulkner and the Graces.

The first white child was born to Hiram Harkness, April 20, 1825; the first death, a Mrs. Morey, in 1809; first wedding, Abel Leonard and Abigail Leonard. The first school teacher was William Nevens, who taught in a weaver's shop in 1808-9; first frame building was by John Harkness; first sawmill was by Austin Leonard in 1808; first grist-mill was by Luke Pitts, in 1813, situated where Dr. William Carey's mill stands, first school-house, of logs, was in Leonard's Hollow (now Leona), in 1813; about the same time a frame school-house was erected on Grover hill, and soon after another on Harkness hill. . Samuel Campbell built a distillery in 1810; James Manix was the first justice, same year. . The Methodists had the first religious organization in 1813; the Baptists followed in 1819. The Methodists now have two buildings, one at Leona the other at Pleasant Valley; the Universalists have a building at Springfield, and the Methodists in the northern part of the township.

Mount Pisgah, the highest point in Bradford county, and the second highest point in the State, is in the southern part of this township. From here our early Moseses are supposed to have "viewed the promised land." It is a singular mountainous formation, cone-shaped, and has recently been improved, having a nice large hotel, with pleasant grounds, and is quite a summer resort. Mr. Kellogg, of Towanda, is now proprietor of the hotel, to which he has added, recently, many improvements.

Springfield, which is situated in about the center of the township, on the head-waters of Leonard creek, contains one hotel, two stores, one cooper shop and two churches.

Leona contains a gristmill, store, two wagon-shops, one Methodist church. It was named in honor of the Leonards, and was for a long time called "Leonard's Hollow." It is in the beautiful valley on Leonard's creek. . *Wetona* is a postoffice on Mill creek. . *Big Pond* is a postoffice in the northern part of the township.





E. C. Spencer

CHAPTER XLVII.

STANDING STONE TOWNSHIP.

THERE has been a landmark for centuries before the white man ever looked upon it—a curious rock-formation standing near the center of the Susquehanna river, nearly twenty-three feet above low water, sixteen feet wide and about four feet thick. The township was one of the first grants made by the Susquehanna Company. Among the purchasers were: Elisha Satterlee, Richard Fitzgerald, James Forsythe, Richard Loomis, Walter and Nathaniel Walters, John Bigelow, Jr., Stephen Wilcox, David McCormick, Walter Westover, Capt. Peter Loop, Abraham Westbrook, William Jackson, Thomas Joslyn, Leonard Westbrook, and the heirs of Perrin Ross.

Quite a number of families were in Standing Stone before the battle of Wyoming; during the war the settlements were all abandoned, and the two families who returned immediately after the war, or in 1791, were Richard Fitzgerald and Henry Burneys. Henry Burneys, who was an early prominent citizen, sold his farm to Jonathan Stevens in 1812. One of his daughters married Capt. Peter Loop. Mr. Fitzgerald had no children, but had adopted his wife's nephew, William Houck. Anthony LeFever was a Frenchman who kept a famed house of entertainment in Standing Stone.

Peter Miller was another early settler and a Revolutionary soldier; a small garden spot was ever cleared around his cabin. He had bought his ground, the deed bearing date March 23, 1797. . . Jacob Primer, a colored man, came at an early day; his descendants were about the place for many years. . . Cherick Westbrook, a son of Abraham, purchased a half-share certificate in 1785, and soon after moved on to the same. . . Henry VanCuren came in 1808. . . The widow Hawley, who was in Wyoming in 1781, came and settled on the H. W. Tracy place, and the little creek is frequently called "Hawley creek."

An early comer was David Eicklor, who sold in 1815 to Mr. Ennis. George, John, Daniel and Whitfield Vaness came in 1820, and purchased the Henry VanCuren place. . . John Gordon had a distillery on Fitch's creek, near where the road crosses, which was operated for many years, and was finally burned. . . A family named Tuttle settled on Tuttle's Hill prior to 1812. . . A tailor named Daniel Brewster settled near the old man Huff's place.

Rummerfeld, a station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, contains one hotel, two general-stores and several small places.

Standing Stone village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and is an important shipping point on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It has two stores and one hotel.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TERRY TOWNSHIP.

THIS township lies on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, opposite Wyalusing, and contains about fifty square miles. With exception of the valley along the river, which is narrow, it is mountainous and hilly; has much good grazing land and fine meadows. At one time this township had more valuable white pine than any other township in the county, and for many years immense quantities were annually shipped. The two postoffices in the township are Terrytown, lying on the river above Wyalusing, and New Era, in the west part of the township on the head-waters of Sugar Run creek. This creek empties into a large pond near the south line of the township.

Terrytown is beautifully situated on a gravelly ridge, and the buildings are scattered along near the bank of the river until they mingle with those of Sugar run. Beautiful scenery surrounds the place, and across the river Vaughn's hill rises four hundred feet with varying escarpment. In the village is a Union meeting house, called "The Tabernacle," where worship the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists. It has been in use thirty-six years. In the place is a wagon factory and steam works, a shoe shop, two general stores, and the Horton Flouring Mill.

This dreamy old village is one of the oldest places in the county, made immortal by Capt. Jonathan Terry, who was the first permanent settler, in 1787, and who founded the place. It is said that Benjamin Budd built a cabin here as early as 1774.

Stephen Durell had built a cabin in 1786, near the mouth of Steam-Mill creek.

Israel Parshall, Maj. John Horton, Lebius Garner, Parshall and Jonathan Terry, all these with their wives were in Forty Fort the night after the battle . . . Jonathan Terry was commissioned a justice, and for four generations, with but slight intermission, the office passed from father to son. Jonathan Terry had eight sons and three daughters. His son Uriah was the first white child born in Terrytown, where he lived for nearly ninety years.

About 1794 Parshall Terry built a small gristmill on the small stream passing through a farm occupied by J. W. Van Anken. Parshall and Uriah Terry were for many years the noted men of Terrytown. Parshall was a tailor and made very many good coats for a dollar each. He was once jailed by the Pennamites at Easton, but escaped to the woods.

Uriah Terry was a schoolmaster and a poet of no mean ability. Maj. John Horton was a lineal descendant of Barnabus Horton who came to America in 1638. He settled in Terrytown in 1792 and improved the place, where he died in 1848. He built the first frame

dwelling in the township and owned the first two-horse wagon that ever came to Terrytown; also the first fanning mill, and built the first frame barn in 1805. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Maj. John Horton, Jr., was born in Terrytown March 23, 1793. He was a prominent merchant and an active business man; was a constable when quite young; was also elected and served as county treasurer one term; was a democratic elector in 1848; became a captain and then a major in the militia, and was brigade inspector from 1828 to 1835.

A prominent feature of Terrytown is that for the number of inhabitants it contained, it turned out more eminent men than any other spot in northern Pennsylvania.

New Era is a hamlet about five miles southwest of Terrytown. It was here the French refugees built a house for the purpose of secreting the king and queen of France when they should come over.

Charles Homet, Sr., settled at this point, and remained some time before he went to Frenchtown. Isaac Shoonover succeeded Mr. Homet. Jason Horton was one of the earliest permanent settlers at New Era. John Morrow and N. T. Horton had a store there in 1830-31, but soon left. . . Lawrence Williams and Henry Gaylord lived there 1839-43, Gaylord occupying the house where had lived J. A. Record. In 1837 Jonathan Harrison settled beyond New Era. . . Jonathan Buttes, a manufacturer of wooden bowls, lived there many years. . . J. L. Jones was a justice and an early settler at New Era. . . Ebenezer Broek was for years the carpenter and joiner at New Era.

John Dyer kept a furniture store and undertakers' shop. . . John Huffman was a farmer near New Era. . . There is a hotel in the place, two sawmills, one grocery store, and an Odd Fellows Hall.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE TOWANDAS--TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHES.

TOWANDA is an Indian word from the Delaware Towandemunk—"burial place." There are other traditions, but this seems to be the most authentic. A century ago it was spelled "Towandee," but the modern way is more musical, and an Indian name once stripped of its euphony is a barren nothing.

Claverack.—The first civil organization that is now the Towandas was a grant by the Susquehanna Company made to Col. John H. Lydius, Capt. Abraham Lansing, Baltaser Lydius, Peter Hogaboom and others, June, 1774. The survey and location was made by Jeremiah Hogaboom and Solomon Strong, and is described as on "the East Branch of the Susquehanna river, beginning at a place called and known by the name of Wysox creek, about five hundred yards below where said creek flows into the East Branch of the Susquehanna river at a white

oak tree; thence south 59° west five miles and sixty rods; thence north 31° west five miles; thence north 59° east five miles; thence south 30° east five miles to the first mentioned bound—containing twenty-five square miles, exclusive of the river." This embraced half of the present Towanda, a third of Wysox and a part of lower Sheshequin. The other half of Claverack, on the west side of the river, covered more than half of the present Towandas and the balance of these townships were embraced in the Company's towns called: "Bachelor's Adventure," "Bloomingdale" and "Bortle's Pitch."

In the latter part of 1800 Col. John Franklin and Col. Benjamin Dorrance became the owners under Connecticut title to Claverack, and leased and sold to settlers as they could induce them to come here. In short, Claverack was one of the Seventeen Townships, the history of which is given fully in a preceding chapter.

Township Organization.—Bradford county was formed from parts of Lycoming and Luzerne in 1812. The western third of that territory now embraced in the Towandas, was in Lycoming county, and the balance in Luzerne. At the court held at Wilkes-Barre in March, 1790, it is ordered by the justices of this court that the county of Luzerne be divided into *eleven* townships, by the following names and descriptions, to wit:

"1. Tioga, bounded north by the north line of the State; on the east by the east line of the county; on the south by an east and west line, which shall strike the Standing Stone, in the west line of the county." The "2d" township was Wyalusing, which bounded Tioga on the north. "Tioga," as thus described, was sixty-seven miles in length from east to west, and a trifle more than eighteen miles in width from north to south.

At the April sessions, 1795, a petition was presented to the court, asking for a division of Tioga township by an east and west line, passing through a small stream on the east side of the Susquehanna, south-westerly of "Breakneck;" the north part to be called "Tioga," and the south part "Wisocks." The prayer of the petitioners was granted.

Again, in 1807, at the April sessions of the Luzerne county court, upon the petition of Job Irish and other citizens of Wysox, setting forth that, owing to the inconvenience, and at times the impossibility of crossing the river, and praying for a new township to be set off on the west side of the river, Jonathan Stevens, M. Minor York and John Taylor were appointed viewers, to examine and report in relation to the same. At the November court (1807) they report in favor of a new township, to be called Towanda, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Durell creek, thence south forty-five degrees west to the county line (rather what now is); thence on said line west to the corner of Canton; thence north on the east line of Canton to the county line (between Lycoming and Luzerne); thence as said line runs to the Susquehanna river. The report was confirmed finally in January, 1808. The territory embraced within the foregoing boundaries included parts of Asylum, Monroe, Overton, Barclay, the Burlingtons, the Towandas and all of Franklin. Towanda

was one of "the original ten townships," or one of the *ten* already formed within the limits of the county prior to its organization.

After the incorporation of the borough of Towanda, the northern and southern parts of the township were so completely separated that it made a division practically necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants residing in the two portions of it.

Accordingly, H. L. Scott and other citizens of the township, upon petition at the December term of court, 1850, "represent that great inconvenience results to the citizens of the township from its present shape, and pray that Commissioners be appointed to view and inquire into the propriety of dividing the same." Whereupon the court appoint Geo. H. Bull, E. C. Kellogg and Earl Nichols, who report in favor of dividing the township at the February session, 1851, "by a line commencing on the west line of the borough of Towanda, at a point near the northwest corner of lands of Henry S. Mercur, thence in a straight line west to the Burlington line, intersecting it immediately north of the Overshot mill."

The Commissioners report having been made, the citizens in a second petition "pray the court to confirm it, and further respectfully ask that the new township lying south of said line be named *Towanda township*, and the one north of it *Sugar Creek*."

The report was confirmed finally December 15, 1851, "the townships to be called North Towanda and South Towanda." Subsequently the citizens petitioned the court to have the word "South" dropped, and "South Towanda" was accordingly changed to Towanda township.

The first settler was Rudolph Fox, of whom mention has been made, who settled on the west side of Towanda creek, about half a mile from its mouth. At the time of his arrival a few Indians were living about where is Maj. Hale's present residence, and of these Fox purchased his land and erected his cabin, covered with bark and practically one end left open for a door. Fox did everything to keep the friendship of the Indians, but in March, 1777, while out hunting his cattle, he was seized and taken by the Indians a prisoner to Quebec. The family were kept in ignorance of Mr. Fox's whereabouts. He escaped, and traveled all the way from Canada and reached the opposite side of the river from his cabin December 19th, following. He called to his family; Mrs. Fox recognized his voice, but the Indians had stolen their skiff, and there was no way to cross. The poor man had to spend the intensely cold night on the bank, and by morning the ice was hard enough to bear him over. When the Indian party that captured the Strobe family passed up the river they again took Fox along a prisoner, as they said, lest he give the alarm; he escaped, however, just before they reached Tioga Point.

Jacob Bowman settled on Towanda creek prior to the Revolution. He sided against the "rebels" and became known as "Tory" Bowman; he went to Canada when hostilities commenced. After the war he returned and settled on the farm finally owned by his grandson, B. F. Bowman. "Tory" Bowman was a man of enterprise, and in 1801 was licensed to keep a tavern. He had a store in addition to his

tavern as early as 1809; established the first ferry near the mouth of Towanda creek, and built the first frame house. His place was a noted resort, and that and his brother-in-law's place by William Means, were rivals. Bowman died in 1845, aged eighty-six years; he had married Mary Fox, daughter of Rudolph Fox, and their children were: George, Jacob, John, Daniel, Mary, Rebecca, Hannah, Susan and Harry.

Jacob Grantier, German, came from New York, and settled on Towanda creek in 1784, about eighty rods south of Maj. Hale's residence. It was here Rev. Thomas Smiley was tarred and feathered by the Yankees in 1801. March 7, 1802, Grantier transferred his claim to Reuben Hale, and removed to Canton township where are to-day his descendants.

James, Silas and Orr Scoville came in 1788. James and Silas purchased of Smith, a farmer-preacher, and they made an improvement a little west of where the nail mill is, where Silas built the first frame house in the township, where he kept "bach" until 1796; James had returned to Luzerne county. In 1796 Silas married Abigail Harris, and then had his own housekeeper. Orr improved the H. L. Scott place and married Polly Ratty, daughter of Ezra Ratty, and removed to Canton township. Silas Scoville came to own three ox teams, and made trips to the lakes, taking millstones and bringing salt, then worth thirteen dollars a barrel. He died in 1824.

One early settler was Richard Goff; just how soon is not known, but the assessor's books show that in 1796 he had eleven acres improved.

Joshua Wythe, who was an officer in the Revolution, located here about 1794. He bought land on Towanda creek of John Heath, known later as the George Bowman place; his wife, *nee* Elizabeth Brewer, died in 1805; was buried in the flats, and the railroad passes over her grave. Mr. Wythe emigrated to Ohio.

Reuben Hale came among the early pioneers from Connecticut, and settled on the place now occupied by his son, Maj. Elias Wellington Hale. The fact that Isaac Tracy had preceded Reuben was the cause of turning his course to this locality. He purchased land of George Wells, dated June 14, 1799, and became in time the sole owner of the old mill on Towanda creek. Reuben Hale married Wealthy Tracy, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Rogers Tracy, of Tioga Point, February 17, 1803, and at once removed into the old Dougherty log cabin that stood a short distance from Maj. Hale's present residence. He was appointed postmaster at Towanda in 1810, said to be the first in the place.

Casper Singer, from Philadelphia, came in 1791, and took up land now in Wysox; he built a sawmill "near the mouth of Towanda creek;" this is the "Hale Mill." Singer made a deposition in Philadelphia in 1796, and testified that living in this locality in 1795 were Orr Scoville, Joseph Gee, Jacob Bowman, Jacob Grantier, Joseph Wallace, Michael Krause and Stephen Strickland.

A son-in-law of Rudolph Fox, Nathan Farr, was here at an early

date. James Davidson was here in the other century: settled near the nail works.

The first and one of the most important pioneers to settle in what is now North Towanda township was Ezra Ratty who came from New York in 1785, and located on Sugar creek. He purchased on time 500 acres, and improved what is yet known as the "Ratty farm," on which his descendants remained. His son Ezra was a baby when the family came, and Ezra (third) eventually occupied the old homestead. Mr. Ratty died in 1813, and his widow five years later; they were buried in Riverside Cemetery.

Abial Foster settled on the E. H. Horton farm; he married, in 1795, Mary Means a sister of William Means. He built a sawmill, among the first if not the very first, on the site of "Myer's Mills," and for years this was the important milling point. Mr. Foster died on the place he improved, August 10, 1841, aged seventy-seven. Mrs. Foster died November 3, 1855.

Joshua Bailey, from New York, settled on Sugar creek in 1792; he had come to Wyalusing in 1791, stopped there with the Bennetts, married Susan and moved to his permanent place. He passed through Towanda, and describes the place where there was "a man living in a log cabin a little south of the present court-house," and that he had about four acres cleared, which he offered him for \$40. His nearest neighbor from his Sugar creek settlement was his brother-in-law, Amos Bennett. Mr. Bailey died February 14, 1861, aged ninety-two years.

Martin Stratton came in 1794, stopped with Ezra Ratty, and in time married Ezra Ratty's daughter; he was a mill-wright and carpenter; was five years in West Burlington, where he built a grist-mill for the Goddards, and then returned to North Towanda, and in 1805 bought an improvement of Amos Bennett, originally Seeley's. Martin and Cephas Stratton and Jonathan Holcomb erected a grist-mill on Sugar creek, near where is Mr. Barne's sawmill, and in 1809 a sawmill was added. Martin Stratton died November 3, 1821, aged sixty-three years, his widow soon after, and both sleep in Riverside Cemetery.

Ozias Bingham, from New York, a Revolutionary veteran, came to North Towanda in 1795; he married Martha Ratty. He had been a captain in the Continental army and was in the battle of Germantown. He was a widower when he came West, and left his five children behind. He afterward brought on his children, and one of his sons opened a trading store at the family home, and exchanged peltries for goods. Mr. Bingham, who lived to be ninety-two years of age, died February 9, 1845.

Stephen Powell (brother of Joseph C.) came to North Towanda, and purchased Dr. Baldwin's place.

Settling the Towanda Hills.—William Finch, of Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier, was the first to settle on the "hills." He landed at "Bowman's eddy" in 1798, made a clearing on the Welles flats, and raised a crop of corn, but the overflows determined him to go to the hills. He built his cabin on the present William Welch

place. During the war he was taken a prisoner to Montreal. He dug his way out of prison, and made his escape to the American shore, whence he commenced a long and perilous journey homeward, traveling by night and keeping secreted by day, accompanied, day and night, with an empty stomach. His only guide through the wilderness was the sun and the moss on the trees; after untold sufferings he reached the army, and served faithfully until peace was declared. He had learned the tailor trade, and tanned the skins, and made the clothes, including shoes, of his family for many years. He died at the age of eighty-six, and is buried at Cole's. His wife, Mary (Huxley), lived to pass the age of eighty years.

Andrew Gregg was in Sullivan's expedition up the river. After the war he married Nancy Santee, of Luzerne, then came to Ulster and from there to Towanda, in 1804, where he died April 25, 1846; his wife died, May 17, 1838.

Benjamin Bosworth, a Revolutionary father, and a hatter by trade, came from Boston, and improved the Willis Fisher place. His neighbor was Williston West, who settled on the Harry Decker place in 1812. West's second wife was Susan Bosworth, daughter of Benjamin Bosworth; the last named died suddenly at the age of eighty.

Maj. Frederick Fisher came to Towanda in 1827, and was a prominent man of the olden time. He merchandised for a time at Monroeton; died May 14, 1857, aged over sixty years; his wife, Dolly (Cole), died May 16, 1865.

William McGill (Irishman) came in 1802, lived with Jacob Bowman and eventually married Mary Bowman. He was a stone-mason, and after some time removed to the hills back of Towanda, and improved the Philander Ward place. He died in 1855, aged seventy-seven years; his wife had preceded him six years.

Benjamin Davidson, a farmer and lumberman, lived to be the oldest settler of the Towanda hills; he was born January 31, 1807.

Early Settlers in what is now the Borough of Towanda.—Of these the name of William Means will ever stand first, and the destiny, indeed the very existence of the place as a borough, owes everything to him. The town was (and it most probably should never have been changed) called "Meansville." He was of Irish descent, a son of Samuel Means, of Northumberland county at the commencement of the Revolution. Samuel Means and one of his sons were in the army; the father was fatally wounded in battle, and the son was never heard of after the battle of Wyoming, where it was supposed he was killed. The family fled from Northumberland county from the invading savages, in which flight Mrs. Means carried, with her other children, an infant only six weeks old; they went by canoe down the Susquehanna river, paddling around the bend by the light of their burning house. The family returned, when it was safe, to their desolated home, but the brave mother survived only a short time, and the little children were scattered among different families. When Rudolph Fox fled down the river, they fell in company with the Means families, and this was the cause eventually of bringing William Means to Towanda, and soon after the war he came to look at the country. Another account says

that William followed boating, and in his trips became acquainted with his future wife, Elizabeth Fox. In 1794 he had the contract to convey the French refugees from Harrisburg to their place in Asylum. The French, when he met them in Philadelphia, advanced him money on his contract, and he purchased goods which he brought along on the trip. On reaching their destination, he sold his boat to them, and on it they fixed a temporary shelter, and he hired as overseer of their building, and his energy and thrift soon cleared him \$1,000 in addition to the goods he had brought. This was the foundation of his fortune. He settled on the river directly opposite the old dam, and for many years kept tavern and a ferry—built the famous "Old Red Tavern" on what is now the corner of Franklin and Main streets. He was licensed a "taverner" in 1797. His building was a two-story frame, and the store was in his old log house—his were the first store, tavern and distillery in Towanda. The "Old Red Tavern" was the court-house until the county buildings were erected in 1816. The jail was at Monroeton.

In 1816 Mr. Means built his commodious (then of the most stylish plan of architecture) residence, yet standing on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, and there lived until the time of his demise. About the same time he erected a small building, 18 x 20 feet, on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, on the same lot with and south of his house, and occupied it as a store till he went out of business, his son William keeping the hotel for a series of years after 1816. Mr. Means was an extensive land-holder. He owned about 600 acres adjoining on the south by the Fox-chase farm, and extending northward to about where Decker Bros' store now is. Besides he owned several hundred acres at Greenwood and other points. He lumbered extensively and shipped his lumber in rafts down the Susquehanna. In 1809 he built a sawmill at Van Gorder's on Towanda creek, and afterward a second one at Greenwood. In addition to his lumbering business he bought grain and shipped it in ark-loads to the lower counties. After the improvement of the public highways, he would load an old-fashioned "Dutch four-horse wagon" with peltry, go to Philadelphia, and then return with a load of goods. It required nearly six weeks' time to make the trip. By means of his ferry, which was directly opposite the Red Tavern, communication was opened with the east side of the river and the place thus greatly benefited. He was the first magistrate of the town (commissioned Dec. 20, 1800), and was generally known as "Esquire Means." In 1812, he was appointed postmaster of Towanda village. He was appointed county treasurer in 1815, and served one term. Mr. Means brought his sisters into the county, one after another, and gave them a home in his family. The life of this active man was closed Oct. 3, 1829, at the age of 64 years. His body is entombed in the family burial ground on Second street. Mrs. Means, or "Grandma Means," as she was familiarly called, survived her husband many years. The children of William and Elizabeth Means were William, John, Samuel, Celinda and Eliza.

Ebenezer B. Gregory came here through the influence of Mr. Means. At all events he accompanied him on his return trip from

Northumberland where he had gone after his sister, Nancy (Mrs. Dr. Warner). He lived in a double log house near the river, a little north-east of the present residence of I. O. Blight, on the same lot. The building was used as a house of entertainment, and Mr. Gregory was licensed a "taverner" in 1802. He seems to have also engaged in the mercantile business for a short time, being marked "merchant" on the assessment roll of 1814. Mr. Gregory was a man of education and "very much of a gentleman." His wife was an accomplished lady, and as early as 1810 or 1811 established a boarding school at her own house for young ladies and girls. Mr. Gregory was one of the original proprietors of Towanda, and donated from his portion two lots for an academy, which were subsequently appropriated to private uses. In about 1817 he removed to Owego, and died.]

James Lewis located in the borough before 1798. He occupied a log house standing on the gulf, near where the Episcopal church now is. In about 1806 he moved into Monroe, where he died in 1822.

Frederick Eiklor was also one of the earliest inhabitants. He built and occupied a house where M. E. Rosenfeld's store now stands. While dressing flax one day, it caught fire, and burned the house. He then moved to Rome.

John Schrader, a Hessian soldier, who espoused the American cause, came to Towanda in or before 1799. He occupied a small board house, used both as a residence and cooper shop, which stood nearly east of the Presbyterian church, near the site of McKean's hotel. After a few years he moved to Greenwood and settled where the tannery now is. Nathaniel Talcott was an early resident of Towanda and "kept a little store." His name is found for the last time on the assessment rolls in 1809. . . Adam Conley, a blacksmith, came in from the West branch, and married Miss Betsy, sister of William Means. He built and occupied a framed house, near the corner of Main and Pine streets, where Tracy & Nobles' block now is. On the opposite side of the street, on the site of Stevens & Long's store, he had his shop. After Mr. Conley's death, his widow moved to the head of Seneca lake, with her son Clark, where she died. Their children were: Clark, Joseph, John, William, Eliza, Mary and Jane. Clark learned the tailor's trade and had a shop adjoining his father's house. He subsequently moved to Ralston, Pa., and died there a few years since.

Abijah Northrup (familiarily "Bij") before the year 1800 built a log cabin on the ground now occupied by the First National Bank. He was one of the most noted pilots on the river. He afterward moved to an island near the mouth of Towanda creek, thence above Greenwood, where he died. His father, Nathan Northrup, a native of Connecticut, came to Athens at an early day with his family, whence "Bij" proceeded to Towanda.

Col. Henry Spalding came to Towanda from Sheshequin in 1810. His store was below where is now the Barclay depot; he then built his frame store, which was afterward occupied by Henry Mercur as a hatter's shop. In 1812 he built the Mix residence, and kept tavern there, and near it was his store. In 1813 the firm of Harry Spalding

& Co. was dissolved; his associates were John Robinson and Stephen C. King. Col. Spalding, who was the first treasurer of the county, died May 23, 1821, aged thirty-seven. His children were: Franklin, Asa, Harry, James, Simon and Weltha.

James Woodruff was the first tailor to locate in the place. He came from Wilkes-Barre in 1812. He enumerated the inhabitants as follows on his arrival: William Means, Harry Spadding, Adam Conley, Abijah Northrup, E. B. Gregory, Oliver Newell and the Watts family. Four frame houses and all others log cabins. He opened his tailor shop in a log house west of Gregory's, and prospered so that in time he built a hotel, abandoning the "goose"; his was the "Tiger Hotel," afterward kept by Daniel Bartlett, to whom he sold. Then built the "Bradford House," where is now the *Reporter-Journal* office, and council rooms. This, in 1840, he sold Ira H. Stevens, and purchased a farm in North Towanda, where he remained until 1863; thence went to Battle Creek, Mich., and spent the remainder of his days with his daughter. His daughter Celinda married Edward Young, whose sons are in Troy and Towanda.

Francis Watts, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who had married Miss Jane, sister of Wm. Means, came in from the West branch not long after his brother-in-law, and occupied about 400 acres of land, extending from the Arcade block to Geo. Blackman's, and from the river a mile westward. He built a log house, nearly where Mr. Hawes' residence now is, and the homestead was in the occupancy of the family for more than three-quarters of a century. Mr. Watts died before 1809, and left a large family. Mrs. Watts only having a squatter's claim, gave one-half the possession to Harry Spadding for securing and advancing the money necessary to perfect the title.

Andrew Irvine, the tanner, came in 1812. He had received his discharge from the army, and was returning home when he stopped at Towanda, and his keen eye detected an eligible spot for a tannery. He purchased a half acre of ground of Esq. Means, and built a two-story log house, making a shop of the first floor. Irvine's lot adjoined where is now Rosenfeld's store, and was back of Tidd's hotel; he is the man who advertised "soal leather" for sale.

Simon Kinney, Esq., the first white child born in the present town of Sheshequin, came to Towanda in 1813-14, to follow his profession—that of law. He was a son of Joseph Kinney, a soldier of the Revolution, and Sarah (Spalding), a daughter of Gen. Simon Spalding, of Revolutionary celebrity. His early life was spent in assisting in clearing up a heavily timbered farm, receiving, in the meantime, a careful and intellectual training. At his majority he married Phoebe Cash, and removed to a farm, which his father owned in Scipio, N. Y., and commenced the study of law. Finding his means inadequate to properly complete his studies and procure a library, the farm was sold and the proceeds used for establishing him in business at Towanda. He was a man of unquestioned legal ability, being the compeer of Mallory, Conyngham, Dennison, Strong, Wiliston, Overton, Baldwin and Watkins, leaders at the bar of Bradford and northern Pennsylvania. He was a member of the State Legisla-

ture for the sessions of 1820-21 and 1821-22, the district then comprising the counties of Tioga and Bradford, also county treasurer for 1816-17. Mr. Kinney was a man of strong mind, and his service is favorably remembered by active participators in the political affairs of the time. Judge David Wilnot completed his law studies in Mr. Kinney's office. He was one of the most prominent and active men of the county. In 1834, he removed to Rockford, Ill., with his family.

Col. H. L. Kinney achieved an enviable celebrity by his dash, courage and enterprise, which made him at one time quite the lion of the country. He was the founder of Corpus Christi, Texas, and peopled the town by a denomination of his own settlers; served in the Mexican War in Gen. Scott's army; supplied the commissariat with stores from the resources of the county; and was deemed a millionaire at the end of the war. He spent much of his fortune afterward in Central American expeditions. During the rebellion, he served in Mexico as colonel in her army, fought against the French and Maximilian, and was killed at Monterey while leading a small troop in ferreting out guerrillas in the city. He became one of the finest horsemen in Texas, taking lessons of the Comanches, and so far surpassing them that they were, to his mastery, but initiates. He won many victories over them in some of their sharpest fights. It will not be amiss, perhaps, to state that he married a daughter of Gen. Lamar of the "Lone Star" fame.

Charles F. Welles, upon the organization of this county, received from the Governor authority to administer the oaths of office to the newly chosen officers, and himself was chosen prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register and recorder, and the first records of the county are in his own neat and peculiar penmanship. For ten years he was a resident of Towanda, when he removed to Wyalusing in 1822. He was a son of George Welles, one of the first settlers of Athens, and was born in Glastonbury, November 5, 1789. In 1816 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Ellen J., daughter of Judge Hollenback. Mr. Welles was a man of varied and extensive reading. He wielded a busy pen, and contributed for the papers some of the best poetic articles which were published. Though never a politician, in the sense of aspiring for office, he took a deep interest in political questions. In early life he espoused the principles advocated by Jefferson; later he became an admirer of Henry Clay, and a defender of his policy. During his residence in Towanda he exerted a well-nigh controlling influence in the politics of the county. His articles on political questions, written at this time, were marked by breadth of view and urged with a cogency of reasoning that carried conviction to the mind of the reader, while the corrupt politician received scathing rebukes from his trenchant pen. He became an extensive land owner and left a fine fortune at his death, September 23, 1866.

The Vandykes.—John Vandyke, a native of Holland, came to America and at first settled near Trenton, N. J., whence he removed to Turbit township, Northumberland county, Pa. He married an Irish lady, and remained in Northumberland, where he reared his family. In 1815, William Vandyke, a son, came to Towanda and purchased of John Leavenworth a tract of land on Towanda creek, including a grist-

mill and a sawmill. Mr. Vandyke and the balance of the family came the same or the following year. In 1817, John Vandyke was assessed as follows: "Seven acres of land improved; seven town lots; two houses; a tan-yard, and a horse and cow." His land extended from the Overton basin to State street. Mr. Vandyke's sons settled about him. Davis, "the saddler," occupied the James Ward place. He had a saddlery-shop on the ground where Dr. Pratt's residence now stands. After some years he sold out and moved to Granville township, where he lived until the time of his demise. Wilson, "the tanner," moved to Allegany, N. Y. and there died. John lived where Henry Porter now does. He sold out and removed to Canton, where he spent the residue of his days. In 1825, Mr. Vandyke and his son William, traded their property in Towanda with H. W. Tracy for land in Ulster township, on what is now known as Moore's hill, and moved there while the locality was yet a wilderness. The farm on which they both spent their last days is yet owned and occupied by the family. William married Miss Susan, daughter of James Dougherty, whose mother's maiden name was Hammond. He was the father of G. H. Vandyke, of Ulster, ex-Democratic county commissioner.

Eliphalet Mason came to Towanda in 1816, "being the twelfth family within the borough limits." He built a house on the corner west of Main street, and north of State street, which he afterward sold to George Scott. In 1820 he erected a stone house, out of small stones, in front of the Public Square, standing where Jordan's meat market now is. The building was named the "Stone Heap," but nick-named the "Stone-Jug." He built a stone building adjoining, and engaged in selling groceries for about a year. In 1822 he erected a storehouse on the corner of Court and Maine streets, opposite the Public Square, which he rented to Gurdon Hewett. Of Mr. Mason's residence in Towanda he says: "In the spring of 1817 grain was very scarce. Corn had been ruined by the frosts of the fall before, and every kind of food was in meagre supply. It became evident that some one must undertake to supply the village with meat, and as I could best afford the time, the task fell upon me. Indeed, so great was the dependence, that the villagers could not boil the pot without my providing." For many years Mr. Mason was one of the most prominent men of the county. His early life was spent in teaching. In the fall of 1814 he was commissioned lieutenant of militia, and with others was drafted in the War of 1812. A company of 110 men was raised, and placed under his command and sent to Danville, awaiting orders; but returned home after a month's absence. At the October election, 1814, he was chosen county auditor, being the only Democrat elected on the ticket that year. From April, 1815, he acted as deputy sheriff, under A. C. Rockwell, till the close of his term, and transacted nearly all the business connected with the office. In 1816 he was elected county commissioner over A. C. Rockwell, his brother-in-law, the Federal candidate. July 1, 1818, he was commissioned by Governor Findlay, recorder of deeds, and in conjunction with the prothonotary to administer oaths of office to such persons as might be appointed by the Governor. In 1824 he was appointed a commissioner with Edward Eldred and Wm. Brindle

to lay out a State road from Muncy to Towanda. Again, in 1829, he was elected to the office of county commissioner, having a greater majority than his competitor had votes. In 1837 Mr. Mason and his son, Gordon F., purchased several thousand acres of land of the Asylum Company, lying in Bradford county. The investment proved a fruitful one. Mr. Mason continued in active and varied business till 1844, when he threw off most of his cares to enjoy his closing days. He found great comfort in making verse, reading his papers, and in frequently contributing an article to the press. His writings will be remembered by many under the *sobriquet* of "Old South." Mr. Mason was a man of genius, indomitable energy and undaunted courage. His honesty and integrity were never questioned, and of littleness he was never accused. His life was a successful one and a noble example.

Walter S. Minthorn, a mechanic, came to Towanda in 1817. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and lost a leg. For a while he lived on the corner of Second and State streets, finally moving to Rome.

Nathaniel Heacock, a carpenter, was assessed in Towanda in 1817. He lived at the terminus of Second street, with Lombard. From Towanda he went to Canton.

William Kelly and sons, Lewis and William, mechanics, settled in Towanda in 1818. He established a ferry across the river, the wharf being at the terminus of State street, and was known as the upper, or Kelly's ferry. His house stood on the corner of Water street, south of State. He also kept a grocery for a while, on Court street, which he sold to Benjamin Hunt. Lewis Kelly lived on Second street, where Benjamin Northrup now does. He followed cabinet-making. Thinking Newton a more favorable place for his business, he moved thither.

Dr. Charles Whitehead located at Towanda in 1818. His house stood a little south of N. N. Bett's residence, in the same lot, which he then owned. He was a man of ability and considerable eminence. From 1820 and 1823 he was register and recorder of the county. He was also a justice of the peace. He died in 1825 (aged thirty one years), and was buried in Riverside Cemetery. Mrs. Whitehead taught school in the village after her husband's death.

Lewis P. Franks, a printer, came to Towanda in 1817, and edited the *Washingtonian*, the first regular Federal paper in the county. After continuing the paper about a year he turned its management over to Octavius Holden, who continued its publication only a short time. Franks is remembered as a central figure, with a keen intellect, but eccentric. He wielded an able and trenchant pen. Upon leaving Towanda he went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in journalism.

John Stower was a deputy sheriff and jailor under Lemuel Streeter, having removed to Towanda in 1819. He at first lived in the basement of the old court house, then built on his lot, the same as now occupied by Mercur's block. He sold out to Col. Harry Mix, and removed to Binghamton, where a son had preceded him, and gone into business.

Charles Comstock occupied the lot of now Judge Benjamin M.

Peck, and had a store a little south of his present residence. He came to Towanda in 1819, and removed to Athens in about 1823, where he was a merchant for many years.

Jacob P. Ensley, a shoemaker, was a resident of Towanda in 1819, and occupied the first floor of Jesse Woodruff's tailor shop. . . . James E. Haslet, a mason, was also a resident of the borough in 1819, and lived in a small house where Hon. W. T. Davies' residence now is. . . . Edwin Benjamin came to Towanda in about the same time (1818) that he and Lemuel Streeter purchased the *Bradford Gazette*. He was postmaster of Towanda in 1819, and county clerk in 1821. He lived where A. Snell's residence now is.

Elisha Newberry, a blacksmith, began working at his trade in the village in 1819. He subsequently went to Troy, and became a prominent citizen there.

Hon. George Scott, a native of Berkshire county, Mass., born November 19, 1784, having attained his majority, in company with an elder brother, David, started for the "Sunny South" to begin life in earnest and make his fortune. The young men were both well educated for those days, and had decided to engage in school-teaching when an opportunity presented itself, until something more congenial and paying should be found. Accordingly, sometime in 1805, they set out with a single horse, and drifted into Wysox, Bradford county. They made their business known, whereupon the citizens called a meeting at the house of Burr Ridgeway, and George was hired to teach the school of the district. David found employment west of the river. He also clerked for William Means, read law in the meantime, and finally went to Wilkes-Barre, where he was admitted to the bar. He became a man of note; was prothonotary of Luzerne county, and for several years was president judge of the Luzerne district. George continued teaching in Wysox, and having been appointed a justice of the peace, purchased a lot next beyond the "brick church," and built a house thereon. Finally, Miss Lydia, daughter of Henry Strobe, "possessed the necessary charms," and he became a permanent fixture in the county. Upon the organization of the county in 1812, he was appointed an associate judge with John McKean, by Gov. Snyder, and held that office until 1818. He was clerk to the county commissioners from 1815 to 1820, and was appointed prothonotary in 1818, and register and recorder in 1824, which office he held till 1830. In 1816 he was appointed a commissioner to superintend the distribution of the funds appropriated for the building of the State road, "extending eastward and westward through the county," and passing through Towanda.

In the Autumn of 1819, Mr. Scott moved to Towanda with his family, and took up his residence on the corner north of State street, west of Main, but afterward lived and died on the ground now occupied by Dr. Pratt. He edited and published the *Bradford Settler* from 1821 to 1823, his printing office standing east of Main street, and south of State, near the corner. From 1823 to 1824 he was county treasurer, and for many years was prominent in the politics of the county. He died at Towanda, March 2, 1834, and was buried in

Riverside Cemetery. Mrs. Scott survived her husband many years; she was born in Wysox, February 29, 1788, and died in Towanda, February 25, 1881.

William Hart, a native of New Jersey, came to Wysox about the close of the War of 1812, in which he served as a farrier and shod Capt. (afterward Gen.) Scott's horse. He was for a time connected with Hollenback's store and house of entertainment. While here engaged, he married a daughter of Henry Strope. In 1818 he moved to Towanda and rented the "Red Tavern" and ferry of Mr. Means. He perhaps kept the hotel but one year, then worked at his trade, that of blacksmith. He finally moved to Monroeton, where he resided until the time of his death.

Gurdon Hewett, who had engaged in lumbering at Monroe, and married a daughter of Wm. Means, came to Towanda in 1819, and engaged in the mercantile business. He built a store on the corner of Main and Bridge-streets, where Patton's block now stands, and a residence farther east. About 1827 he removed to Owego, N. Y., and engaged in the banking business, and became, it is said, a millionaire. He was the architect of his own fortune, having begun life as a poor boy. From 1821 to 1822 he was treasurer of Bradford county.

William Keeler came to Towanda in 1820, and for a couple of years kept hotel. He was then a partner in the mercantile business with Thomas Elliott. They occupied the store south of the "Stone Jug," erected by E. Mason, where Fitch's confectionery store now is.

Joseph C. Powell, upon being elected sheriff, came to Towanda to reside in 1821. He was the son of Stephen Powell, a Revolutionary soldier, who emigrated from Dutchess county, N. Y., to Ulster, Bradford county, in 1798, and settled the first farm above "the narrows."

In 1836 he was made prothonotary by the voluntary suffrages of the people, and a member of the State Legislature in 1849. Upon moving to Towanda Mr. Powell at first occupied the "Barstow House," but finally removed to North Towanda on his farm, where he remained until the time of his death, September 2, 1854. After having lost his first wife, he married Mrs. Vespasian Ellis, *nee* Selina Phillips. Of his first marriage, Percival and B. Franklin were well known. The former, for some time postmaster of Towanda, engaged in tailoring and the sale of ready-made clothing; and the latter in journalism, being for many years editor of the *Bradford Argus*, and a proprietor with "Judge" Parsons. Of his second marriage were children: Lucretia, married to John K. Baker, of Bath, N. Y.; Mary, married to W. B. Webb, of Chicago; and the Hon. Joseph.

Andrew Trout (1821), a blacksmith, and a soldier of the War of 1812, was a resident of Towanda till 1831, when he was drowned with George H. Bingham at Shamokin dam. He had a number of sons, who became bright men.

Warren Brown came to Towanda as early as 1817. He built the "County House" so called from its having been built of second-hand material, procured of the county commissioners. This building stood where is the residence of J. J. Griffith, and was used as a hotel by Mr.



Ira Varney

Brown as early as 1824. He was clerk of the county from 1826-30; and in about 1832 went West with his family.

James Catlin and Octavius Holden were early residents of Towanda, and among the first printers. . . William F. Dinniger, a Frenchman skilled in the art of teaching, came here from Wysox, taught school and resided for awhile. The early records of Wysox show that he took quite an active part in politics, and held various local offices. He was somewhat rigid and eccentric as a teacher, and is well remembered by some of the elderly people.

Among early families that were here for a short time only, are remembered: The Moores, the Wheelers, the Beebes, the Leavenworths, the Ingrams. . . Thomas Elliott established himself in the mercantile business, near the corner of Main and Pine streets, in 1821. He was for sometime associated with William Keeler, and afterward with Hiram Mercier. Here, in 1846, the Hon. Joseph Powell took his first lessons in the mercantile art. Mr. Elliott was a prominent merchant of the town for many years. He built a spacious mansion in the southern part of the village, where he died in affluence in 1868, aged seventy-six years. His aged widow and son, Edward T., occupy the homestead. Mr. Elliott was the first president of the old Towanda Bank. He was a man of strict integrity, and was greatly respected.

Theodore Geroulds (1822), a blacksmith, lived on Water street for awhile. Col. Hiram Mix came to Towanda in 1822 from Myersburg, where he had been a merchant, purchased a lot of John Stowers and opened a store in partnership with his brother, St. John Mix. Col. Hiram Mix closed his days in Towanda. His children were: William, Harry, Hiram, Amelia (Mrs. D. F. Burstow), Emeline (Mrs. D. Huston), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jno. F. Means), Matilda (Mrs. Jos. Kingsbury) and Ellen (Mrs. St. John Mix). Of these Harry, Amelia and Matilda are still living. William was the father of John W. Mix, of Towanda.

Nathaniel N. Betts, the father of N. N. Betts, cashier of the First National Bank of Towanda, came from Oxford, N. Y., in about 1820 to officiate as clerk for Gurdon Hewett, with whom he subsequently became a partner. After Mr. Hewett removed to Owego, he sent Jos. D. Montanye to Towanda as his clerk, who finally became a partner in the concern. Mr. Hewett subsequently sold his interest to the other two, and the firm became Betts & Montanye. They were for several years one of the principal firms of Towanda, and occupied the corner of Court and Main streets, where P. L. Decker now is. Mr. Betts married a daughter of Esquire Means, and after her death he married Miss Eliza Clark, daughter of Dr. Adonijah Warner, of Wysox, which union was blessed by the birth of Eliza Ellen (Mrs. Dr. H. C. Porter) and Nathaniel Noble. Mr. Betts was, in his later years, a magistrate, and scrupulously honest in his official relations. He died in 1875 at the age of seventy-six years.

Benjamin Hunt (1822) kept a cake, beer and confectionery establishment on the ground now occupied by McCrany's livery stables, on State street, and afterward had a grocery on Court street, between the Presbyterian church and Frost's Sons' ware-rooms.

Dr. John N. Weston was born in Norwich, Conn., February 12,

1794. He made his advent into the county in the winter of 1813-14, instructing in the art of penmanship, but remained only until the following spring.

George W. Cash, son of Capt. Isaac Cash, one of the first settlers in Athens and Ulster, came to Towanda in 1822, and entered into partnership with Morris Spalding in the tanning business, which was continued under the firm name of Spalding & Cash for five years. They purchased of the Vandykes. Mr. Cash afterward went to Texas, and enlisted in the war for Texan independence. He was captured by the Mexicans, and put to death in cold blood by orders of Santa Anna.

Gen. William Patton, a native of Millin county, Pa., and lawyer by profession, came to Towanda in 1823. Mr. Patton was a magistrate, and held at successive periods clerkships in the State Senate, and in the United States War and Navy Departments, and General Land-Office, and also in the United States Senate, serving in the last body for more than a quarter of a century. He was a captain in the militia, and in 1833 was elected major-general, and at the age of sixty-five volunteered for the defense of Washington against an expected attack during the late Rebellion. Gen. Patton married, first, the eldest daughter of Reuben Hale, and for his second wife, Mrs. Ann J. Gai, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. J. J. Griffith is a daughter, and the Hon. Jos. G. Patton, a son, he having derived his title by having been a Senatorial Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872 to revise the organic law of the State. Gen. Patton died in 1877, at the age of a little more than 78 years.

James McClintock, a young man of superior ability, came to Towanda in 1824 to read law with his uncle, Ethan Baldwin. His first plea before a jury was in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hall, for an aggravated assault on James P. Bull, editor of the *Bradford Settler*, in which he displayed great oratorical powers. His poetic genius was also more than medium. He settled in Wilkes-Barre. Death robbed him at once of a loved wife, which together with the loss of a large property and political defeat, unbalanced a brilliant intellect, and the darkness of insanity settled on him forever, momentary gleams of the sunlight of reason only rendering the gloom more fearful.

Dr. Caleb W. Miles was the first permanent resident physician of Towanda. . . James Gilson, a cabinet-maker, established himself in business at Towanda in 1824. He lived about where Henry Porter now does, and had a cabinet shop nearly on the line between the late James Macfarlane and D. A. Overton. . . Jared Downing Goodenough came to Towanda in 1824, from Oxford, N. Y. He was a saddler and harness-maker, and carried on the business here for several years, also following general merchandising. In 1835 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office consecutively for seventeen years. He died January 6, 1874, in his eighty-second year, and his remains are interred in Riverside Cemetery. In 1825 he was united in marriage with Sybil, daughter of the late Daniel Brown, of Wyalusing. O. D. Goodenough, son of Jared Goodenough, was a well-known resident of Towanda, for many years connected with journalism, wielding an able, fluent and

versatile pen, and in a manner pleasing. In 1859, the *Bradford Herald* was published by Chase & Goodenough; in 1871 the *Towanda Business Item*, by Goodenough and Clauson.

Ebenezer Bartlett, the ancestor of the family in Bradford county, was a Revolutionary patriot, and was among the freemen who struck the first blow for liberty at Lexington.

Elinas Beebe, a hatter, located in Towanda in 1823, and Elnathan Beebe, who followed the same vocation, in 1825. . . William Flatt, a carpenter, came to Towanda in 1823; married a daughter of William Keeler, and finally removed West. . . Francis Delpuech, born at Geneva, Switzerland, and a gentleman of culture, educated in French, in 1824 chose the quietude of Towanda to spend the residue of his days, and accordingly purchased the Oliver Newell property. He was a skillful artist, and had a great passion for flowers, which he took pride in cultivating. Mr. and Mrs. Delpuech were estimable personages.

Hon. George Tracy, son of Solomon Tracy, a Revolutionary soldier, and early settler in Ulster (1787), came to Towanda in 1824, and engaged in mercantile business; his brother, Hon. H. W. Tracy, of Standing Stone, being associated with him. His store was where the residence of D. A. Overton now is. Mr. Tracy moved to Montroeton in 1832. . . William D. VanHorn, a carpenter, and also Curtis Frink, a blacksmith, were added to the populace of the town in 1824. . . David Cash, a nephew and law partner of Simon Kinney, began the practice of his profession at Towanda in 1825. He was elected prothonotary of the county in 1839, and was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated by Hon. Samuel Morris, of Luzerne county. Mr. Cash was interested in the construction of the North Branch Canal, and also of the Barclay Railroad. He built a fine residence on the corner of Third and Poplar streets, on the south side of the latter, and there lived until the time of his death, in 1864, aged seventy years. His wife, Mary Ann Spencer, died in 1883, at the age of seventy-seven years. The children of David and Mary A. Cash were: George, Charles, Fred, Louise (Mrs. James Wood) and Mary (Mrs. H. S. Griswold). David Cash was a brother of George W. Cash.

Alva Kellogg, a blacksmith, began business in Towanda in 1825. He married a daughter of Noah Spalding and lived where A. Snell now does. . . Warren Jenkins, grocer, began business in Towanda in 1825. He subsequently engaged in journalism. . . Gilbert H. Drake, wagon-maker, located at Towanda in 1825. He had his shop on the ground now occupied by James McCabe's residence, his house standing where the Methodist Episcopal church now is. Benjamin Spees was associated with him for awhile. Drake afterward built a house and shop on the ground now occupied by Humphrey Bros. & Tracy. He removed to Montrose in 1866. .

Hon. David F. Barstow, a native of Litchfield county, Conn., who studied law at Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in 1821, came to Towanda in 1825. He was a gentleman of letters, a graduate of Union College, and began life in Towanda as a teacher. For many years he was a magistrate, and did an extensive business in connection with collecting. He also practiced at the bar. Mr. Barstow was a

man held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen and was honored by them with various local offices of responsibility and trust, and served the county in the lower branch of the State Legislature from 1838 to 1840. He was an active, pious and devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and stood prominent in its councils, and was a ready supporter of both church and school interests.

William Payson was a deputy sheriff, and lived in the old courthouse. He came to the village as early as 1820, moving finally to the State line. . . Byron Kingsbury, son of Col. Joseph Kingsbury, of Sheshequin, located in the northern part of the village in 1825, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, W. W. Kingsbury. . . George Robinson, a weaver by occupation, settled (1825) in the upper part of the village. He was familiarly known as "Robinson Crusoe." Thomas Barnes married a daughter. . . Deacon James Elliot, a brother of Thomas, kept a grocery and drug store, in 1825, on the corner of Main and Poplar streets, where Clark B. Porter now is. Subsequently Mr. Elliott sold out and removed to Ulster, where he remained some years, then returned to Towanda to close his years, which almost reached a hundred. Morris Spalding, a cousin of Col. Harry, lived in Towanda for a number of years, first coming thereto as early as 1817. In 1822 he and Geo. W. Cash were associated together in the tanning business, which they continued till about 1827. He was postmaster of Towanda in 1822, appointed county clerk in 1824, and elected county commissioner in 1834. In 1825, he kept a store and occupied the framed house, near where the new Episcopal church foundation now is. He afterward kept a store farther down town, and finally removed to the State of Illinois with his family.

Obadiah Spalding, a brother of Col. Harry, a "mechanic and single freeman," lived in Towanda from 1812 to 1817. . . Noah Spalding, another brother of Col. Harry, who had been associated with Wm. B. Spalding (a brother) in lumbering on the Towanda creek, became a villager in about 1822. He built a tavern on the east side of the river, a little north of where the bridge approach now is, and kept it in connection with a ferry. He died in 1835, aged forty-seven years, and is buried at Riverside. . . John A. Spalding came to Towanda in 1824. He was a carpenter by trade; was elected constable; and afterward kept a grocery for some time. . . J. W. and G. K. Bingham erected a store on the ground where the Presbyterian church now stands, and began business in 1826. . . Elisha Manger, a silversmith, or watch repairer, etc., came to the village in 1825.

In 1826 the following were also residents of the village: Wm. W. Goodrich, shoemaker; John Turner, merchant; Robert Dunham, tailor; Andrew McIntyre; John W. Berger, wagon-maker. In 1827 were added: Charles R. Brown, a cabinet-maker, who had a small shop and continued in business for some time. . . Thomas Polleys, a shoemaker, became somewhat conspicuous as a fisherman. He had two sons, one of whom at one time edited a paper at Waverly, N. Y. . . Burton Kingsbury opened a store on the ground now occupied by E. F. Dittrich & Co., grocers, where he continued in business for some

years, then supplanted the wooden building by a brick one. In 1829 he built a brick residence on the corner of Pine and Main streets.

Dr. Samuel C. Huston, a native of Essex county, Mass., came to Towanda in 1827. He became eminent in his profession, was a man of great firmness, integrity of purpose and strong likes and dislikes. He was unswervingly a Democrat in politics, and prominently identified with the Masonic Fraternity. Dr. Huston married Miss Emeline, daughter of Col. Hiram Mix. He died May 20, 1856, aged sixty years. A son occupies a part of the homestead on York avenue. Huston street was so called in his honor. . . William W. Goodrich had come in 1826 from New York to take charge of the tanning interests of George Kirby, who, for a time, had a tannery on the bank of the river, near the west end of the old dam. He engaged in shoemaking and in the sale of merchandise. After some years he removed to Wysox, where he died.

The following citizens were added to Towanda in 1828: Jesse Taylor, a house-painter and chair-maker by occupation. . . Jacob Whitman, a tailor, and a man of much activity. . . Perrin Wells, also a tailor, had a shop where G. M. Clark's place of business now is.

Edward F. Young started the first foundry at Towanda. It was operated by horse-power, and stood on the bank of the river just above State street. Spencer Goodale, in a couple of years, became the owner of the property. Mr. Young subsequently built up an extensive business at Monroeton. . . George Wansey, who was an Englishman of culture and considerable landed estate, was a resident of the county-seat for several years. He was a Christian gentleman of great benevolence. So attached was he to his native country that he never became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Mrs. Wansey was an English lady of paragon amiability. She moved with her husband to Genesee Falls, N. Y.

Additions made in 1829: Samuel Gordon, a saddler and harness-maker, was a resident of the village for several years. . . Pliny Nichols was assistant county clerk, then engaged in business where the "Ward House" now stands. He died in 1832, and his widow subsequently married Dr. Hiram Rice. . . Zenns and Benjamin Thomas, cousins, and hatters by occupation, were successors to Henry Mercier. The latter, especially, was a man of remarkable natural talents. His children were exceptionally bright, and he that was familiarly known as "Little Ben Thomas" in Towanda, more than thirty years ago, is to-day that clear-headed gentleman, who has the general superintendency of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Much to his credit, he earned his place by his sterling integrity, perseverance, care and punctuality in business, having begun his career as a poor boy. . . The Hon. Ellis Lewis was one of the prominent men of Towanda; in 1832 he was a volunteer candidate for the State Legislature, being indorsed by the Independent Democrats and National Republicans, and was elected over the regular Democratic nominee. He was a bright and able mind, and at the time of his practice at the county seat was conceded to be the ablest lawyer of the Bradford county bar. While in the

State Legislature he made an excellent record, and displayed superior judgment, making him so conspicuous in the State, that he was soon after chosen attorney general. Subsequently he became president judge of the several courts of Lancaster county, and in 1851 was elected to the bench of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, becoming chief justice, January 5, 1855. As a lawyer and jurist he ranked among the foremost, and leaves a bright page on the judicial history of the "Keystone State." He spent the last year of his life in Philadelphia, where he left a fine fortune.

William Watkins was born in Windsor county, Vt., was admitted to the bar in Montpelier in 1825. In 1828 he married Almira Hallett, and soon after removed to Towanda. He gave himself immediately to the practice of his profession, never engaging in speculation, and only participating in the passing questions of the day, when he considered a moral principle to be involved. His keen perception of character and motive, and persistency of purpose, secured him, in time, a reputation for shrewdness as a lawyer, and the integrity of mind, that was a distinguishing trait, gave him an undisputed claim to the confidence of his clients and the respect of his neighbors and friends. Mr. Watkins was a man of strong convictions, and of such as did not always lead him into avenues of popularity. He identified himself with the earliest Abolition movements in the county, when a single old colored man, familiarly known as "Black Henry," was his main ally. Years later, in the interval of which history was verifying the correctness of his sympathies, his eldest son, Lieut. Col. Guy H. Hawkins, who had early enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, fell in the fruitless charge before Petersburg, June 18, 1864. Mr. Watkins died September 12, 1877, aged seventy-five years, in the home he inhabited nearly fifty years; Mrs. Watkins died February 9, 1879, at the age of seventy two. Their children were two sons, Guy H. and William H., and two daughters, who married Hon. W. T. Davies, and H. L. L'Amoureux, respectively.

Wm. T. Buttrick manufactured chairs, bedsteads, etc., for several years, and did a good business. He had his shop on the bank of the river, between State and Pine streets . . . Nathaniel Eaton, a chair-maker, was associated first with James Gillson and afterward with Chas. R. Brown . . . William Foley attended ferry for Mr. Kelly. Mrs. Foley was the village laundress, and introduced paper collars among the young men . . . Hamlet A. Kerr for two years edited and published the *Bradford Settler* . . . Seth W. Paine engaged in the mercantile trade until 1835, when he sold out and went to Troy, where he did an extensive business, which gave a great impetus to the growth of that town. Mr. Paine has been a man of much enterprise, and is yet living at Troy at an advanced age.

Capt. Nicholas Hentz, of France, landed in this country in 1816 and settled in Wilkes-Barre, and learned the tinner's trade, whence he removed to Towanda in 1820. He served as a captain in the French army under Napoleon I., in the Imperial Guard, and afterward in regiments of the line, from 1806 to the downfall of the emperor, but did not resign his commission until he accompanied his father to the

United States. His father, Nicholas Hentz, was a member of the National Assembly of France during the Revolution of 1792, and belonged to the party of the Mountain, and was a colleague of Robespierre and St. Just. He was on the legislative committee, and assisted in compiling the code of laws known as the "Code Napoleon." After the death of Robespierre he was proscribed by the convention and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the castle of Ham, but lived in concealment, under the assumed name of Arnold, for a number of years, and thus eluded being captured.

Hiram Rice learned the printer's trade with J. P. Bull, and from 1833 to 1835 was editor and proprietor of the *Northern Banner*. He studied medicine, and removed to Rome where he practiced until the time of his demise. A son, Dr. Wm. Rice, succeeded him, and ranks high in the medical profession. Mrs. Rice is an accomplished lady, and is yet living at an advanced age. . . James Warford was a wagon-maker of the village for a number of years. In his younger days he had read all the popular tales, and took great pride in rehearsing them to the village lads. . . Nehemiah J. Keeler followed clerking for a number of years in Towanda. He was married to a daughter of Jesse Taylor. . . A. C. Steadman, for a time a resident of the borough, was a cabinet-maker by trade. . . John E. Geiger, a gunsmith, came from Elmira to Towanda in 1830 and started the first regular gun shop in the town and perhaps in the county. He was a thorough and skillful workman, and continued at his trade until 1858, when he was succeeded by his son, J. V. Geiger, popularly known as "Boss Geiger," who is still engaged in the same business. Mr. Geiger purchased a desirable property in East Towanda, where he spent his closing days.

William Smalley began blacksmithing in the village in 1832; subsequently sold to his brother Isaac and removed to Ulster.

Lyman H. Hodges kept an "inn" in 1832, where the "Ward House" now stands. . . Mark C. Arnout came as a tanner, in 1832, and finally bought out Andrew Irving. After some years he removed to Granville township and then engaged in farming. . . Eli Beard began selling goods in 1833, on the corner now occupied by Stevens & Long. He finally moved to Troy and re-engaged in same business. Neely & Shoemaker came to Towanda in the same year as Beard, and kept a store where Decker Brothers now are. . . George W. Miles in 1833, was engaged in watch-making and repairing.

John Savage, a hatter; Edward Watts, a tailor; Charles Tousey, a saddler; George A. Mix (brother of Col. Hiram), a teacher; Thomas Shibly, a tailor; Nathan Tuttle, a shoemaker, who afterward built a hotel on the ground now occupied by the Presbyterian church.

Those who came to Towanda in 1834 were H. L. Kingsbury, painter; Daniel Miller, blacksmith; G. H. Bunting, tailor; Silas Noble, lawyer; Edward Young, a native of England, and father of Prothonotary Young, came to the village previously, and in 1839 moved to Columbia.

In 1835-36 the following names were added to the assessment list of Towanda: John C. Adams, lawyer; Sheldon S. Bradley; J. M.

Chilson, silversmith; Hogan & Gantine, printers; G. H. Dalrymple, tailor; John R. Eaton, shoemaker; John Frost, shoemaker; Abram Goodwin, merchant; — Johnson, silversmith; Dummer Lilley, printer; John Lockwood, blacksmith; Clement Paine, merchant; Page & Ellsworth, merchants; Isaac H. Ross, shoemaker (also kept hotel); Isaac C. Ray, barber; Jonathan R. Coolbaugh; William B. Storm, cashier of Towanda Bank; R. B. Stewart, merchant; Richard Wheeler, grocer; Edward White, merchant; David Wilmot, lawyer; Richard Wright, hatter; Jabez Wright, hatter; George Williams, tailor.

Names added in 1837: Bottom & Scott, bridge builders; Thomas Black, shoemaker; V. H. Bruce, cabinet-maker; William E. Barton, constable; S. S. Bailey, merchant; Jeremiah Culp, saddler; Edmund S. Castle, merchant; E. S. Clark, grocer; A. M. Coe, inn-keeper; Thomas Coombs, shoemaker; A. S. Chamberlain, commissioners' clerk; John Decker, shoemaker; — Harkness, grocer; L. L. Hancock, shoemaker; James P. Kinsman; J. P. Lawrence; Adonijah Moody, butcher; John Morris, carpenter; James Matoon, brickmaker; — O'Grady; Amos Pennypacker, tailor; Samuel Riley, blacksmith; Nicholas Shoemaker, of the firm of Neely & Shoemaker; Seth Steel, barber; Elkanan Smith, saddler; H. H. Seely, fork-maker; Charles Shockey, baker; Rial Taylor, blacksmith; G. H. Taylor, grocer; Daniel Vandercook, cabinet-maker; John Wilson, bedstead manufacturer; Sterling W. Wells, blacksmith; Henry Yontz, tailor.

Names added in 1838: E. F. Bliven, wagon-maker; Hiram Beech, printer; Allen S. Burnham, inn-keeper; R. R. Carpenter, crockery merchant; John Carman, foundryman; Luke Gillespie; Francis Heath, blacksmith; J. P. Kirby & Co.; Isaac W. Loveland; James Nestor, grocer; Ralph Peters; G. W. Rowbaker; George Sanderson, lawyer; Abram Savercool; Gilbert Seeman, tailor; George Stein, blacksmith; William Shephard; Patrick Slain, grocer; C. Sullivan, shoemaker; O. R. Tyler, merchant; Hugh O'Hara, grocer.

Names added in 1839: Henry Butler; John Britton, butcher; Abram Brads, wagon-maker; Thomas Barnes; Josiah Betts, shoemaker; M. J. Clark, contractor; William Chamberlin, silversmith; A. F. Day, cooper; Henry Essenwine, blacksmith; Gabriel Eldredge, hatter; Freeman Fairchild, harness-maker; John B. Ford, tailor; E. L. Fuller, printer; Stephen Hathaway, shoemaker; James H. Heaton, lawyer; Harvey Jones, inn-keeper; H. F. Kellum, clerk; A. M. Warner, silversmith; Tracy & Moore, merchants; William H. Overton; Ziba Partridge; Samuel B. Roberts, grocer; Charles Day, cooper.

Names added in 1840: E. W. Baird, attorney; Miles Carter, merchant; Coryell, Heylman Co., dam-builders; John Carter. Among the most prominent and distinguished personages who have been residents of Towanda since 1840 were the following: Hon. John LaPorte, Christopher L. Ward, Hon. James R. Coburn, Col. G. F. Mason, James Macfarlane, Warner H. Carnochan, Jacob Dewitt, Col. Abram Edwards, Hon. L. P. Williston, John P. Cox.

TOWANDA BOROUGH.

Towanda, the most populous town in the county, is situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna, at the eastern end of a plateau that

risers about 1,400 feet above the river, and extends westward to the Armenia mountains. The court-house is in latitude $41^{\circ} 47'$ north, and in longitude $25^{\circ} 28'$ east of Washington. The altitude on Main street in front of the Public Square is 732 feet above tide. We give the following apt description in the words of another:

"The town is beautifully located, standing on the Wysox end of the bridge, it spreads itself out before the beholder like a pre-Raphaelite picture, glowing in the sunlight and shadows. The foreground of the landscape is the broad blue mirror of the Susquehanna, and the long line of stately stores and warehouses of Main street, broken by the spires of the court-house and the Presbyterian church. While rising in terraces, peeping out from the beautiful foliage which half conceals them, the comfortable homes and neat residences on Second, Third and Fourth streets, clinging to the hilly back-ground, recall to the mind visions of the celebrated hanging gardens of ancient Babylon. It is a scene of natural beauty that is rare in its combination of natural and artificial adornments—one that is rare in any country, even in our own favored land, so beautiful by nature, so adorned by human endeavor."

Esquire Means donated from his portion of the plat two lots on the corner of "Second and Spruce" (now Bridge) streets, for church purposes; E. B. Gregory gave two lots on the corner of "Second and Beech" (now State) streets, for an academy; and a subscription of several hundred dollars was taken toward defraying the expense of building the court-house and jail, as part of the consideration for locating the public buildings at Towanda. The original proprietors of the town were: William Means, Thomas Overton, Shepard & Dorrance, Ebenezer B. Gregory and Harry Spalding. That portion owned by Wm. Means was from the square below South street—so called because it was the southernmost street of the plat—up to the run between Pine and Spruce, now called Bridge street; Overton and Shepard and Dorrance owned from Means's line up to Beech, now called State street; Gregory owned from their line to the western terminus of Maple street, whence his line diverged northeastwardly to a point near the corner of Tanner and Second streets, whence it diverged still farther eastwardly to the river at the terminus of Tanner street; Overton & Spalding owned all north of Gregory's line. From the river westward the steets were five squares in length, eight lots to the square, and were called Water (a considerable strip next the river), Front, Second, Third and Fourth streets; from south to north they were called South, Spruce, Pine, Poplar, Beech, Maple, Lombard, Tanner, Chestnut and Walnut. As Elizabeth street, (so called after Elizabeth Means) and other streets were laid out south of South street, the name of that street has been by common consent changed to Washington street. Since the bridge over the Susquehanna was located at the eastern terminus of Spruce street, that has been known as Bridge street; and as the State road passes westwardly through the borough and diagonally crosses Beech street, and was made to conform to it, it was given the name of State street.

Until the court-house was built, the courts were held at the "Red

Tavern," and the jail was kept by Sheriff Rockwell at his residence in Monroeton. The deed for the Public Square was dated August 19, 1813, and arrangements were at once consummated for the erection of an office for the commissioners and prothonotary, Joseph Elliott contractor. The office was completed and occupied August 4, same year. This was a wooden building, and occupied the site of the engine house, the "fire-proof," a stone building, afterwards occupying the same ground. A couple of rooms in the old court-house were also used as offices for awhile. In 1857-58 the present prothonotary's and register's office was built. It is a fire-proof building, and cost about \$7,500.

Under the date of September 30, 1813, the county commissioners give notice in the *Bradford Gazette* that "they are desirous of making contracts for materials for building a *court-house and gaol*; and request those who have subscribed sums for the public buildings to meet them at their office in Towanda on the third day of November next." The work was begun in 1814, the commissioners hiring the masonry done by the day, and contracting with Peter Egner, of Northumberland, for the building of the superstructure. The court-house was completed and occupied January 9, 1816. Among the bills audited were some for the expenses in "raising" the building, one of which was \$46.50 for whisky and \$4 for cider, and another, \$91.82 for meals.

The building² was burned down in the great fire of 1847.

The records of the commissioners contain the following entry made by the clerk: "March 12, 1847.—This day the greatest fire occurred in Towanda that has ever been known in this section of the country. It broke out on Main street between one and two o'clock p. m., and among other buildings the court-house and jail were burned."

An act was passed by the Legislature March 15, 1847, enabling the county to make a loan for the erection of new buildings, and a contract was made with Col. J. F. Means, June 25, 1847, Sidney Hayden being the sub-contractor, who fulfilled the contract. The new building (the present one) was occupied in September, 1850. Its approximate cost, complete and finished for use, was \$28,000. The prisoners in the jail, the same year of its completion, attempted to destroy it by fire, but were frustrated, the fire being discovered and extinguished before serious damage was done. An apprehension of a repetition of the attempt, which might prove successful, led to the construction of the present massive structure on Pine street, between Main and Second, which was erected in 1871-72 at a cost of \$65,000. For strength and adaptation to the purposes of a county prison it is probably not excelled in the State, and is equalled by very few similar structures. It is constructed of millstone brought from Mill Stone creek. It contains a "dwelling-house," basement 30x60 feet, all two stories high. The main entrance on Pine street is a massively built archway, and the entire building presents an appearance of strength

² It stood where the prothonotary's and register's office now is, extending farther north, being lengthwise with the river. The basement was "the jail," and a couple of rooms on the first floor were also used for keeping prisoners, the balance of the floor being occupied by the jailor. The court-room was on the second floor.

and durability that gives a most pleasing sense of security to the residents of this county.

In 1812 there were seven families in Towanda village, and, though it was the seat of justice, in 1816 the number had only increased to twelve; in 1820 the number was about thirty, and in 1830 about fifty. In Sherman Day's account of Towanda (1842) he puts the population at 912, which had increased to 1,135 in 1850, 1571 in 1860, 2,696 in 1870, 3,813 in 1880; the number now (1890) being 4,280.

The establishment of Towanda as the county seat, bringing the officers and the official business of the county hither, alone insured a gradual growth of the place. But, besides, the town has natural advantages, and has received an impetus from time to time. It will be remembered that when the commissioners agreed upon the site for the public buildings, there was no bridge across the Susquehanna, which, especially during the spring of the year, was impassable; and that fully two-thirds of the people to be accommodated lived on the west side of the river. Moreover, two valleys—the natural outlets, draining the greater portion of the county lying west of the river—converge gradually and terminate with the valley of the Susquehanna, midway between which the village of Meansville was situated. Before the day of roads, such goods as were consumed by the pioneers were brought up the river in boats. Lumber and shingles were about the only articles for which money could be had. Mr. Means kept goods and trafficked with the people. Mills were early established up the Sugar and Towanda creeks; lumber cut, and in the spring floated down these streams to the river in small rafts. Roads were also built at an early day up these creeks, and Towanda became, as it is to-day, the business center of the county.

Andrew Irving's tannery, the erection of the bridge in 1832, Enos Tompkins' enterprises, the establishment of the bank, the building of the North Branch Canal, the foundry, the publication of wide-awake newspapers, and, lastly, the railroads, each gave impetus to the growth of the town in its early history. In later years, men of enterprise have furthered the interest of the town and given it new life. Foremost among those to whom special credit is due, is M. C. Mercur, who has been the philanthropist and most zealous worker.

In 1825 the only streets opened were: Main, State, Pine, Lombard and a portion of Second. None of these were graded, and even Main street was very uneven and hilly. At this time the greater part of the prospective town was yet wooded, no particular effort being made in public improvements until after the incorporation of the borough in 1828. In 1836 marked improvements were made in grading and in opening new streets through the persistent efforts of M. C. Mercur and William Elwell. The population gradually increased, business multiplied and improvements continued. The railroad gave a new life, and the town finally outgrew the borough limits and was enlarged. Originally the borough extended from the river to Fifth street, and from about two rods south of Elizabeth street to the ravine on "Bemlock Row."

From the various assessments is made the following synopsis:

The merchants in Towanda in 1812 were: William Means and Harry Spalding; in 1820 three were doing business, Gurdon Hewett having been added to the list; in 1825 the number of merchants and grocers were six; in 1831, eleven; in 1838, nineteen; in 1850, twenty-one; in 1860, twenty; in 1870, forty-nine. The principal merchants that have done business in Towanda since 1860, but now out, have been: Thomas Elliott; H. S. Mercur; M. C. Mercur; J. D. Montayne; Burton Kingsbury; Joseph Kingsbury, including books and stationery; E. D. Montayne; E. T. Fox; Hiram Mix; H. C. Porter, drugs; Nathaniel N. Betts, Sidney Bailey, afterward Bailey & Nevins, groceries; O. D. Bartlett; Hugh O'Hara, boots and shoes; George Bunting, ready-made clothing; Tracy & Moore, general; Stephen Hathaway, boots and shoes; John Wilcox, boots and shoes; E. W. Baird; Job Kirby, boots and shoes; M. E. Solomon, clothing; John Beidelman Taylor & Co., dry goods; Patch Bros., groceries; Collins & Powell; A. M. Warner, jeweler; Isaac Post, hardware; William A. Rockwell; J. D. Humphrey, boots and shoes; Col. J. F. Means; Wickman & Black; Ford & Ward, dry goods, George Ridgeway, grocer; Patton & Payne, drugs; Bramhall & Cowell, groceries; S. Benedict, clothing; Hall & Russell, afterward Coddling & Russell, hardware; A. M. Coe, boots and shoes; Capt. James M. Gillson, jeweler; Charles Reed, drugs; Lord & Co., hardware; Joseph Hines, furniture; L. L. Moody, boots and shoes; Kent & Bliss, dry goods. Those prominent in other business have been: John Carman, foundryman and dealer in hardware; James Mackinson, manufacturer of furniture, dealer and undertaking; Russell Pratt, coopering; Mark C. Arnout, tanner; Andrew and Philip Seebich, wagon-makers and blacksmiths; Henry and Adam Essenwine, blacksmithing and carriage ironing; Elkanah Smith, harness-making and saddlery; Miles Carter, confectionery.

The Towanda Bridge. By an act of the Legislature, March 24, 1831, the Governor was authorized to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna at Towanda. An appropriation was made, and the balance of the money necessary to complete the bridge was raised by individual subscriptions as stock. John Bottom, a practical bridge builder, contracted for the job, and performed the work on the same in 1832, the structure consisting of three spans. A new appropriation was made by the State, and in 1837-38 the original bridge was taken down, the piers raised, the bridge extended on the east side one span, and a towing-path added. Bottom & Scott were the contractors.

October 24, 1849, the east span of the bridge was burned, and immediately rebuilt. Again, in 1854, the same span was destroyed by fire. The river having cut around the east end of the bridge, it was again raised seven feet in 1854-55, C. M. Mercur and Thomas Elliott being the contractors. Toll was taken until September 16, 1879, since which time the bridge has been free. The county wishing to purchase the bridge, viewers were appointed, who, in their report, which was confirmed by the court, estimated the property worth \$20,000. The price was not satisfactory to the stockholders, and litigation over the

matter is still pending. The spans of the bridge average 225 feet each, making the length 900 feet, the roof projecting ten feet farther.

The first borough officers were elected March 20, 1829: Burgess, Hiram Mix; high constable, William Kelley; council, J. D. Goodenough, Warren Brown, Warren Jenkins, John N. Weston, Stephen Haytt. The burgesses from 1830 to 1891 have been David F. Barstow, Samuel Huston, D. F. Barstow, Burton Kingsbury, E. S. Goodrich, Simon Kinney, D. F. Barstow, Silas Noble, W. B. Storm (three terms), Samuel Huston, Geo. A. Mix, Ira H. Stephens, E. D. Montanye, D. F. Barstow, Adonijah Moody, David M. Bull (two terms), Hiram Mix, William Elwell, W. A. Chamberlin, William Elwell (three terms), N. N. Betts, U. Mercur (three terms), William Elwell (two terms), C. L. Ward, B. F. Powell, James McCabe, C. S. Russell (six terms), Alex. Diven, I. B. Humphrey, A. G. Mason, Jas. Bryant (two terms), Jas. McCabe, E. T. Fox, N. N. Betts (two terms), W. H. Dodge, W. H. Jones, W. G. Alger (two terms), J. J. Spalding, F. J. Krom, C. B. Porter, Edward Frost, Isaiah McPherson, Edward Frost, W. Maxwell, C. P. Welles, I. B. Humphrey.

The present officers are: Burgess, I. B. Humphrey; Secretary, Jos. Kingsbury; treasurer, W. H. Dodge; council, Calvin Crauska, Edward Frost, I. B. Humphrey, John McGovern, William Maxwell, John Rahm, W. H. Smith, Geo. Decker, C. P. Welles. Chief of Police, Daniel Wilcox.

Towanda Fire Department.—Until 1837 there was no protection from fire in the borough. But in that year, a bucket brigade was organized and 100 buckets were purchased with the necessary hooks and ladders. The first engine of the village was a "rotary" named the "Alley," this was used until 1849 when it was declared useless and thrown into the river. "Franklin, No. 1," was organized April 11, 1854, and had an engine. In 1868 they purchased a steam fire engine which they still use. "Naiad Engine and Hose Company, No. 2," was instituted April 24, 1855, reorganized April 15, 1870, and incorporated July 8, 1881. "Lin-ta Steam Fire Company, No. 3," was instituted September 28, 1857, and incorporated in 1871. The company owns a handsome three-story brick engine house on Poplar street, which, together with hose carriage, is worth \$8,000. The members of this company being elderly men, they allowed a few young men to have charge of it; so it was reorganized in 1887, and in 1890 they purchased an elegant new hose-cart, the old one proving too heavy. "Mantua Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4," was organized in March, 1871, and reorganized in 1884. The company have rooms in the Lin-ta engine-house.

From 1853 to 1873 the total number of fires was sixty-three, and the total number of buildings destroyed, 156; from August, 1873, to April, 1886, the number of buildings burned in Towanda was eighty-one. The most disastrous fire the town ever had was March 12, 1847.

Towanda Gas Company was organized in 1870, and is a stock company. It has ten miles of laid pipe. The officers are: Henry Streeter, president and treasurer; N. N. Betts, secretary. The capital stock is \$45,000.

The Towanda Electric Light Company was organized in February, 1890, and electricity was first run through the wires April 1, same year. There are thirty-six arc lights on the streets, and 500 incandescent lamps in operation in stores and houses. The dynamos have a capacity of running sixty arc lights. Has two "Rice" engines, each of 105 horse-power; runs three dynamos which are independent of each other. The officers are: Stanley Little, president; Charles Welles, secretary.

The Towanda Water Works were chartered in 1879. In 1879-80 the iron pipe was laid from Patton's run to Towanda, receiving the water in a reservoir from which it is distributed throughout the town, as far back as Mechanic street, by distributing pipes. Fifty hydrants were placed at proper points, to protect the entire borough in case of fires. The water supply from Patton's run not being sufficient for the whole year, a pumping station was put in in 1881, which forces the water from the Susquehanna to the receiving reservoir at the rate of 1,200 gallons per minute. E. T. Fox was president of the company, and C. S. Scannell, superintendent.

New water works are being rapidly built for Towanda, and this will prove one of the most important of the modern additions to the borough. The water then will come through ten-inch iron pipes a distance of sixteen miles. The Eilenberger springs, which will supply the water, gush out from under a small mountain. The spring never rises or falls winter or summer, and is a very pure crystal, soft water, said to be the best in the country. It flows a steady stream of 750,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, at least enough to supply a town with several times the population of Towanda. The water is so pure that it will not even rust tin, and the section of country is free from all drainage. The spring is located in Albany, a short distance from Laddsbury. J. J. Griffiths is superintendent. The cost of these, the finest water privileges in northern Pennsylvania, it is estimated when completed will reach nearly \$200,000. Officers: J. J. Griffiths, Pres. and Supt.; N. N. Betts, Treas.; F. E. Beers, Sec.

The Towanda Bank. This was established in 1834-35, the officers being Thomas Elliott, president; William B. Storm, cashier; directors, Joseph Kingsbury, Edward Overton, Hiram Mix, H. S. Mercur, L. S. Ellsworth, Judge Harry Morgan. The bank at one time, it is said, was able to command over \$700,000. In 1837 Mr. Elliott resigned, and Joseph Kingsbury became president. The bank failed in 1843. C. L. Ward and Thomas Dyer were the last president and cashier.

In 1850, Hon. John Laporte, Col. G. F. Mason and B. S. Russell began a private banking business under the firm name of Laporte, Mason & Co. Mr. Russell sold out his interest about 1859, and the business was continued under the firm name of Laporte, Mason & Co. About the year 1860 Mr. Russell and J. K. Vallance began banking under the firm name of B. S. Russell & Co., and in 1863 increased their business by buying out Laporte & Mason. After Mr. Vallance's death the "company" was at different times H. S. Mercur, Ulysses Mercur and M. C. Mercur, who in 1865 succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the business, which he continued till 1873, when meeting

with a loss of \$1,050,000, closed his bank, after his depositors had drawn out their moneys. In 1866 G. F. Mason & Co. began doing a private banking business, which was continued until 1871, when the firm failed.

The First National Bank of Towanda.—This bank was chartered July 19, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000, which in 1865 was increased to \$125,000. The officers were: Gordon F. Mason, president; N. N. Betts, cashier; directors, Joseph Powell, C. S. Russell, O. D. Bartlett, E. H. Smith, Geo. Stevens, E. W. Hale, M. E. Solomon and J. O. Frost. On Jan. 13, 1865, Mr. Mason was succeeded by E. H. Smith as president, who in turn was followed by Joseph Powell, who assumed the duties of that office January 13, 1870. Mr. C. L. Tracy succeeded Mr. Powell as president, and has held that office ever since. The new bank, erected in 1874, occupies the site of the old banking-house on Main street. The capital stock of the First National Bank is \$125,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$126,061.39; circulation, \$28,125; deposits \$761,451.08. The present board of directors are: Chas. L. Tracy, R. A. Mercur, Henry Streeter. Officers: Chas. L. Tracy, president; N. N. Betts, cashier.

The Citizens National Bank of Towanda.—This institution was chartered June 29, 1876, and was organized with the following officers and directors; J. P. Kirby, president; Geo. A. Guernsey, cashier; N. C. Elsbree, M. H. Laning, J. P. Kirby, J. F. Means, P. D. Morrow, B. M. Peck, Henry Streeter, J. L. Kent, M. B. Wright, N. L. Lenheim, P. R. Ackley, directors. J. P. Kirby was succeeded by E. T. Fox as president, Dec. 18, 1876, and Mr. Guernsey by G. W. Buck, as cashier, Oct. 3, 1880. The Citizens National Bank was formerly in the Mercur block, but now occupies a building of its own situated on the corner of Main and Bridge streets. The capital stock of the Citizens' National Bank is \$150,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$58,244.20; circulation, \$45,000; deposits, \$460,481.27. The present officers are: E. O. Macfarlane, president; J. K. Newell, cashier; directors, E. O. Macfarlane, W. Dettrich and S. W. Little.

The Towanda Library.—This is the result of a young ladies' musical society, which collected a few books for their own use, and afterward decided to benefit the town by starting a public library. The library has grown from a few hundred volumes to nearly six thousand. It was established during the winter of 1879-80.

Humphrey Bros. & Tracy, Shoe Factory. First occupied a small building near where the new one now stands. In 1882, they commenced building the one they now occupy. It is a three-story brick building, and has all the modern improvements. The firm employ about 125 hands, and turn out over 2,000 pairs of shoes weekly. The proprietors are L. B. Humphrey, Chas. Humphrey and Chas. L. Tracy.

Dayton's Steam Gristmill is one of the most important in the county. It was first built in 1870 by G. F. Mason & Co.; he failed, and it was purchased by G. A. Dayton. It is situated on South Main street; has three run of stone and seventeen rolls, and a daily capacity of 250 bushels of buckwheat, which is its chief output about six months in the year; from sixteen to twenty hands are employed.

Hale's Planing Mill is situated on South Main street. It was completed in building in 1888, and makes doors, sash, blinds and general mill work; has six saws, three planers and ninety-three horse-power engine; main building 60x128; boiler, engine and dry houses; employs about twenty-three men. It is the largest industry of the kind in the county. First started by L. B. Rodgers, was burned and he rebuilt in 1882, and run it until 1887, when it was burned again. Proprietors are E. W. and B. T. Hale.

Humphrey Manufacturing Company.—Building erected in 1888. The firm was composed of J. D. Humphrey, C. D. Humphrey, E. Overton and J. O. Blight. Twenty-five horse-power engine, twenty employes; make sawmill machinery, coal breakers, etc.

Nail Works.—Proprietor, W. H. Godcharles; superintendent, Simon Kendall. Originally it was the *Towanda Iron and Nail Works*; founded in 1870 by a joint-stock company. Col. J. F. Means, president; H. L. Scott, secretary and treasurer. First cost of plant, \$100,000. These parties ran it three years; it was then idle until 1879, when it was leased to R. A. Bostley three years, and at expiration of lease they purchased the property and ran it until February 1, 1888. These three companies, combined, came into the ownership, and at once they turned it over to R. A. Bostley and W. H. Godcharles, and, since the death of Mr. Bostley, it has been in possession of Mr. Godcharles. February 4, 1891, it was destroyed by fire, being a total loss, on which, however, was a large insurance. Immediate steps to rebuild were taken, and the work was pushed to completion in the early part of August following, when it was enlarged and greatly improved and in full operation, with a capacity of about 10,000 kegs of nails per month; employs about one hundred and fifty men.

Towanda Foundry Company.—Was first started about 1875 by John Carman; from him it passed to Col. John F. Means, who afterward associated in the concern his son; they ran it until 1881, when it became as now named, the company being Edward Frost, L. R. Frost and M. A. Rockwell. It has 150 horse-power engine, four lathes, two planes, two drills, etc., foundry and machine shop combined. Output is saw-lath mills, and shingle mills, gang edgers, etc. Iron and brass output about 20,000 pounds annually; employs twelve hands.

Frost's Furniture Factory.—This is on Pine and River streets; use the same power as the foundry. It was established in 1871 on Charles street, burned in 1881, and rebuilt where it stands; employs ninety to one hundred men. Firm owns two sawmills, one in Sullivan county, at Lake Reese, the other at South Branch, in this county; latter built, in 1880, a steam mill, capacity 20,000 feet per day; sawing only for themselves. Their stock is exclusively wholesaled.

Toy Factory.—Originated thirty years ago in Newark, N. J., and then moved to Monroe ton, this county, and ground broke for present plant in July, 1887. Has two hundred operatives; output about \$150,000 annually. Building three stories, including the main, the ware-house, paint and boiler house; 250 horse-power engine. It is a joint-stock company, and the following are the officers: President and superintendent, William H. Hawes; treasurer, N. N. Betts;



Harrison Detrick

secretary, John W. Mix; directors, J. O. Blight, Charles L. Tracy, E. O. Macfarlane, C. B. Porter, E. W. Hale and R. A. Mercur.

In the borough are the following business concerns: One agricultural implements, four banks, four bakeries, seven barbers, three billiard parlors, eight blacksmiths, four boarding-houses, one book-binder, three books and stationery, seven boot and shoe dealers, seven boot and shoe makers, one boot and shoe manufacturer, two bottling works, one brick manufacturer, one brewery, two butter and egg dealers, one carpet-cleaning company, four carpet dealers, two carriage dealers, four carriage and wagon manufacturers, six carpenters and builders, one Chicago dressed beef business, three cigar manufacturers, six clothiers, one coach maker, seven coal dealers, twelve confectioneries, two coopers, three crockery and glassware, three dentists, three draymen, twenty dressmakers, four druggists, ten dry-goods stores, one express agent, two dealers in flagging and building stone, two flouring mills, one florist, two foundries and machine shops, three furniture dealers, one furniture manufacturer, one gas company, six gents' furnishing stores, twenty grocers, two gunsmiths, one dealer in hair goods, four hardware merchants, two harness manufacturers, six dealers in hats and caps, two hay and straw dealers, two dealers in hides and pelts, one horse improvement company, two ice dealers, six insurance agents, five jewelers, four job printers, one junk dealer, forty lawyers, two laundries, one dealer in leather and findings, one library, three liquor dealers, five livery and boarding stables, seven lumber dealers, four masons, five meat markets, four merchant tailors, seven millinery establishments, four dealers in music and musical instruments, five music teachers, six dealers in paints and oils, three painters, two pawnbrokers, three photographers, twelve physicians, three planing mills, three plumbers and gas-fitters, one produce dealer, two real estate agents, five restaurants, two dealers in sewing machines, two surveyors, four dealers in trunks and valises, two undertakers, two veterinary surgeons, two dealers in wall paper, one wood dealer, four upholsterers, one tea company, one toy manufacturer, one telegraph company, one telephone company.

Hotels.—American House, Aurora House, Barrett's Hotel, Bolan's Hotel, Bradford House, Elwell House, Griffin's Hotel, Hotel Ochs, Junction House, Seeley's Hotel, Tidd's Hotel, Walbridge Hotel, Ward House.



CHAPTER L.

TROY TOWNSHIP—TROY BOROUGH.

NOAH WILSON the father of the venerable Col. Irad Wilson, of Alba, came on with his family to that place in the spring of 1803. The colonel speaks of the following individuals as being then the occupants of this vicinity: Elihu Smead, in a little log cabin near the present residence of Mrs. Thomas Maxwell, with a chopping of about an acre; John Barber, with a similar cabin, and chopping near the site of Viele's steam-mill; toward the south was a little clearing of Caleb Williams, and that of Reuben Case; next was Samuel Case, on the Wood farm, now belonging to the estate of Edwin C. Williams; farther on was Aaron Case, where is the farm of Shepard Spalding; and Dr. Rowley, on that now owned by Alonzo Thomas, his grandson. These sons of the forest mustered in force to cut a road through to Alba, for the passage of Noah Wilson and his family to their new home.

Uel Porter, with his father and elder brother, John, came to the Porter farm in 1813. Hon. Reuben Wilbur settled here in 1807. He spent about six months with Esquire Nathaniel Allen, of whom he purchased about three hundred acres.

Elihu Smead and Aaron Case seem to have been at that time the only inhabitants of the village proper, the latter living in a cabin near the present residence of Mrs. George Hull. Thomas Barber lived near the site of the old "Taylor House," now owned by G. F. Viele, and Joseph Barber, near the present residence of John A. Parsons.

Upon an eminence overlooking Sugar creek, something over a mile eastward from Troy village, there stand the ruins of a building, probably one of the first framed houses built in this region. The stone wall which has long supported the ancient structure is tottering to its fall. Within, you may see the chimney of stone, with its ample fire-place. Near by are some aged Lombardy poplars, which Dr. Almerin Herrick, in his journal, now unfortunately lost, states that he assisted in setting out in the year 1818. This building was formerly the residence and tavern of Maj. Ezra Long, who came hither from Vermont, about the year 1810.

Samuel Rockwell, the father of Luther and Rufus Rockwell, occupied in those days a house near where H. F. Long resides. Like his son Luther, he left nine sons grown to maturity. He afterward built and occupied a two-story house at the summit of the hill, south of the road to Troy, which was standing not many years since.

The first flouring-mill was originally erected by an individual named Ward, and afterward owned by Maj. Long. Were we able it would be a matter of curiosity to compare its machinery and dimensions (the dam being then only six feet in height) with those of what is now known as Long's mills, standing upon the original site and rebuilt by

H. F. Long in 1858. Another mill on a small scale was afterward built by Thos. Barber, in the glen above, near the bend in the Rock road; some of the spars of the dam were to be seen but a few years since still projecting above the water. The carding and cloth-dressing works below Long's mills were put in operation by Samuel Conant about the year 1808. The main building, which, with the older one in its rear, was destroyed by fire in November, 1875, was built by Luther Rockwell for Clement Paine in 1840.

Elder Adriel Hebard is said to have come into this section from Vermont, about the year 1800, and occupied a house on the present site of J. G. Loveland's. The large butternut tree shading the road near the house below, is said to have been planted by him.

West of the Burlington road, about half-way between Maj. Long's and Esquire Allen's, stood the old Shad school-house, probably the earliest institution of learning, and there are those living who may remember taking their first lessons from Webster or Cobb within its humble walls. It took its name from the weather-vane, in the form of a fish, which surmounted the building.

The first board-roofed house in the township was erected by Gen. Elihu Case in 1798. The first house in the borough was built by Timothy Nichols, father-in-law of E. Case, in 1800. Nichols sold to Elihu Smead, who previously had resided at the foot of the mountain, on Smead creek. Elder Rich, a Baptist preacher, was the first adult interred in Glenwood Cemetery, in 1812.

One of the earliest documents connected with the progress of the place at an early period, is the following, dated November 5, 1823:

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the vicinity of Lansingburgh, at the school house, to devise or fix some plan for finishing the said school-house, thereby making it the more comfortable for our children, and we, the proprietors, the more applauded by *foriners*. Voted, unanimous, that we finish off the school house. Proceeded to sine for the purpose above-mentioned, and then voted that after the subscription is expended, to proceed in finishing off the same, and we are bound to pay in proportion to what we have already *sind*. To be superintended by Almerin Herrick.

(Signed)

LABAN LAXDEN, *Chairman*.

ELIHU CASE, *Secretary*.

The accompanying subscription is signed by A. Herrick, Churchill Barnes and John Dobbins, well known in the early history of the place, both acting for some time as justices of the peace; Elihu Newbery, Zoroaster Porter, Benjamin Oviatt, Isaac N. Pomeroy, Vine Baldwin, Elihu Case, Ansell Williams, Abraham Case, James Lucas, Daniel Gregory and several others. It is noticeable that there are three columns opposite the signatures: one being for number of days' work subscribed, another for number of bushels of wheat, and the third for number of feet of lumber. There is also a column for subscriptions in money; but all the contributions are in the other columns. Dr. Almerin Herrick's subscription takes the lead, being eight days' work, two bushels of wheat and ten pounds of iron; Elihu Case's subscription, one day's work, two hundred feet of boards, and ten pounds of iron, *towards andirons*; Vine Baldwin's, twenty pounds of fourpenny and eightpenny nails, and twenty pounds of iron.

Vine Baldwin was the father of Thos. B. Baldwin. He then had a

store at this place, and for some time kept tavern in a building standing where the "Troy House" now stands. . Elihu Newbery came here with a horse, saddle and bridle; for which he purchased of Elihu Smead a lot of land, about two and a half acres, including that on which his son, George N. Newbery lives, the consideration mentioned in the deed being twenty dollars per acre. . Col. Isaac N. Pomeroy and Ebenezer Pomeroy came in about 1818. They were natives of Connecticut, and for some years carried on the carding and cloth-dressing works below Long's mills. Like Dr. Herrick, they had for some time no intention of making this a permanent home. Col. Pomeroy, in a few years, bought Conant's tavern on the corner, which was replaced by him, in 1837-38, by the "Eagle" tavern, a wooden building with lofty columns, which was destroyed by fire in 1852. A little house standing on the summit of the hill, above Samuel Pomeroy's large mansion, was for a time the residence of Col. Pomeroy after his arrival.

TROY BOROUGH.

Troy was incorporated as a borough April 11, 1845, with boundaries as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Elmira road, near the northeast corner of the bridge across Sugar creek, near D. Dobbins' house; thence west 138 rods to an elm tree on O. P. Ballard's west line; then south 46° west ninety-one perches to a stake on the north side of the Wellsborough road; then south $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 100 rods to a stake on Jerry Adams' land; thence south 82° east $105\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a dry maple tree on the land of Seeley Mann; thence north 40° east $140\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a stake on land of S. W. Paine on south side of road; then north $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east 85 rods to place of beginning. The first Burgess was Edwin C. Oliver; council: G. T. Redington, V. M. Long, Frederick Onwan, Layton Runyan; clerk, A. E. Thomas; high constable, Thomas B. Baldwin; street commissioner, Laban Bowen. In 1848 occurred a most disastrous fire, destroying every business house in the borough, except that of G. F. Redington. In 1871 the present fire-engine house was built.

In the early borough days we find an ordinance on the records forbidding "horse racing, and bathing in Sugar creek," within the borough limits. A bird's-eye view of Troy, just previous to the Civil War, would present something as follows: On the corner across from the "Troy House" were two stores, one kept by Col. I. N. Pomeroy and the other by I. F. Redington. Col. Pomeroy at that time kept the "Troy House." Immediately west on that street was a small yellow house owned by James Lamb, afterward occupied by his daughter. This constituted Main street. There was a small blacksmith shop on Canton street near Redington avenue by Elihu Newbery, and a wagon shop by Hickok near the railroad station.

Going east from the "Troy House," the first you came to was Dr. Herrick's residence, where now reside his son's family; the next was Mr. Welles' house, still standing a little south of Van Dyne's present residence. The old frame school-house stood on the west bank of the stream, near the property of the Fitch heirs. The Baptist church,

where it now stands, was built in 1834. The Episcopal church was built in 1841, afterward sold to the Catholics, and the new Episcopal church where it now stands was built by the Disciples in 1850, and sold to the Episcopalians in 1860. The Catholic church was built mostly by O. P. Ballard, in 1841. The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1854, and is now the Opera House and postoffice building. It was sold to R. F. Redington, and is also used as a court-room. After this sale the Methodists built their present church on Redington avenue. The new and very large Presbyterian (Trinity) church was built in 1875-76, the largest and finest church in the borough. Their first building, put up in 1832, stood on West Main street, and is now a part of Mrs. Oliver's barn; their second building was erected in 1847-48, now owned by N. M. Pomeroy.

The present borough officers are: Burgess, A. B. McKean; clerk, H. K. Mitchel; treasurer, S. B. Aspinwall; council, R. H. Cooley, S. W. Pomeroy, H. S. Leonard, Brainard Bowen, L. H. Oliver and Geo. O. Holcomb.

Troy was in 1832, as remembered by Israel A. Pierce, Esq., as follows: Commencing on Elmira street was a small house owned by a man named Case; then there was nothing until you came to where Wagner now lives, at one time occupied by Dr. Fitch. The next building, where now stands the "Troy House," was an old frame tavern, the "Jackson House," and when President Jackson "removed the deposits" his name was obliterated, and it became the "Troy House," kept by Benj. Seeley, and burned in 1848. The next house was the noted Ballard building, dwelling, store, printing office, hall and sometimes hotel, an immense wooden structure; this was destroyed by fire in 1848. Except a small grocery store, this was all on the north side of Elmira street. On the south side of the street, there was nothing until you reached Spalding's plaster mills; this was then Hickok's gristmill. The old house still stands.

The next was a house occupied by Mr. Bliss, rebuilt in 1832, by D. F. Pomeroy; then there was nothing until you reached Judge Adams' brick residence. On Main street there was no building till you reached Paine's bridge, where were Paine's house and a small gristmill run by water. There was a small tannery west of the gristmill, operated by Judge Adams, an old wagon shop and then E. C. Oliver's house. The next was a store where is now the hotel. The next was where is now Kendall's residence; then Barnes' old residence, and then a small grocery store kept by John Cummings, and then Morrison Paine's store opposite the hotel.

Dr. Almerin Herrick came to Troy in 1817; died March 17, 1843, married, May 2, 1819, Eleanor Hurlbut, who died January 18, 1887, aged eighty-eight years.

O. P. Ballard is believed to have established himself in trade here in the fall of 1822, having been, for a few years, a clerk in the store of Clement Paine, at Athens. He commenced with a few goods taken on commission of Charles L. Hopkins, of that place, and succeeded so well as to buy out his partner at the close of the first year. The people from this section had previously been under the necessity of

going to Athens to trade, for the most part, and, as he was accustomed to relate, dealt very freely according to their means, when they found an opportunity, at length, of buying goods near home; if they could not find just the article they came for they were pretty sure to invest in something else.

The staple articles of trade and produce in the country, as Clement Paine writes, in the year 1810, were cattle, wheat and lumber. He adds: "Lately the manufacture of potash has been introduced into the adjacent towns. I have endeavored to promote this branch of business by furnishing the necessary implements and materials, and we shall, the present year, receive about one hundred barrels of the article, whereas three years ago there was none manufactured." This manufacture, carried on amid the forests of western Bradford, must have involved a destruction of timber that would now, even in this wooden country, be looked upon as deplorable, great quantities of the finest trees being cut, piled and burned, merely to gather up the ashes for boiling down into potash. It was worth, in those days, about twenty or twenty-five dollars per barrel, and being an article easy of transportation, it soon afforded an important item of industry and income.

The difficulties of trade in those early days must have been very great; it was mostly barter, owing to the scarcity of money, and the transportation of produce to market, or of goods from the city, was attended with great expense, delay, and risk. A trip to Philadelphia with wagons, as was customary, for goods, occupied about three weeks; but in those days a few wagon-loads of goods made up what was considered a large assortment; if the assortment was in fact small, the prices of course had to be large in an inverse ratio. When John Cummins, many years ago, opened a little store here, the advertisement he published was headed, "Small boats must keep near shore; larger ones may venture more." In connection with which idea, Nelson Adams made the remark, after noticing the limited extent of his stock, "I guess you must have come over in a canoe."

George Kress was one of the early merchants of Troy, buying out the stock of Vine Baldwin. Gen. Kress built the house now owned by Robert Kendall, in its day probably the most aristocratic style of residence in the place.

O. P. Ballard for some time controlled to a considerable extent the trade of the place. Gillett & Cone commenced business here about 1836 or 1837. G. F. Redington was here first as their clerk, until he and D. F. Pomeroy bought them out, and established their store on the corner, which was subsequently, and for quite a long period, the scene of business operations of the Pomeroy Brother.

Troy in 1827. Dr. Silas E. Shepard came here, and in his lifetime he said: Caleb Williams then lived near the present site of Delos Rockwell and Warren Williams, in the old Spalding house; Ansel Williams in the old Seely Mann house, where E. B. Parson's house stands. Next was Joseph Wills, who married the widow of Moses Case, in the old two-story house still standing in the rear of S. H. Fitch's house. Along the present Canton street, at that time, the forest came for the most

part within twenty-five rods of the road, and covered the hill west of the creek. Mr. Wells' sawmill stood near where Bowen's tannery is at this time. A small foundry was afterward erected there by Capt. Joseph Morse, and subsequently carried on by him and Thos. E. Paine, Jas. A. Paine after took the business, and after him Seth W. Paine, who removed it finally to the place where, through a long term of years, he continued and extended it. It was in 1838 that the first brick store was erected by Long, Taylor, and Thomas. It stood on the present site of H. F. Long's block.

Troy Fire Company.—Oscar Liewa engine house was built in 1871. They have a steam engine and hose company; officers; G. S. McGlema, foreman; Kent Mitchell, secretary; Albert Morgan, president. The company was organized in 1870; engine bought the same year. J. H. Grant was chief for five years; E. Porter, foreman.

Tanneries.—As early as 1827, Calvin Dodge built a small tannery with four or five vats. This was Laban Bowen's, and is now the property of Brainerd Bowen, his son, which has been extensively enlarged, and is now one of the important industries of the county.

E. Van Dyne's Tannery.—Mr. Van Dyne was with Bowen for some time, when he purchased an interest in his present tannery with B. H. Hobart and N. C. Porter, who had established the business, and in time Mr. Van Dyne became sole owner. Large additions were added in 1890, making this tannery one of the most prominent ones of the county.

Foundry and Machine Shop on East Main street, by Austin Mitchell, was built in 1882, water power, on the site of the old Paine foundry.

Troy has the following business concerns: Four drug stores, one clothing store; five dry-goods stores; three hardware stores; two furniture stores; six grocery stores; three jewelry stores; gristmill owned by Geo. Dillion & Son, situated on Elmira street—(roller process; the old mill was built by George Viele, and was once used as a brewery. One mile east of Troy was originally Long's gristmill, now operated by W. R. McCleary); furniture factory, by L. H. Oliver, on Railroad and Canton streets (was built by Oliver, Sr., twenty years ago; output, all kinds of household furniture); planing mill by J. J. Boliger, southwest of town, one and a half miles (was built in 1880); saw and planing mill, one mile north of Troy borough by Snedeker & Mitchel (they have three portable mills in the county); engine company (incorporated; was started in 1890; employs twenty men, makes drill engines of all kinds).

Troy Schools.—The old red school-house was built in 1845; the first teacher was Henry Card. A significant fact is that three families sent twenty-five children to the school. The Troy schools became graded schools in 1867. The school building was completed in 1866. DeLos Rockwell at that period served two years as secretary of school board, and then for twenty-three years was president of the board. The building has six rooms, a teacher in each, and an enrollment of three hundred. The old Academy was incorporated in 1842, and for sometime the State aided it. Prof. J. T. McCollom was prin-

cipal from 1873 to 1884, and chiefly organized the graded schools. His predecessor was H. H. Hutton, four years. The present principal is Daniel Fleisher.

Troy Farmers Club was organized in 1874. The first officers were James C. McKean, president; Edward Rockwell, vice-president; Geo. M. Card, secretary; A. M. Cornell, treasurer; A. S. Hooker, reporting secretary. On October 8 and 9, 1875, a free fair was held. January 8, 1876, A. H. Thomas was elected president, F. P. Cornell, vice-president; and G. M. Card, secretary. The club was incorporated in 1876, and a fair was held September 27-28-29. In 1882 new grounds were secured, known as "Alperon Park," on the farm of John A. Parsons, one mile northeast of the village, and a fine track was made. The present officers are: Geo. O. Holcomb, president; J. R. Van-Amoy, secretary. Mr. Holcomb has a fine stock farm where he breeds the finest line of trotting horses in the county; he also makes a specialty in keeping improved swine, and registered cattle. He owns a "Membrino King," "Almond 33," and other noted horses.

Miscellaneous.—Isaac W. Pomeroy came to Troy in 1817, and soon after engaged in operating the old Paine woolen mill, water-power, built by Clement D. Paine, in 1812. Mr. Pomeroy operated it about fifteen years, when he purchased and ran the "Troy Hotel" property, and with this a farm; then built the "Eagle Hotel" about 1830, and retired from active life about the time of the completion of the railroad. He was one of the active, energetic, strong men of the place, and was an important factor in building it up.

Judge Jerre Adams, of Troy, died in January, 1867; he was a native of Springfield, Mass., born in 1794, and came to the county and settled in Athens in 1816, where he set up a small tannery, and afterward had Joel Adams in partnership in his tannery. Mr. Adams married Cynthia Decker, and in 1828 removed to Troy, established a tannery and built his residence, afterward the "Farmers' Hotel." In 1840 he commenced merchandising, and had his son-in-law, Col. Frederick Orwan, as a partner; in 1837 he was superintendent of the North Branch Canal, and so remained until the crash of 1842; in 1848 he became associate judge, serving three years; in 1862 he sold out in Troy and went to Elmira, but after a year returned to Troy, and finally removed to Waverly where he died.

The old Baptist church stood in the center of the cemetery. The more modern cemetery contains about twenty acres—the old one has only about two acres.



CHAPTER LI.

TUSCARORA TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was erected from Wyalusing in 1830, and received the name of Spring Hill. In 1856 the name was changed to Tuscarora. Joseph Wharton built the first log cabin. There was no road along the river until as late as 1790, travelers taking the Indian paths or river-beach. This pioneer improvised his saw-mill by felling a huge white pine, and hollowing out the stump for his mortar, and used a heavy Indian pestle for grinding the corn. The owner of this mill frequently loaned its use to his neighbors—after he had some—for there was no water-mill nearer than the Wyoming valley.

Wharton cleared and fenced about sixty acres of land, and set out an orchard, also built a second log house in the central part of his clearing. This house stood some thirty rods from the present location of the road, and directly back of Edwards' farm-house. In 1808, Joseph Wharton conveyed this farm to Elisha Hall and Elisha Hall, Jr. The Halls were carpenters, and made but little improvement on the land. Finding the Wharton house too small for both families they demolished it, and built a long log house, with a chimney at each end. While the Halls were in possession, the Spring Hill road was opened in part. They built a plank house on this road, and sold to Jacob Gray in the spring of 1815. Rev. D. D. Gray was then a boy seven years old, and he asserted that he traveled every sled path, and visited every habitable part of the township, the first year of his residence. He thus names the families resident in the township in that year, 1815: Thomas Morley, Stephen Beeman, Edward Cogswell, and Elisha Cogswell, on Tuscarora creek; James Black, Harry Ackley, Jacob Huff, Reuben Shumway, and Stephen Bowen, on Spring Hill; William Clink and Daniel Johnson, on South Spring Hill. These settlers had at that time from two to twelve acres of cleared land each, the whole of the improved land in the township, aside from the Wharton farm, probably not exceeding eighty acres.

About this time Jeremiah Lewis, Chester Wells, and several others made a beginning, and in the course of a few years all the land suitable for farming purposes was taken up. The first settler on the Tuscarora creek, within the present bounds of the township, was Oliver Sisson, who came thereto in 1805, and located four miles from the river, on the farm known on the Bradford county map as the "Cogswell Homestead," and the hill known as Sisson hill received its name from him. He died in 1809, leaving all of his property to his wife, his will being recorded in Wilkes-Barre, as this was then a part of Luzerne county. The possession, or quitclaim right, was conveyed by the widow to Julius and Elisha Cogswell about 1809. Julius soon

after conveyed his interest to Elisha, and the farm has ever since remained in the family down to Rev. Bela Cogswell.

Edward, Joel and Daniel Cogswell, three brothers, came from Connecticut and settled in Bradford county. Daniel soon moved away and was lost sight of. Joel settled near Le Raysville, where he lived and died. He reared a large family of children, and was the father of the elder Dr. Cogswell. Edward was a miller by trade. He settled on the farm owned and occupied by his grandson, Dr. Cogswell, a son of Elisha Cogswell. Elisha Cogswell was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was the daughter of Bela Ford, who came from New York to Pike township, as early as 1807.

Reuben Shumway came into Tuscarora in 1805. He came from Steuben county, N. Y., in 1801, to the Wyalusing, near the residence of the Widow Buck, and lived there four years. He also lived a short time on Lime hill. He settled in Tuscarora, on the farm owned by Stephen Lyon. At this time there was nothing but a foot-path over the hill. His wife was Miriam Town, a sister of Joseph C. Town. She died in 1819, and was the first person who died on the hill, and the first person buried in the burying-ground near Mr. Lyon's.

The two brothers, John and William Clink, came in 1814 to Spring Hill.

Benjamin Hurlbut came to the Wyalusing creek in 1803. He was a miller, and was employed in Gordon's, and afterward in Town's, mill. He came to the hill in 1805 or 1806, his brother Amos coming with him.

Stephen Beeman came in 1809, and began a clearing a mile below the Sisson place, where Oliver Warner lived; resided there until death. . . Alpheus and Daniel Lewis Crawford, brothers, came from Connecticut and settled at East Spring Hill about 1829. David Lacey came about the same time. The father of the Crawfords came to Wyoming at an early day.

Emanuel Silvara came from Portugal. When a lad he secreted himself on a vessel bound for the United States, and was discovered when a short distance from port. On landing in America the captain sold him for three years to pay for his passage. He served his time, after which he married and came to East Spring Hill about 1839. He bought the Crawford's farm, and though to a great extent ignorant of our language and destitute of all advantages of education, he accumulated a fine property. The little village which has sprung up about the place where the old mansion was built is called Silvara in his honor. He reared a large and respectable family.

Burrows Dowdney was from New Jersey, and lived at the mills. Some time after Abial Keeney bought Dowdney's farm, and the latter removed from the town. David Dare was a relative of Dowdney's, and Dare's sister was the wife of George Smith. . . Jacob Huff was a native of Germany, and emigrated therefrom to this country about the time hostilities commenced between the mother country and the Colonies. He enlisted in the service of the latter, and was engaged in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine and others. He lived where Milton Lewis resided. . . Other early settlers were

Daniel Merritt, on the place occupied by Martin Lyon; Moses Rowley, where the Gartlands lived; Richards and Starks.

The first sawmill was built about 1820, by Ludd Gaylord, near the mouth of the creek where the present foundry is located. A gristmill was afterward built there. The first white child born in the township was Marinda, a daughter, to Julius Cogswell, in 1811. The first death in the town among the settlers was that of Oliver Sisson, in 1809. The first marriage in the township was that of John Morley and Orilla Cogswell, in 1816. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Hazzard, the first Methodist circuit preacher on the creek. The first regular religious services were held by this minister in 1813, in the house built by Oliver Sisson. The first carriages were carts. The wheels were blocks sawed off of large logs, the blocks being from six to eight inches in thickness. These were facetiously called "Toad smashers."

CHAPTER LII.

ULSTER TOWNSHIP.

WHAT is now known as Ulster was originally called Sheshequin. When Gen. Spalding first settled in what is now called Sheshequin, and built the first log cabin, he gave that name to his settlement, and for many years the two places were each called Sheshequin; and, to distinguish one from the other, that on the west side of the river was named Old Sheshequin, and that on the east side, New Sheshequin. The new Sheshequin becoming much the more important place, at length threw off the qualifying term, and became simply Sheshequin, while Old Sheshequin, after much discussion, and several different names having been proposed, at length took the name of both the Connecticut and Pennsylvania township, and, by the general acquiescence of the inhabitants, has retained the name which was assigned to it.

The present township known by this name is but a very small remnant of the one first organized as Ulster. The original township was about five miles from north to south, and about eighty from east to west; the present Ulster is a trifle greater distance from north to south, and not more than three miles from east to west. It is bounded by the Susquehanna on the east, North Towanda on the south, Smithfield on the west, and Athens on the north. Along the river are the plains usually found along the river, broken by high land between Ulster and Milan, and terminated on the south by the Ulster mountain. West of the river the land rises to a considerable height, Moore's hill being among the highest points of land in the county. The hills, though high, are not steep, and are susceptible of cultivation to their

very summits, and good crops are raised by the thrifty farmers whose farms cover their rugged sides.

Early Settlers.—Settlers came into Ulster about the same time that Col. Spalding and others went into Shessequin, 1783 and 1784. A number of them were from Wyoming, and came about the same time, if they did not come together. Of these may be mentioned, as one of the pioneers, Capt. Benjamin Clark, who was among the very first to build a house on the "town-plat" of Wilkes-Barre, having emigrated from Tolland county, Conn. He was a corporal in the First Independent Company of Wyoming, under Capt. Robert Durkee, and served seven years in the Revolutionary War. In the battle of Mud Fort, the man in front of him had his head shot off by a cannon-ball. He was one of the detachment sent for the relief of Wyoming after the fatal battle, and was in the army of Gen. Sullivan, which devastated the Indian country in 1779. For his services he received a pension of \$96 per year. Subsequently he was appointed a captain in the militia, and was known by old settlers as Capt. Clark. After peace, Capt. Clark remained in Wyoming one year. In the spring of 1784 he moved to the place now called Frenchtown, and the year after came up to Ulster, built a log house on the bank of the river, and moved his family into it in the spring of 1785; a tenement building on the Ross farm now marks the site of Capt. Clark's first house. It will be remembered, an unusually severe rain fell in October, 1786, causing an unusual rise in the river called the "Pumpkin freshet." Capt. Clark's house stood on the low flat near the river. The water began to rise rapidly, the family became alarmed and fled to the hills, and Mr. Clark commenced moving his goods from the house; and so rapidly did the water rise, that across a low place between his house and the hillside, where was dry ground when he went for his last load of goods, he was compelled to swim his oxen on the return. Although soaked with water, the family had no shelter for their heads from the storm on that chilly October night. The water came up to the eaves of the house, but the building resisted the force of the current, and after the flood subsided the family moved back into it. Capt. Clark died in Ulster, August 9, 1834, aged eighty-seven years.

Adrial Simons came from Connecticut about the same time as Capt. Clark, and occupied the farm now owned by Mr. VanDyke and Adolphus Watkins. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner by the British in one of the battles fought in the vicinity of New York, and was for a long time confined in one of the prison ships in Long Island sound, where he suffered untold hardships from the confinement, hunger, cold and filth, which gave those floating dens such an unenviable notoriety.

Solomon Tracy lived in the lower part of Ulster, on the farm now owned by Mr. Mather. He was born in Litchfield county, Conn., January 1, 1756. His wife was Mary Wells, born in Southold, on Long Island, March 5, 1765; was a sister to Gen. Henry Wells, for whom Wellsburg, in New York, and Wells township, in Bradford county were named. Hon. Henry W. Tracy, a son of Capt. Solomon, says: "My oldest sister was born October 19, 1787. When she was

a child, they moved to Ulster. I have heard my mother say she carried her in her arms through the Breakneck narrows on horseback.

Eli Holcomb came from Simmsbury, Conn., and in March, 1793, settled in Ulster, on the place now occupied by Mr. Walker. The Holcomb sawmill, on Cash's creek, was known for a long distance, and lumber, with which most of the houses in Ulster and adjoining towns were built, was sawed there.

Chester Bingham was at Ulster at an early day. Thomas Overton, born in England, came from Luzerne county to Athens, where he resided a short time, and then purchased the Solomon Tracy place in Ulster. Here he kept a public-house for a number of years.

Above the Narrows, toward Milan, Joseph C. Powell lived. The place was known by those who ran the river as Powell's eddy.

William and Joseph Loughry, probably brothers, early settled in Ulster. By deed dated December 11, 1794, Reuben Fuller, of Tioga, conveys to William Loughry, of Tioga, a lot described as Nos. 1 and 2 of Ulster, and opposite New Sheshequin.

In the back part of Ulster is what is known as the Moore's Hill settlement. Clement Paine owned some property in this place, on the Burlington road, and had made some improvement on it, and Jeduthan, a son of Capt. Adrial Simons, was living in the same neighborhood about 1820 to 1825. Mr. Howie bought the place of Mr. Paine, and Peter McAuley was near him. Besides these there are families of Pollocks, Mathers, Dicksons and others, names familiar to every reader of Scotch history.

Ulster Village.—The present postmaster is R. A. Horton. The first postmaster, in 1870, was J. Holcomb. The magnificent iron bridge at Ulster was built in 1889, one of the first iron bridges spanning the Susquehanna. Before this bridge was built they had an old rope ferry. Uriah Shaw, of Ulster, was born in Sheshequin in 1806, and is now eighty-six years old. His recollections of this portion of the county are very remarkable. He says the first coal boat on the canal, Capt. May commanding, left Pittston on November 11, 1856, and passing Ulster reached Elmira on the seventeenth. On December 18, 1771, his father, Ebenezer Shaw, died at Mrs. Gore's in Sheshequin, aged one hundred years, three months, twelve days. The first railroad ticket sold at Ulster was bought by his brother, Norman Shaw. The railroad station, for some time, was an old canal-boat. The present station agent is Henry Shaw, appointed in April, 1871.

On the tombstones in the old Ulster grave-yard are found the following inscriptions: Adrial Summers, died July 27, 1803. Mrs. Mercy Rice, died April 12, 1813. Mary Overton, wife of Thomas Overton, died April 15, 1815; Thomas Overton died November 11, 1835. Harry Carpenter died in January, 1808. Capt. Benjamin Clark, a soldier of the Revolution, died August 9, 1834, aged 87; his wife Keziah died Aug. 12, 1837, aged 91.

The first gristmill in Ulster was built in 1806, by Thomas Overton. The next one was built by Charles Welles, at first as a sawmill; was burned twice and then made a gristmill. Crescent mills, Ulster.

(steam-power), operated by A. Armstrong, lessee, has a capacity of forty barrels of flour per day.

The village of Ulster has the following industries: A sawmill, by Watkins & Gore; two general dry-goods stores; cigar factory; grocery store; drug store; a livery stable; one clothing store; one millinery store; two blacksmith shops and one meat market. There are two hotels—"Van Dyke House," by E. J. Mathews, and "Ulster House," by Watkins & Gore—two churches, town hall, etc.

Milan, situated three miles above Ulster, is a railroad depot. It was formerly called "Marshall's Corners," in honor of a man of that name, who was an early settler and prominent citizen. It has one hotel, three stores and a blacksmith and wagon shop. It is a busy shipping point on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Moore's Hill was settled by Robert Moore in the spring of 1819, and next fall was followed by Judson Simmons; he by Alexander Hubbard; then William Van Dyke, and after him John Lewis. This brings us to 1821. There seems to have been no additions during the next twelve years. Simmons was succeeded by his son Adrial.

CHAPTER LIII.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

WARREN is the northeast corner township of Bradford county. Its surface is very uneven, but at the same time there is but a small portion not susceptible of cultivation. The timber is principally hemlock, birch, beech and maple, with some basswood, pine, cherry and ash. The soil is gravel and loam. The streams which drain the waters to the Susquehanna rise here. They afford good water-power for running machinery on a small scale. The crops consist of wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, grass and flax, potatoes leading.

In 1798, James Bowen, William Arnold, Mr. Harding and Thomas Gibson came into Warren, then known as "Martell," and made a clearing on the south branch of the Wappasening creek, at a place called for many years "the old clearing." But they found they were not on the tract of land they had designed settling on, and after obtaining their first crop they abandoned it and went farther north, to a place which has been known ever since as "Bowen Hollow," where James Bowen built a gristmill on the middle branch of the Wappasening. . . . Eliphalet Mason, son of Ebenezer and Mary Mason, came to Warren in 1802.

In the spring of 1800, Capt. Ebenezer and Jonathan Coburn, brothers, came, with their sons, from Connecticut and bought under Connecticut title 23,040 acres of land, and made a clearing on the same farm where they lived and died. On their arrival at Martell they found Bowen, Arnold, Fairbanks and Gibson, who had moved in with

their families the season before, and made clearings. Seneca Allyn, now living in Warren, says he went with a horse to the Wysox flats, thence up the river to Owego, before he could find any grain that he could buy; and he bought two bushels of wheat, put it into a skiff, because there was no way to get his horse across the river. He then took the grain on his shoulders and carried it two and a half miles to get it ground, then shouldered it again and brought it back to the river, where his horse was left fasting, for the very good reason that he could get nothing for him to eat.

William Arnold and Elizabeth, his wife, came from Massachusetts, in the year 1799. They brought with them three sons, James, William and Andrew—all of whom lived to be aged men, and reared families. Elizabeth Arnold died in Warren when fifty years of age, about the year 1801. Her husband died about seventeen years after, sixty-two years of age.

During the summer or fall of 1800 the first white child was born in Warren, a son of James Bowen, and was christened Harry; a few weeks later Benedict Arnold was born, and August 10, 1801, A. S. Coburn, son of Parley Coburn.

In 1804 there were the following taxables, viz.: William Arnold, J. Bowen, Henry Billings, Ebenezer Coburn, Parley Coburn, Jonathan Coburn, Moses Coburn, Jr., Amos Coburn, Payson Corbin, Thomas Gibson, Ebenezer Lee and Roswell Lee.

The Armstrongs came in as late as 1817 or 1818. Joseph lived on the turnpike, near Alexander Dewing's. Mrs. Dewing had by her first husband four sons, Jeremiah, Andrew, Alexander and Edward. Jeremiah was a Presbyterian preacher, and had a son, Thomas S.

Luther Bullington lived in the Bowen neighborhood. Preserved Bullington, from Providence, R. I., was a brother of Mrs. William Arnold, and came from the same neighborhood. He lived in South Warren, on the farm Samuel Chaffe now lives on. His sons were: Luther, Calvin and Benjamin. A daughter, Sally, married Livingston Jenks. He lived on a farm now occupied by Esquire Burbank. He had a store and did trading for some years. He had a large family of children. He was justice of the peace for a number of years. Capt. Case also was a settler in the township. He had a son, Benjamin, who was a lawyer, and married a sister of Andrew Coburn, and Andrew Coburn married his sister.

Nathan Young married a Merrill. Came to Warren in 1815, and settled on the turnpike, a short distance from Alexander Dewing's. He had two sons, Nathan and Oscar F. Mr. Merrill moved into the county with Mr. Young, and lived near him. Thomas and Oliver Corbin were sons of Clement. Samuel Griswold was their nearest neighbor.

Jacob Burbank married a sister of Oliver Corbin. He came from Vermont to Warren as a young man in 1813, and boarded with Oliver Corbin. He bought the farm which joined Mr. Allyn. His first farm joined Mr. Corbin, and he lived there until his wife died, and then bought the other. A Mr. Billings lived near Mr. Cooper, and

was an early comer in that neighborhood. Oliver Cooper married a Steinberg.

Abel and Joseph Prince were brothers, and lived in the southern part of the township. They came after 1810. . George Pendleton came to Warren about 1814. . In 1802 James Bowen built a grist-mill on the Middle branch of the Wappasening, near the center of the town.

In 1803, William Arnold and Mr. Harding went to Sheshequin to procure meat; they purchased one hundred pounds of pork, divided it equally, and started for home. Snow having fallen to some depth, and there being no track, Mr. Harding gave out when not far from where Potterville now is. Mr. Arnold left him to obtain help, but when help came they found him a stiffened corpse.

The first school was taught by R. Lee, in 1807. . The first death of an adult by disease was that of Theda Corbin. . Amos Coburn built the first framed house, and had the first "house warming."

The first church erected in the township was of the Presbyterian denomination, in 1832. . In 1816, the Congregational Church was organized with fourteen members, of whom eight lived in Warren, the rest in Orwell. . At a very early date a Baptist Society was organized at Warren; they were called "Old-School Baptists." In 1844 a New-School Baptist Church was organized at Warren Centre. In 1841 a Free Will Baptist Church was organized at the same point.

Alfred Allyn lived on the road to Pike, about two miles from Oliver Corbin's. . Among other early settlers who followed close in the wake of those already mentioned we may name Charles and Robert Sutton, Isaac Van Brunt, Samuel Mason, Lewis Barton, Samuel Mapes. . Amos Coburn built the first framed house in Warren.

South Warren has one store. . *Warren Centre* has two stores and one grist mill. . *West Warren* has one store.

CHAPTER LIV.

WELLS TOWNSHIP.

WELLS (with Springfield and Columbia) was taken from the township of Smithfield, in 1813, and named in honor of Henry Wells. It occupies a rolling and well-watered farming district, situated between the head-waters of Seeley, South and Mill creeks; being bounded north by New York, east by South creek, south by Columbia, and west by the county of Tioga, and was originally covered with a heavy primeval forest of beech, maple, hemlock, pine and other timber.

The first permanent white settler was Rev. John Smith, familiarly called "Priest Smith." About 1792 he came with his family and Con-

necticut title, and located on what is now known as the Beekwith farm. He was a man of learning, and the first Christian minister in this part of the county, and new-comers would journey long distances, by marked trees, to hear him preach. He eventually moved to Kentucky. Two other families, one or both by the name of Reeder, followed Smith, and built their cabins where there is the village of Wells; one was opposite the residence of C. L. Shepard, and the other where John Roy lives. In 1795, Rev. Daniel Thatcher organized a Presbyterian Church at Elmira, and constituted the adult members of these three families a branch of the same. This was the first religious organization hereabouts, but did not long continue, for the Reeders soon moved away. They left a little grave where C. L. Shepard has his garden, which probably indicates the first death in town.

Lemuel Gaylord purchased and located where Mr. Pedrick is now, near the State line, in 1800. Mrs. Gaylord taught the children of her neighbors *gratis*, at her own house, which was the first school. Solomon Judson came from Greenville, N. Y., in 1803, and located on grounds vacated by the Reeders. His children were Ithamar, Samuel, Isaac, Sarah, Mary and Jane. The aged parents were buried on the farm of John Roy; Ithamar had a house for the entertainment of strangers, and for religious worship, a little above Shepard's store, but finally went to Ohio. Samuel and Isaac, after giving name to Judson Hill, went west. Two of the elder Judson's daughters reside in the village of Wells. Deacon Silas Waldron arrived in 1804, and, after assisting the Judsons for a time in holding reading and prayer meetings, returned again to Connecticut. John Osgeod moved into the center of the town in 1804. His children were John, Sarah, William, Elizabeth, Levi, Mary, Thomas, Caroline, Shubael, Merrill and Esther.

Samuel Edsall came in 1805, and located in the south part of the town. Adam Seeley had made a little beginning for him. Mr. Edsall's children were Pernelia, Jesse, Richard, Charles, Barton, Lemira, James, Lewis, Seeley and Jackson. This was the beginning of the remarkable immigration from New Jersey, which continued to such an extent that in 1850 one-half of the inhabitants of the town were from that State.

Shubael Rowlee arrived from New Jersey in 1807. His children were Shubael (who was a justice of the peace for twenty-two years), James, Peter, George, Jonathan, Ananias, Patty and Elizabeth. About this time Benjamin Seeley and Esquire Hyde located at Aspinwall. Soon after, Zephaniah Knapp settled half a mile north of Hyde; he being from Orange county, N. Y. The wilderness rapidly filled up with such men as Samuel and William Ingalls, Thomas Warner and his sons—Truman, James and Hiram—James Gordon, Ralph Bovier, David Griswold and others.

The first death of an adult was that of Peabody Keyes, who, soon after moving to the village of Wells, slipped on the ice, and dislocated his neck, December 25, 1813. A boy in the same neighborhood had

died previously; Solomon Soper's daughter had been scalded to death, on the occasion of a logging-bee at Samuel Edsall's, July 4, 1810.

Peter P. French came from Washington county, N. Y., in 1824, and built the first lumber-mill in town same year. His children were James, Seabury G., George W., Mary Ann, William H., Charlotte and Lyman. In 1826 he had a weekly mail established between Elmira and Mansfield, his sawmill giving name to the first postoffice. Previous to this, the inhabitants were dependent on Elmira for news from the outside world.

Schools were established as soon as settlements were formed, the first being near where Albert Seeley lives, the next where Albert Judson resides, then at Aspinwall, Judson Hill, Rowlee's and other localities. Religious meetings were held from the first in the north-west part of the town, as we have seen Rev. Benjamin Oviatt came into the vicinity of the line between Wells and Columbia in 1819, and labored with great success. The first converts, consisting of twelve males and twelve females, were added to the Baptist Church, which had been organized at Sylvania in 1812 or '13. In 1821, however, the Baptist Church of Columbia and Wells was constituted, at the house of James Seeley, with forty-seven members. The entire additions during Elder Oviatt's service of three years were ninety. The present regular Baptist Church of Columbia and Wells had its origin at the Haven school-house, April 3, 1846, and their house of worship was erected in 1853.

The Methodists held meetings at the house of Samuel Ingalls, where David Fries resides, and afterward formed a class at Judson Hill, where they built a church in 1865. They have classes also at other points. A Presbyterian Church was organized at Wells by Rev. M. M. York and Rev. Simeon R. Jones, March 3, 1821, which became extinct in a few years. The North Church of Wells was constituted at the State line, November 22, 1836, and their house of worship has been moved to the village so as to accommodate all societies. The present Presbyterian Church of Wells and Columbia was organized at the school house in Aspinwall, February 22, 1832, and their meeting-house was built in 1839. Rev. Joel Jewell has labored in the ministry of the gospel in the towns of Wells and Columbia for a period of thirty-five years, which is longer than any other minister has served in this portion of the county.

There is no mining in Wells; no manufacturing save that of butter. In 1877 the number of milch cows was 1487. John Brown sold that year, as the product from three cows, 903 pounds of butter, besides the milk and butter used in his family.

Revolutionary patriots of Wells: Shubael Rowlee, died July 1, 1829; Solomon Judson, died December 12, 1836, aged 86; Thomas Warner, died March, 1840, aged 84.

Veterans of 1812: Nathan Shepard, Sr., Wm. S. Ingalls, Shubael Rowlee, Jr., John Fitzsimmons, Strong Seeley, Amos Baker, William Osgood, Theophilus Moore, Israel Moore, Partial Mapes, Sarlls Barrett, Jesse Edsall, Richard Edsall, Joseph Capron and Thomas Ferguson.

In the Mexican War was William R. Wilson, who was in the regular and volunteer military service over fourteen years.

Wells Village has two stores, two blacksmith shops, an undertaking establishment, a cooper's shop, one hotel and a cheese box factory.

Aspinwall has one store, one blacksmith shop, an Odd Fellows' hall and one church. Daniel Strong owns a feed and cider mill, situated near the center of the township. There is also a creamery, owned by Warner & Gregg, situated near Aspinwall.

CHAPTER LV.

WEST BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE topography of West Burlington township, is similar to that of Burlington, of which it was formerly a part. The principal stream by which it is watered is the Sugar creek, which passes through the town in an easterly and northeasterly direction, centrally, and has several small tributary creeks, flowing in from the north and south. The soil and its productive capacity is the same as that of the surrounding towns, and its many roads offer good facilities for reaching a market.

The settlement of the township is given in the history of Burlington, the Sugar creek colonization being common to both townships. The first clearing in the town was made on the Sugar, near the mouth of Mill creek, in the east part of the town, near Burlington borough; and at the junction of the roads, west of that point, the first church on the creek was built.

Many descendants of the old pioneers, whose names are given in the history of Burlington, are living in West Burlington, the McKears, Ballards, Goddards, Baileys, Pratts, Swains, Beaches, Leonards and others, whose farms lie along both banks of the creek.

Organization.—The town of West Burlington was formed in 1855, from Burlington township, the boundary line between the two towns being very nearly located on the center line from north to south of the original town, in its wider part. The area of West Burlington is somewhat less than Burlington, but not much.

West Burlington Village is located in the western part of the town, at the junction of the roads north, a short distance of the bridge over the Sugar creek. It is a small hamlet, containing a postoffice, store, wagon, blacksmith and cooper shops, grocery, a school-house, and a Methodist Episcopal church, and thirty or more dwellings. On the opposite sides of the creek, the grist and saw mills of B. L. Rockwell & Sons are situated, known as the "West Burlington Mills." North of the village, in District No. 4, A. L. Ballard's sawmill is situated, and in Bloom District, No. 1, D. & G. D. Bourne have a lumber manufactory and steam sawmill, and in District No. 3 is still another steam sawmill.

CHAPTER LVI.

WILMOT TOWNSHIP.

Wilmot township was named in honor of Hon. David Wilmot. At the upper portion of the river boundary are alluvial flats, varying from twenty to forty rods in width, which extend to the mouth of the run, where the flats widen and extend a couple of miles up.

In the lower part of the township is what is familiarly known as "The Bend," or "Quick's Bend," from the name of one of the early settlers in the township. Back from the river the land is very fertile. On the Sugar run was a lot having the name of which tract was granted by the Proprietaries, and patented to John Hains, March 31, 1775, and by his heirs conveyed to Silas Hains, who sold to Henry Brindle, April 6, 1804, and is the lot where Brindle built his mills.

The first white settler in this township was Thomas Keeney, of Danbury, Conn. He settled first at Wapwallepack, but came to this township of Wilmot as early as 1786. He purchased

of Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, a Connecticut right and title to a tract of land which he supposed was on the east side of the river, in 1786, but when he came to locate it he found his lot was No. 1. The land, which was the farm now occupied by Joseph Gamble, was purchased by James Gamble, in Wilmot. This land he worked the first year, living in a bark and brush cabin in the ravine near the falls. He then built a log house on the east side of the falls. The bank on which the latter was erected has long since been washed away.

Mr. Keeney brought his family from Wapwallepack. He was implicated as one of the abductors of Timothy Pickering, taken from Danbury, and kept in confinement all summer. In the spring of 1787, Richard and Joshua Keeney, brothers, and probably distant relatives of Thomas, came to Wilmot from Connecticut. Richard Keeney, a daughter of Thomas, in September, 1788. Richard Keeney built the house occupied by Joseph Gamble. There the first settler died, July 7, 1804, and he in the following October, conveyed the farm to Joseph Gamble's father in 1812. Jeremiah Keeney, lived on the Morrow place.

Anderson emigrated from County Monaghan, Ireland, with his family, James Gordon; he settled first in Dauphin county, where he was married to Margaret (Cook) Bailey. In 1801 he moved on Sugar run, where Mr. Brindle, the owner, engaged him to board and employ in erecting buildings on the property. The next year he moved on the farm now owned by the Wilsons, in the "Bend;" he occupied a log house erected previous to his coming, but which had been built on the bank of the river. The floods have since washed

At this time the only persons living in the "Bend," beside James Anderson, were James Quick and Thomas Keeney. In 1818, Mr. Anderson sold to the Wilsons. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Abial, son of Richard Keeney, and lived near the mouth of the Tuscarora. Mr. Anderson died suddenly in 1829, injured by the fall of a dead limb from a tree, while riding his horse on his way home from church. After his death his daughter Ellen returned and married William Lake.

James Quick, of Dutch extraction, came from near Milford, in the Minisink country, to Tunkhannock, where he remained a short time, and then located on what was known as the "Painter farm," so called from a man of that name (Philip Painter) who had settled there before the Revolutionary War. Mr. Quick came probably in 1791, for his daughter Hannah was born there in 1792. He lived for three or four years in a little log house on the north side of the small brook which runs through the farm lately owned by his son Paul, near the river, on the point of the ridge. He then built a hewn log house on the south side of the creek, nearly opposite the old one.

Christopher Schoonover, more commonly known by his Dutch name, "Stoffle," came as early as 1792 from the Delaware river, where he lived in the same neighborhood with James Quick. Schoonover had cleared a few acres on the flats, the upland being covered with timber. His house was on the bank of the river below the Wilsons. It was of logs, and covered with bark or spalts. He moved up the river into the township of Litchfield, and Cornelius Quick bought his possession, who sold to James Anderson, and he in turn to the Wilsons. Schoonover had two sons, Joseph and Solomon, and two daughters. "Stoffle" Schoonover, when he came to Wilnot, brought a young man with him, named Webster Seymour. . . Nathan Beeman and his cousin, Timothy, came from Warren, Litchfield county, almost simultaneously. Nathan had a little house a short distance above the landing at Keeney's ferry. Judson Beeman, son of Timothy, was born December 29, 1785. Dr. Ebenezer Beeman was living in Black Walnut, and Rockwell (Timothy's half-brother) had been about this section for some time, and the representations they gave of the country induced Timothy Beeman to settle there. He moved in March, 1799, with two teams, a yoke of oxen and sled, and span of horses and sleigh. They were twenty days *en route*. Timothy Beeman was the first settler in that part of the town, locating where Hollon lived. . . Sugar Hill was then an unbroken wilderness, except that Vanderpool had built a log house on the farm where the late John Brown lived, cut a few trees, and moved away. When Mr. Beeman moved in there was no person living between his place and Ingham's, and his house was the only one in all that section.

Judson Beeman says : " My father's family consisted of three sons and three daughters. We went there in the woods, without house or shelter. We moved into the Pool house, and stayed there the first year; then we put up a board shanty, in which we lived the following summer, and the next year my father, who was a carpenter, built a framed house. The hardest part of the work was hauling the boards up the hill from Andrews' mill. My father lived here until he died, in

August, 1830, at the age of seventy-six years. He, as well as my mother (whose maiden name was Grace), was buried on Lacey street. Seymour, my eldest brother, sold to Hollon, and moved away. Alfred, another brother, married Rachel, a daughter of Gerrit Smith, and lived on Lacey street. Gerrit Smith also went to New York, near Cayuga lake, and died there."

Silas F. Andrews, son and executor of Ebenezer Andrews, or Andrus, as the name is sometimes spelled, was the first to settle on the Sugar run, above the river. He came about 1792. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Hancock. His father was one of the original proprietors of certified Springfield, was a settler in it before the Revolutionary War, and died soon after the war closed. Under date of December 29, 1792, the orphans' court of Luzerne county issued to him letters of administration on his father's estate. He bought the lot on Sugar run first above the Ingram property, where he built a grist and saw mill at an early day; the gristmill was but a small house of logs, with one run of stone; the sawmill was of the same sort, very serviceable, but small. Mr. Andrews was an active business man; he not only built the mills, opened a road from them to the river, but was engaged in various enterprises for the improvement of his neighborhood. Mr. Andrews moved away, up the river, about the year 1800, having sold to William Brindle, a Dutchman, who came from near Harrisburg. He kept up the Andrews' mills for three or four years, and then moved to the West branch, although his son kept the property for some years later, when Joseph Preston succeeded to the ownership. Among other early settlers we may name Joseph Ingham, who lived where Washington Ingham now lives.

By deed bearing date September 4, 1789, Jonas Ingham purchased of Isaac Benjamin the Connecticut title to lots Nos. 7 and 8 on the Springfield list, which are at the mouth of Sugar run, and the land now owned by J. W. Ingham. Joseph, the son of Jonas Ingham, took the property and began to make improvements, and built the mills, which, although they have been twice or three times rebuilt, were on nearly the same site as the ones now in use by Mr. Ingham.

Thomas Ingham, a son of Joseph, succeeded to the property, and then his son, J. Washington Ingham. The family and mill have been landmarks in this part of the country for more than fourscore years. A brother is J. W. Ingham, is the Hon. T. J. Ingham, president judge of the district composed of the counties of Wyoming and Sullivan.

Ephraim Marsh, came about the year 1799, and built a house about half-way between the river and Andrews' mill; also Eliphalet Marsh, a brother of Ephraim, and son of Simeon Marsh, who was a hunter, and lived on the place owned by Hiram Horton. The Marshes sold to Ebenezer Horton, and moved first to Lime, or Vaughan hill, and then to the Allegheny. Ephraim was father of Sydney Marsh. Old "Russy" Rosecrantz came up to tend mill for Joseph Ingham; Gideon Baldwin, Jr., married his daughter Betsey. The Gilsons lived on the Horton place for a time; Joseph Ellsworth married one of the daughters and moved into Pike township.

Previous to the Revolutionary War, Samuel Gordon, Thomas

Wigton, and probably James Anderson had emigrated from Ballybay, in Monaghan, Ireland, and found homes in the Susquehanna valley. In 1799, Anderson returned to Ireland for his parents, and on coming back to America, in 1801, persuaded John Gamble, Jr., to come over with him, and in 1811 other members of the Gamble family,—which included John and his wife, Elizabeth Kennedy, and their sons James, William, Joseph and George, and John Morrow, who was a lad, the son of Nancy, a daughter of John Gamble, who married Mr. Morrow—sailed from Belfast, March 14, 1811. They first came on the farm owned by William Mittem and Charles Boyd, in Wyalusing township. Soon after John Gamble, the father, and his son James, bought land in Wilmot, on which the Gambles now live. Joseph Gamble, born September 8, 1791, still lives on a part of the property.

John Morrow, Sr., whose wife was Nancy Gamble, came soon after. He died October 24, 1837, at the age of sixty-seven years, and was buried on Lacey street. Nancy Morrow died April, 1860, aged eighty-four, and was laid beside her husband. John, Jr., bought the farm in the bend, on which his son Francis G. lives. He married Sally Horton. Hon. Paul de Morrow, president-judge, was her son.

James Gamble had married, in Ireland, Isabella Nesbit (born May, 1791; died July, 1868). William Nesbit, her brother, came over in 1826 or 1827. After being here for a year or two he sent for his father Nathaniel, and his brother Nathaniel. The father died in 1830, having been here a year and a half, at the age of seventy-six years. The Nesbits lived in a house on the place where Stephen Dodd lives. Nathaniel, Jr., was a man of venerable age and of unblemished character. From these beginnings the settlement of Ballibay, in Herriek, was commenced, all of the families there and in Wilmot being related either by blood or marriage. They came poor, but, by dint of great industry and economy, have cleared up farms, built good houses, educated their children, and are among the leading families in the county.

Stephen Preston, went to the Andrews' place about 1810, purchasing of Wm. Brindle, when the latter moved to Muncy. He died upon this place in 1827, aged sixty-five years. His wife survived him many years, but is now deceased, and both are buried at Wyalusing. John Gamble and his son James bought a tract in Wilmot, of 400 acres, of Thomas Keeney, where Joseph Gamble now lives. Ignatius and Allen Wilson, father and son, came in after 1819. The Winslows came about the same time. Edward Winslow married a daughter of L. Wilson. They were from Mehoopany. William Nesbit came in 1826, and the father, Nathaniel, a little later; they lived in a house near the present residence of Mr. Dodd.

There was an early burial-place near the log school-house, and a boy named Stranger, a brother of Robert, killed by a falling tree, was one of the first interments there.

Allen Keeney states that Nathan Beeman taught the first school in Wilmot, but Judson Beeman says that Simeon Rockwell (a half-brother of Timothy Beeman) taught school in Wilmot before Nathan or his father came to the country.

CHAPTER LVII.

WINDHAM TOWNSHIP.

ONE of the first settlers in Windham was Philo Brainerd. He came in 1801, bringing his family, consisting of wife, four sons, and one daughter, being induced to locate here from reports of the cheapness of the land, fertility of the soil, and advantages of water-power for the construction of mills. He first purchased a tract of land of Col. Hale, a Connecticut claimant, but the title proving worthless he lost the whole, after having built upon it the mills which were afterward known as the Shoemaker's mills, afterward owned by some of the Judson family. He next purchased a section of State's land, 640 acres, which he divided among his sons, retaining the central portion for himself. He then made an opening on the right bank of the Wappa-sening, and built a log house near the hickory tree which is yet standing. He built a framed house in 1809 on the Four Corners, but the first framed house in the township was erected by Darius Brainerd, in 1808, on a little eminence some rods south of the creek. This house was burned in January, 1829.

Jephtha Brainerd was born at Chatham, Conn., in 1754. Although a farmer by occupation, in his younger days he served as sailor for a few years, and seven years in the struggle of the American Revolution, ending with being captured by the British and confined in a prison-ship. In 1779 he married Abigail Mack, who was born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1758. Their children were Darius, born October, 1780; Levi, born November 29, 1781; Drusilla, born August, 1783; Jephtha, Jr., born July 23, 1787; and Henry, born October 11, 1799.

Jephtha Brainerd was not only a kindly and social neighbor, a capital story-teller over his mug of cider, but a prominent man in the pioneer settlement, being often chosen to adjudicate disputes, and having served as a member of the Legislature. Darius Brainerd was drafted near the close of the last war with England, and went as far as Wilkes-Barre. He married Tamar Williamson, of Owego; his location was east of the forks at Windham Centre. He had quite a family, many of whom are still living in the county. Philo, his son, resides at Towanda. He died April 12, 1824, leaving a widow, one daughter and five sons. Jephtha Brainerd, Jr., married Betsey Smith, in 1810. He was an inveterate joker, and yet was appointed a justice of the peace, and licensed as a Methodist preacher. He removed to Illinois in 1837. Drusilla Brainerd was married to John Dunham, in 1808. They had two daughters and one son, John L., who inherited a portion of the Brainerd estate, the son receiving the old homestead, which he occupied until 1848, when he sold to P. Kuykendall, and moved to Sullivan county, Pa. The daughters are living still, in prosperous circumstances. Drusilla died a widow, August 12, 1877. For

Brainerd died September 25, 1817, and Henry Brainerd in April, 1824. Abigail (Mack) Brainerd died in 1837; her husband, Jephtha, lived to a good old age, and died July 3, 1825.

Daniel Doan moved into Windham in the fall of 1800. He lived in Windham Centre. His son, Seth, narrates that Thomas and John Fox were the only men there when his father came, they having come the preceding spring. The children of Daniel were Seth, Daniel, Jr., Joseph, Nathan, Reuben, Charles, Sally and Phoebe. Daniel Doan, Jr., married Sylvia, daughter of James Bostwick, of New York. Joseph Doan lived about three-fourths of a mile from the Centre, on the place now occupied by his youngest son, Joseph. He lived and died there.

Among the earliest settlers was Stephen Smith, who came about 1805, and settled where the widow Doan lives; he remained until 1817, when he sold to Joseph Webster. He was an old man, had been a captain in the Revolutionary War, and was the *first* settler on the place.

Gerard Smith, brother of Rensselaer and grandson of Capt. Stephen Smith, came in 1805 and settled on the Webster place, purchasing of Rensselaer Moon. He built two sawmills on the Wappasening, at Madden's, the first in the township. There was also a grist-mill at the same location, contemporaneous with the mills above mentioned. Gerard Smith sold to Joseph Webster. Rensselaer Smith, born in 1801, came in 1812. The Foxes, from Connecticut, had preceded him, and were among the first settlers. Jonah Fox lived at the Johnsons' location, and his son, Thomas, lived where Jacob Ried formerly kept tavern. Russell, another son, lived nearly opposite his father's place. The sons of Thomas Fox were Harry, Silas and George. They lived near the State line. . . David Short, a preacher, with his father and brothers, Reuben and Abel, came about 1807, and located where the widow Doan resided.

Other early settlers were Lyman Winchester, who lived a little above Brainerd's, and was a great hunter; Nathan Spalding, from Rhode Island, who sold his possession to Daniel Doan, Sr., and moved into Warren; Augustus Hulon, who lived where the creek crosses the road below Windham Centre, and who was connected with and always followed Capt. Smith in his migrations; and Jonathan Pease, who took out a patent for a large tract of land, in behalf of the settlers, and then deeded off their respective lots to them. He died August 2, 1826, aged sixty-nine years. His wife died March 16, 1845, in her eightieth year.

Joseph Webster, in 1813, came from Connecticut and settled on the place occupied by George Smith, purchasing of Capt. Smith, Gerard Smith and Augustus Hulon. He died in 1830. At the time of his coming Edmund Russell was justice of the peace; Mr. Webster succeeded him, and continued in office until his death. . . Edmund Russell and Parley Johnson (brothers-in-law of Mr. Webster), settled in Windham a year or two before him, and gave such a flattering description of the county as to induce Mr. Webster to locate there. His business was largely lumbering. Nathan Doan married his widow, who still survives.

John Russell, with his family, came from Litchfield county, Conn., to Orwell, in 1800; after various changes he settled in Windham, in 1817, where he bought a tract of land, upon which he lived until his death, in 1820, aged sixty-four years. . Edmund Russell, son of the above, lived in Windham. He died February 21, 1840, aged sixty-one. Of the other sons, Henry died in 1871, aged eighty-three years; John, Jr., moved to Wisconsin in 1819, and died there; William lived next below Esquire William Russell, and died in 1858, aged sixty-four years; Samuel, born in 1784, died in 1832; Julius, born 1796, died in 1868; George W. lived in Windham until 1842, and subsequently went to Wisconsin. Of the daughters, Brazilla lived at or near Hartford, Pa.; Sarah was married to Col. Theron Darling, and lived in Orwell; Polly (Mary) was the wife successively of Mr. Anthony and James Bush, and resided in Windham. James Bush died February 17, 1861, aged eighty-two. . Edmund Russell was the first of the family to move into Windham. He built the stone tavern commonly called the "Stone Jug."

Parley Johnson, a blacksmith, came in 1809, and settled near Shoemaker's mill, on the Wappasening. . Amos Verbeek, an old pioneer, who lived on the State line, came, in 1804, from the Hudson river. He sold to Stephen Morey, and went to Wisconsin, with his children, in 1844. . Benjamin Shoemaker, a son of Daniel, and half-brother of Elijah, of Wyoming Valley, came from Northampton county and settled in Bradford as early as 1800. He purchased the gristmill since known as Shoemaker's, built by Jephtha Bramerd in 1790. It was a small log building, containing one run of stone, and was burnt in 1815. Another one was erected on its site.

Caleb Wright built the first sawmill and gristmill on the Wappasening. For a number of years logs were hauled to the mills near the river, where they were sawed, and the lumber run down the river in rafts. Wright's mill was built as early as 1812. The Dunhams owned the site. Seth Doan built a sawmill on the head-waters of the Wysox as early as 1818, on a lot bought of Col. Kingsbury.

Benjamin Shoemaker kept a public house from the time of his settlement until his death, and his wife kept it after his demise. It was a general stopping-place for the people down the river when going to Ithaca. Mr. Shoemaker married Eunice Shaw, of Cherry creek, Northampton county. She died in 1858, aged seventy-seven.

John S. Madden, a native of Ireland, on the Wappasening, is an enterprising citizen. At his place in Windham, about two miles below the center, are sawmill, gristmill, plaster-mill, a carding-mill and a tannery. . James Mapes sold his place to Benjamin Shoemaker.

Hesselgesser was an old hunter and squatter. He lived on the hill, on the farm of Samuel Shoemaker, purchased in 1815 by Mrs. Benjamin Shoemaker.

Tyle Sherman carried two bushels of wheat a distance of seven miles to Shoemaker's mills, and laid his load down but once. In 1802 the late Henry Russell, then seventeen years of age, was sent to mill, with Josiah Grant, to get two bushels of wheat ground. They traveled two hundred and sixty-two miles, over paths only indicated by

blazed trees, to obtain the flour needed. At another time he took a small grist in a canoe from Nichols to Lackawanna (now Pittston), poling the canoe down and back, over two hundred miles. Such were the discouragements experienced by the early settlers.

In 1815 there were but two horses in the town. Lumbering was largely engaged in in the early days. At one time there were twelve sawmills.

Windham has one store. . . *Windham Centre* has two stores, a blacksmith shop and a wagon shop. . . *Windham Summit* has one church.

CHAPTER LVIII.

WYALUSING TOWNSHIP—WYALUSING BOROUGH.

IN the cycles of time come the fleeting years, the fleeting tribes, nations and civilizations, and the great march taken up when the morning stars sang together goes on and on forever. Because the seed and its environment, of which come sprouting and growth, ripening of other seed and decay of the bearing stem, are the eternal law of change and reproduction, is the chiefest cause of the historical interest that attaches to the gray traditions of the pre-historic peoples that once lived, flourished and passed away, and their changing predecessors, coming and going like the leaves of the poppy, until the circling throng comes within the range of vision of the chronicler and historian, and give us the foundation-beams on which press the present great superstructure of our societies and civilizations. The ascending rounds of the ladder it is that invests all the interest there is to past barbarisms, as they furnish the materials for the coming explorers, hunters and trappers, the conquerors of empire and the missionaries of the Church, that give the students of history and biology all their interests in the dim and uncertain past.

In this respect Wyalusing is the central point of interest in the northern tier of Pennsylvania. A little spot, Friedenshütten, about three miles square, figures pre-eminently in our Colonial history; it is on the North branch of Pennsylvania's great river, the Susquehanna, and is a part of Bradford county and Wyalusing township, and even includes, resting upon its outer border, a part of the borough of Wyalusing—connecting itself, as it closely does, with the Wyoming Valley, it gives our history its first important chapter. Here is a cove of fertile alluvium, one of the many that indent the shores of this curious river in its winding through the Appalachian mountains and highlands that cross the State from northeast to southwest—where is to be seen a peculiar condition of infrequent occurrence in nature—a great river with no valley proper of its own. The first the writer noticed of this strange formation was standing upon the summit of Vaughn hill, with the river hundreds of feet below the jutting wall, and looking out over

one of the finest perspectives he ever beheld, up and down the river, that coils in and out like a silvery serpent; and away in the blue distance is Pool mountain, and still further is Mount Pisgah, one of the first points in the State to kiss the jocund morn. Here, it is plain to see, the river has simply forged its way, cutting here and there the rock walls of the points of hills, with no certain valley to point to its once wide shores.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago the pure and gentle Moravian, David Zeisberger, came, planting in the wilderness the cross of Christ and telling the simple children the transcendent story of the Redemption. On the beautiful cove at the mouth of Wyalusing creek had settled a clan of the tribe of Minsis Indians, under their chief, Poppanhauk. This beautiful and fertile spot was on the line of the southern warpath of the powerful Iroquois, or Six Nations, in their southern marauds, and hence it had passed into traditions as the "beautiful but bloody ground." The Indians under Poppanhauk had come here after their chief had met the Moravians near Bethlehem, and had been most favorably impressed with them and their Christian teachings. They had fled from what is now Carbon county, in 1752, it is supposed, and took up their abode at the Wyalusing. In May, 1760, Christian Fredrick Post, of Bethlehem, going on a mission of danger to the Six Nations, came to the Wyalusing village and spent the night with the Indians. He was accompanied by John Hays, and describes the village as a "religious band of Indians on the east side of the river," and he estimated the place to consist of "twenty well-built Indian houses." At the request of the Indians Post tarried a day and preached to the villagers. This sermon, May 20, 1760, was the first church service in northern Pennsylvania, and, therefore, when David Zeisberger came as a missionary in 1763 the way had been prepared by Post, and he soon baptized Poppanhauk. John Woodman, an evangelist of the society of Friends, had visited the place a short time before the arrival of Zeisberger in 1763, and had preached to the Indians.

The Moravian Mission properly commenced at Wyalusing 1765, after the end of the Pontiac conspiracy, and the return of Poppanhauk with his people, who had been driven out of the country, and had been in the barracks at Philadelphia. And the history of that missionary post, proper, is from May 9, 1765, to June 11, 1772. These peaceable and friendly Indians were first under the care of Moravians, and also were aided by the Colonial government. The site of their first village was at old Browntown, in more modern times the noted stage stand and most important place in the south part of the county, until the work of building the canal was completed, when what is the borough of Wyalusing commenced to grow, and Browntown slowly faded away. It was situated about five miles south of the present borough. The old Ira Brown farm is, no doubt, where the first Indian village was located. In 1776, it being resolved to select a more suitable place for their village, the "upper end of the flat" was agreed upon, and the village was moved, and upon this site stands the memorial monument of "old Friedenshiitten, within plain view of Mrs. Judge Stalford's residence, and near the railroad track. This was made into regular streets, and thirty-five huts and cabins were moved from the old to the

new village; and, with the others, was moved the church house, and set up in the center of the plat, "near an excellent spring," and a log dwelling was put up for the missionaries. In January, 1767, a new and more commodious church house was erected, of square timbers, 32x22, and covered with a shingle roof in 1768. And in that year they made the further improvement of sash and glass in the four windows; and in the following September, 1769, a belfry, in which was hung a bell. June 11, 1772, this bell was taken down and hung in the front part of Timothy's canoe, that headed the procession, and tolled so mournfully until the voyageurs, *en route* for the Allegheny country, rounded the point down the river which forever shut out from their view the "huts of peace." Thus we see it was the second town that was given the name of "Friedenshütten" (huts of peace). At the time of the abandonment of the place it had grown to fifty-two dwellings—thirty-nine log cabins and thirteen huts; left as empty, silent sentinels in the wilderness. The fate of this deserted village is not precisely known. It was left to the care of Job Chillaway. The site is now part of the farm of the late Judge Levi P. Stafford. The troublous times of the Revolution swiftly followed the exodus: in fact, that movement was but the forerunner of the coming war; and, from accounts of Sullivan's expedition, we learn that a division of his army encamped on the village site, and then "there was not the appearance of a house to be seen, the old Moravian town having been destroyed—partly by the savages and partly by the whites, in the present war."

In this little Moravian church, the festivals of Easter, Pentecost, Christmas and Epiphany were celebrated after the Moravian custom. On Christmas Eve of 1768, the chapel was finely illuminated, the picture of the Nativity being surrounded with fifty lights, for the first time furnished with burning tapers, and the whole people joined in the chorus: "*Gelobet seist Du Jesus Christ, Dast Du Mensch geworden bist.*" On this occasion a strange scene was presented: Indians for many miles up and down the river had come, decked in all their barbaric splendors of skins, feathers, beads and paints, and, mute with wonderment, crowded about in that wondering silence characteristic of the wild children of the woods.

These religious Indians retained their native characteristics—the men hunting and the women planting, hoeing and harvesting the corn, beans and pumpkins; in addition to planting on the Judge Stafford farm, they cultivated fertile patches on the creek, and on the island above the village, and on Sugar run. The women also cut and carried the winter supply of fuel: often followed the men on the chase, and halted at designated points, which were the base of supplies; or, when required, repaired through the woods and over mountains, despite the weather, to distant hunting lodges, with venison or bear's meat that had been taken from the *cacche*—the Indian's store house for future or summer use; again in the later winter or early spring they were required to repair to the sugar camps and make the annual supply of maple sugar; in the summer gathering flag and rush for mats, huckleberries, pulling wild hemp for making bands, picking cranberries in the swamps, especially in Wilnot township, and ginseng and

wild potatoes; they also cut the rank wild grass and made hay, and for this purpose they had to go seven miles up from Wyalusing to Meschagunk (Flea town), as there was not a sufficiency of grass nearer.

From the diary of the Moravians, who kept the Wyalusing mission, are take the following extracts:

" July 14, 1765.—I gathered bark for covering my hut (*Zeisberger*). . July 21.—The entire nation of the *Tutels* (but a handful of people) passed *en route* for Shamokin, to hunt. . Sept. 30. This evening a wolf was killed in the town. . Jan. 2, 1766.—The hunters brought in ten deer. . Jan. 18.—The young men went out on a bear-hunt and returned on the 17th with seven. The meat was apportioned among the heads of families. . Sept. 23.—Esther, with other sisters, went to gather ginseng. . Nov. 4.—Cornelius trapped two wolves near town of a pack that had been tearing calves. He secured the culprits by an ingenious piece of strategy, having suspended one of their slain victims from a tree, and immediately under the lure placed two rifles, with muzzles directed toward the only point of approach, in attempting to pass which a rope nicely adjusted, so as to control the triggers, would inevitably be disturbed and discharge the pieces."

In the diary for 1768 are the following :

" April 23.—The Susquehanna rose and inundated the plantation. . June 25.—The Captain of Shamunk, the new town above Tioga, came to purchase corn. . August 22.—Council set a bounty of two quarts of corn for every inhabitant on a wolf-scalp, payable to the fortunate hunter. . September 13.—Set watches and kept fires burning through the night, to guard against the depredations of wolves. . September 14.—Unroofed the church in order to build it higher by two rows of logs. . October 25.—My wife and myself harvested potatoes. . November 21.—Excessively cold weather and deep snow. . March 20, 1769.—Twenty Nanticokes from Zeninge arrived. They report a scarcity of food, almost a famine up the river, and they bring the blankets and strouds which were apportioned among them at the last treaty, to barter away for corn. . July 16.—Twenty families came up from Shamokin to procure corn. . July 20.—Forty Indians from different points, all half famished, came for corn. . July 23.—Ten *Cayugas* came on the same errand. There is scarcity with us also, and the Indians eat but one meal a day. . January 16, 1770.—The brethren felled trees and hewed logs for the proposed school-house. . March 26.—Bro. Jungman was busy boiling maple molasses. . May 16.—Took 1200 shad. . June 6.—planted corn for the second time, the worms having destroyed the first planting entirely. . June 16.—There arrived two Mohawks, sent by the Six Nations, with a message and a belt to the New Englanders at Wyoming, to the effect that if they (the New Englanders) delayed evacuating the valley, they would come down and take them by the hair and shake them. . October 12.—My wife and myself bound buckwheat. . December 20.—The school closed for the term. The scholars have been punctual in their attendance, and have made commendable progress. Some write on slates, the younger ones on wooden tablets. . April 27, 1771.—Daily we have a plentiful supply of pigeons."

From these faithful annalists of the ancient times we glean the following authentic history. June 10, 1772, thirty canoes were ready at the bank to convey the people away from their "huts of peace," never to return. Others were to go overland to Mercey creek, the first under Brother Roth and the other under Brother Ettwein. In their journals they speak of the movements of white men through Wyalusing and vicinity. There were no white men residing in the valley during the occupation of Friedenshütten by the missionaries. In one place they mention the fact that a white man, "an Irishman" was residing in *Scheshequinak* (Sheshequin), this entry is dated December 5, 1768, and is again mentioned February 2, 1769. He assisted Jim and Sam Davis in conveying Missionary Roth's effects to Sheshequin when the latter was settled there at the dates given. Another man ("an Irishman" again) is noticed as in Sheshequin, referred to December 20, 1770, spoken of by three Indians that passed through the Indian village. These Indians were police in the hunt of this man to arrest him, and they said he had stopped a short time in Sheshequin. Occasional visits are mentioned of traders passing through—a man named Anderson of Easton who made regular annual trips; another named Ogden, of Wyoming, whose trading house and dwelling were sacked and burned by the Connecticut men in April, 1770.

The causes of the exodus from Friedenshütten were first the evident coming trouble between the Yankees and Pennamites and the growing indications that John Pappanhauk's title to the lands assured to them would ultimately be involved, and second the action of Job Chillaway in securing a survey to himself of the land from Penn. Chillaway assured the Indians that he had acted thus, solely in their common interests, but this assurance was not satisfactory. The authorities at Bethlehem were offered lands in Ohio for these people, and they therefore determined to abandon forever Friedenshütten.

The order for the survey at Wyalusing to Job Chillaway was made May 20, 1772, and the survey was made by John Lukens, surveyor general, September 16, 1773, and Chillaway's title confirmed as surveyed March 10, 1774, and his patent March 12, following, and is signed by Thomas and John Penn for six hundred and twenty three acres, now the farms of the late Judge L. P. Stafford and Mr. Brown; the boundary lines as follows: Beginning at the easterly side of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Wyalusing creek; thence up along the side of said creek, one hundred and thirty-nine perches to a post; thence by Benjamin Bear's land, south fifty-seven degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four perches to a marked white oak; thence by vacant land south thirty-seven degrees east one hundred and forty-two perches to a marked pine, south sixty-eight degrees east, ninety-six perches to a marked pine and north sixty seven degrees east one hundred and forty-two perches to a post; thence by William Kinsley's land (spelled Kingsleys in the patent) south seventy degrees east, one hundred and forty perches to a marked buttonwood at the site of the northeast branch on Susquehanna aforesaid; thence up along the side of the said branch on the several courses thereof eight hundred and eight perches to the place of beginning. The tract

being a part of the "Manor of Pomfret" in the county of Northumberland.

May 4, 1775, Job and Elizabeth Chillaway conveyed by deed this tract of land to Henry Pawling, great-grandfather of the late Judge Levi Pawling Stafford, in consideration of the sum of £784, subject to a mortgage of £236 due parties in Philadelphia; and Pawling, by his will, dated August 29, 1792, conveyed a part of this land to his daughter, Catharine Stafford (spelled Stalmford), wife of Joseph Stafford. She was to locate her 275 acres according to her pleasure. The commissioners appointed to settle the titles in Springfield township assigned the upper half of the Pawling tract to Connecticut claimants, leaving to the Stafford family, where it is now, the part actually occupied by the Indians.

The Moravian brothers of Bethlehem visited Wyalusing in 1870, and hunted out the grounds of Friedenshütten, and a memorial monument was erected on the old village ground, standing in front of the late Judge Stafford's residence, and near the track of the Lehigh Valley Road. The dedicatory services of the monument were held June 14 and 15, 1871. It is of drab sandstone from near Pittston; the foundation stone is from Laceyville; total height of the structure is fifteen feet; on the eastern face is the following: "This stone was erected on the 15th of June, in the year of Redemption 1871, by members of the Moravian Historical Society." There was present at the dedication Bernhard Adam Grube, eighty years old, a grandson of Rev. Grube, who had been a teacher and adviser at old Friedenshütten, who told the audience interesting reminiscences of his grandfather who died at Bethlehem, March 20, 1808, aged ninety-three years. In the course of his remarks he pointed out a little girl, sitting at his side, Annie W. Lehman, whose great-grandfather, John Heckewelder, had followed the Indians of Friedenshütten into the western country casting his lot with theirs in the darkest days of the mission.

The Pawlings took possession of their land, and they brought as tenant, Isaac Hancock, who came in 1776, who soon had cleared a farm near the old Indian village site. It is a disputed question whether any white man remained in the valley during the War of the Revolution or not, and yet from the late Judge L. P. Stafford's notes is taken the statement that this man Hancock opened the first public-house and kept it from 1780 to 1795; and he further states that he was the first justice of the peace; that he was here from 1766 to 1795, and that his daughter, born in 1777, was the first white child born in this vicinity.

It is well to here state that the Moravians are Protestants who came from Moravia, in the south of Bohemia, and in 1574 were expelled on account of religion. In 1627, at the council of Ostrorog, the Bohemian and Swiss churches were consolidated and took the name of "Church of the United Brethren." They are Episcopal in government, Calvinistic in doctrine, and noted for their missionary zeal: they established themselves in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1742, and from there sent out their missionaries to the heathen in all lands.

Hon. L. P. Stafford, under date of November 6, 1867, wrote to

Hooker's *Northern Tier-Gazette*, of Troy, in reply to Mr. Hooker, giving some incidents of the settlement of Wyalusing that he had heard his father relate, expressing regret that, in 1857, his books, papers and memoranda were burned with his house.

The whites came first to Wyalusing about the year 1776; Joseph Stafford leased the land to Isaac Hancock, who built near old "Friedenshütten" church. The same year Nathan Kinsley settled on the same lot, and built his log house near the mouth of the creek. The same year, three brothers, Reuben, Amasa and Guy Welles, came and also built near the creek's mouth. These were of the family of C. F. Welles. In 1778 came Thomas Lewis, father of Justus Lewis, and settled down nearer the Indian village. These were all from Connecticut, and claimed under the Susquehanna Company. Thus stood the Wyalusing settlement until 1778. In 1792, L. P. Stafford's grandfather, and his father, Benjamin Stafford, came and built their log house near the Indian village. Stafford found himself surrounded by adverse claimants, and finally compromised the whole and kept for himself 180 acres "as far up and down the river as the Indians had cultivated."

He relates the horrible tragedy that occurred in Nathan Kinsley's family: In the year 1778, just before or after the Wyoming massacre, a party of Indians traveling up the river, in passing Kinsley's house, saw two boys in the dooryard grinding an ax; an Indian fired and killed one of the boys, and they seized the other and carried him off. Poor, broken-hearted Kinsley spent the remainder of his life trying to find his boy, but could never hear of him. The Kinsley house stood, until very recently, covered and protected by C. F. Welles', a solemn memento of the pioneers. The whole settlement gathered and pursued the Indians and overhauled them in the western part of the township, where a sharp fight took place, in which one Indian was killed, and the Indians tomahawked a white woman captive.

The first tavern at Wyalusing was kept by Isaac Hancock, in a log house, of course, about one hundred rods from the Indian church. People traveled on horseback and in canoes, and the rush to the north gave this hostelry much patronage. The first frame house in the township was built by Joseph Stafford in 1796—got the lumber from Tioga Point—on this roof were real feather-edged shingles and hand-wrought nails. Samuel Gordon built the first gristmill in 1792—one-horse water power without bolt. In 1796 Joseph Town built a saw and grist mill. About the same time the people, four miles along Wyalusing creek, built a school-house. This was used by the Presbyterians for a number of years as a church.

In the period from 1820 to 1830 there were five stills in full operation in the township; two taverns, of which one was kept in full blast by one of the church deacons, who sold liquor freely, and another prominent brother ran one of the distilleries.

The first church services, after the Moravian church was destroyed, was at the house of Widow Lucretia York, in 1785, on the old John Hollenback place. Services were held here until the Presbyterian Church was organized at her house in 1793—the first of the kind in the

county, held under the direction of a man named Baldwin, his wife and Mrs. York constituting the total first membership. This organization afterward moved to Merryall and continued to the present. Joseph Stalford's first frame house was burned in July, 1851, and four men lost their lives in the conflagration. It is said that Hancock had a rope factory, using wild hemp to make strings, ropes and cords, in much demand by the Indians in packing.

Mrs. York was a daughter of Manassah Miner, of Connecticut, where she was born in February, 1730. Her husband was Amos York, who came here in 1773 and proved himself an ardent Whig. He was captured by the Indians February 14, 1877, and taken to Canada through "the deep snow," in which he suffered incredible hardships, but was finally exchanged and reached his native place in Connecticut, where he died, leaving a widow and eight children, the youngest child being but three weeks old. Added to the horrors of their situation, they had been plundered by the Indians and were in the wilderness, surrounded only by the enemy. She took her family to Wyoming, and it was at the battle where her son-in-law, Capt. Aboliah Buch was killed, leaving a widow with a four-months'-old infant. This woman set out with the begira with her eight children and orphan grandchild for Connecticut. In 1785 she returned to Wyalusing and remained till her death, which occurred October 30, 1818, when she was in her eighty-eighth year.

Nathan Kinsley, Justus Gaylord, Oliver Dodge, Thomas Lewis, Isaac Hancock and Gideon Baldwin were appointed by the court commission, in 1788, to lay out all necessary roads in Springfield township, the first regular roads opened in Wyalusing.

In 1771 Lieutenant James Welles, of Connecticut, came as a settler, and he became proprietor of one of the two townships surveyed by the Susquehanna company—Charlestown township. In 1775 Col. Plunket, under orders from Pennsylvania, with a force of armed men, broke up the settlement, burned the buildings, plundered their property and took the men as prisoners to jail. James Welles was the father of Reuben, Guy and Amasa Welles. Justus Gaylord was one of the men captured by Plunket, and was lodged in Sunbury jail. When released he returned to Wyalusing and lived where the railroad now crosses the line between the Welles and Stalford estates. Among those who fled to the forts for protection were Z. Marcy, E. Sanford, I. Thompson, Phelps the Elder, N. Depew and R. Carr. It is not known that any of these ever returned.

1780-1786.—The valley of the North Branch originally formed a part of Northampton county, but subsequently it was set off to Northumberland, and in 1780 the township of Wyalusing was created. As then described it was bounded on the north and south by parallel lines running due east and west, the north line crossing at Standing Stone and the south line at the mouth of Meshoppen creek; the eastern boundary being the east line of Susquehanna county, and its western line the limits of the headwaters of Towanda creek. The organization of the township did not take place until some time after the act creating. Luzerne county was erected September 25, 1786, and

Wyalusing was one of its eleven townships. The townships of the Susquehanna Company were never recognized by the Pennsylvania authorities as political divisions.

When the country had quieted from the effects of war, the old settlers in the valley about Wyalusing began to return. Among the first to arrive was Thomas Brown, who occupied a clearing on Sugar run creek, about half a mile from the river.

In 1791 Richard Vaughan was buried at Wyalusing. He was a native of New York, born in 1754, and came to Lackawanna with two brothers; he served in the Revolution, and was part of the time a quartermaster. All the Vaughan family, except the son Elias, left this country. He was commissioned postmaster in 1811, and retained the office a number of years. He removed to Vaughan Hill, where his posterity reside; he married Sarah Abbott, March 6, 1807, and died in 1865, in his eighty-third year.

The next arrivals after Brown were the Kinsleys, Amos Ackley, Richard Bennett and Judah Benjamin, about 1782. These all clustered about what was known as Browntown, along a path which followed nearly the course of the old canal. By 1795 they began building up along the creek. Benjamin's house was nearly five miles from the mouth, and was near a place lately occupied by G. W. Jackson. He removed to Pike township. Ackley lived about sixty rods still further up, at the foot of the hill beside the old mill. He removed to Durell creek, and there are several of his descendants now there. Bennett built a small mill near where stands Bascom Taylor's barn. This small mill, perhaps the first—a small affair—is mentioned in a survey of 1890. It may be said to be the first mill in the county.

Isaac Hancock returned about 1785. It has been mentioned that his third daughter, Polly, was born here September 10, 1777—the second white child born in Wyalusing; Amos York's son, who died in infancy, being the first. Polly Hancock was married to Ezekiel Brown. Soon after Hancock's return he built his log tavern, nearly opposite the Sugar run ferry road; here he dealt out entertainment to man and beast generously, together with New England rum and home-made whisky.

Ancient chronologists inform us that Justus Gaylord was one of the most prominent citizens of this part of the county, honored and respected by his neighbors, full of public spirit, and his good judgment was freely given for the promotion of the public weal. In 1806 he was placed on the Luzerne county ticket for the Assembly. The vote stood: Justus Gaylord 38; Justus Gaylord, Jr., 333; Moses Coolbaugh 364. He was beaten by this mistake of the voters, though really having a majority of the votes. Less than 400 votes, it will be seen, at that time elected, although the district embraced what is now Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna and Bradford counties, except the Tioga district. The first school in Wyalusing was taught in Justus Gaylord's house, the teacher being Uriah Terry, the founder of Terrytown.

Joseph Elliott came in 1785, from his native place, Stonington, Conn., where he was born October 10, 1755. Elliott was captured at the battle of Wyoming, stripped and led to the "Bloody Rock" with

the other captives to be butchered. When six or seven men in the fated line had been murdered, one, Thomas Fuller, shook off his captors and sprang to escape, but was seized and tomahawked; while this attracted the attention of the Indians, Elliott and Hammond at the same time broke away and fled, Hammond to the mountain and Elliot to the river. Though hotly pursued he escaped, but was wounded in the shoulder by a ball when nearly across; secreting himself, he made his way in the dark to Wilkes-Barre to the fort. As soon as he recovered he again joined the army, and was in Sullivan's expedition; he and John Carey were chosen as express between the army and Wyoming, and their service was arduous and heroic. In 1792 Elliott removed to Merryall, where he died March 29, 1849, the last survivor of the battle of Wyoming. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Thomas Brown; after her death he married, October 17, 1787, a daughter of Thomas Lewis.

The "hard times" of those years, the poverty among a people who had endured all that borderers could suffer and live—their property destroyed, and fleeing for their lives from burned and desolated homes, it required brave hearts and willing hands to return and renew the bitter struggle for existence. Timothy Pickering passed up the Susquehanna in 1784, and he says: "We were under the necessity of passing through the Wyoming settlements from Nescoeck to Tioga. The inhabitants, from the causes before mentioned (the Indian depredations), were universally poor, and their stock of cattle small and inadequate to the common purposes of husbandry. From Nescoeck to Tioga, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, we tasted bread but once." For several years, corn, coarsely broken in their stump mortars, and venison, formed almost exclusively their only articles of diet. It must be borne in mind that the first settlements were on the low river flats. In the ice-floods of 1784 these grounds were covered with water, and in 1789 the river suddenly rose to a greater height than ever before known, causing much destruction of property. Hay in the stacks, corn in the shocks, and cattle on the meadows were all swept away, and the greatest suffering followed. This was the great "Pumpkin Freshet," so called from the number of pumpkins that were seen floating on the raging river.

Often the early history is found mostly in ancient church records. In 1793 the first Presbyterian Church, in the whole valley drained by the North branch of the Susquehanna, was formed in Wyalusing; there were thirteen members: Uriah Terry, Lucretia York, Justus Gaylord, Jr., and his wife Lucretia, Zachariah Price and Ruth his wife, Mary Lewis, Abigail Welles, Sarah Rockwell, Anna Camp, James Lake, Thomas Oviatt and Hannah Beckwith.

Mary Lewis, *nee* Turrell, was the wife of Thomas Lewis; they were married May 20, 1768, and came to Wyalusing in 1786 and built their cabin a few rods south of the borough, near the river. Here their son Justus was born, August 24, 1787. The wife, widow and mother died January 23, 1813. Anna Camp, *nee* Oviatt, was born in Connecticut January 27, 1749, married Job Camp, February 22, 1773, and they came to Wyalusing in 1792; settling in Camptown, and there lived

until his death, January 17, 1822; she died November 19, 1825. Abigail Welles, a sister of Mrs. Lewis, wife of Deacon Reuben Welles, was an early comer.

In 1794 ten persons were added to the church: Justus Gaylord and Elizabeth, his wife; John Taylor and wife, Deborah; Daniel Turrell and his wife, Temperance; M. Miner York, Bernetha Buck, Parshall Terry and Reuben Welles.

John Taylor was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., born January 7, 1770, and came to Wyalusing in 1793. On May 16, 1794, he was married to Deborah Buck, daughter of Capt. Aboliah Buck and granddaughter of Mrs. Lucretia York. Deborah was born in Forty Fort, March 25, 1778, three months before the battle where her father was slain. She died September 26, 1856.

Rev. Manassah Miner York was the only son of Amos York, born in Stonington, Conn., in October, 1767. His father died when he was aged eleven years, and the lad had to face many hardships. He married Betsy Arnold, in 1792, and having studied for the ministry was licensed in 1809, in which year he became the stationed minister at Wyalusing, and continued here until 1818; he died in Wysox, January 2, 1830.

The additions to the church in 1795 were Deborah Horton, Fronia Stafford and Zeruah Lacey. The first, who was a daughter of Parshall Terry, and wife of John Horton, came with her father to Terrytown in 1792, and died in May, 1844.

Nathan and Aden Stevens came in 1806, and settled several miles up the creek.

Thomas Lewis founded and named the once noted place in the township, now a mere cluster of farm houses, called Merryall. He came from Connecticut where he was born April 11, 1745; on May 20, 1768, he married Mary Turrell; he served in the Continental army under Washington, and was in the battle of Ticonderoga, and in the army invading Canada. In May, 1787, he came to Wyalusing. In 1788 he moved up the creek four miles, purchased Warrum Kinsley's land and named the settlement "Merryall," where he died in February, 1810; he was the pioneer of the country up the creek. In the same boat that brought the Lewis family up the river, came Reuben, Amasa and Guy, sons of James Welles, and occupied the place held by their father previous to the Revolution.

Maj. Reuben Welles removed to Susquehanna county; Amasa went to Pike township in 1817, where he died in 1836, aged seventy-one years. Guy Welles was born in Connecticut in 1766, and in 1790 married Elizabeth Ross, daughter of Perrin Ross. Mr. Ross was killed at the battle of Wyoming. Guy Welles moved up Wyalusing creek where he died in 1828. He was elected justice of the peace for Braintrim and Wyalusing in 1800, and held the office twenty-five years.

David Shoemaker and Thomas Wigton, brothers-in-law to Maj. Gaylord, were among the early settlers. It is said Wigton was here before the war; he was a school teacher and one of the original proprietors of Springfield township.

It has been mentioned that Uriah Terry taught the first school in

the house of Maj. Gaylord in the winter of 1792-93. The next spring a log school-house was built near where the Presbyterian church stands, the first building of the kind in the township; it was burned, and another built of hewed logs; it stood in front of the cemetery. In that school the "master" was paid by the parents at the rate of a bushel of corn to a bushel of wheat per quarter.

Benjamin Ackley, the first blacksmith, came in 1791 and built his log house where Elisha Lewis' house stands. His wife was Nancy Maxfield, to whom he was married in 1780; after her death he married Amy, daughter of Thomas Lewis; he was commissioned a justice in 1812, when the county was formed; he died in Wyalusing in 1855. He had a large family of children, as did also his neighbors, four families: John Hollenback, Maj. Taylor, Mr. Buck and Mr. Ackley, all within a square mile, and, collectively, they had upward of sixty children.

The Stalfords came in 1792, and in a few months this family and lineal descendants will have been one hundred years on the same farm, where now reside Mrs. Levi P. Stalford and daughter. Joseph Stalford's wife was Catharine Pawling, and to them were born three sons and one daughter. Of these, Benjamin Stalford, was the late Hon. Levi P. Stalford's father, and in the possession of the family are two-thirds of the original Stalford farm, the title of which came through the Indian, Job Chilloway. Joseph Stalford was a son of Samuel Stalford, of Tipperary, Ireland, where Joseph was born.

He immigrated to this country when quite young, and in Philadelphia married Elizabeth Richardson; then went to Montgomery county, and thence to Wyalusing. In 1795 Joseph Stalford had the highest valuation of any man in the township. Judge Levi P. Stalford, son of Benjamin and Urania (Turrell) Stalford, was born in Wyalusing April 11, 1811. Benjamin died in 1841. Levi P. Stalford was elected a justice in 1847, and associate judge of the county in 1863; in 1842 he married Mary Rebecca O'Callaghan, of New York, born October 16, 1818, who, surviving her husband, with her daughter occupies the old family homestead. Mrs. Hannah Loomis (widow of Lieut. James Wells) died at the Merryall settlement in 1795, and while she lay a corpse the neighbors cleared off a place for the grave, and this was the first of the Merryall burying-ground.

A bridge was built across Wyalusing creek at Camptown in 1799, but, before entirely completed, it was carried away by the flood of 1800. In 1803 John Dalton murdered Amos Hurlbut on the low ground where Hiram Stevens lived—the first capital offense in what is now Bradford county. He was tried at Wilkes-Barre and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of eighteen years, but was pardoned out in 1808.

Job Camp, who came in 1792, planted a crop of corn, and next year brought his family. The only way they could reach this place was to follow the one road from Connecticut to Pittson, and then push up the river. The cart and younger members of the family and small belongings were placed on a keel boat, and two men hired to push it up the river; to pay them took all of Mr. Camp's crop of corn. In order to get the oxen up the narrow path to Wyalusing they were unyoked and

in single file driven along the narrow Indian trail—passing many dangerous places on the tall cliffs. This terrible rugged path was the only highway to Wilkes-Barre, fifty miles away, and where the inhabitants must go for all necessary supplies, either over this path or by river.

As stated, Samuel Gordon built his mill, near where is the Lewis mill, in 1793. For this mill—the Connecticut Company having offered any one who would build the first mill a township of land—Mr. Gordon was given Walsingham township, but, this title having failed, the mill property was lost.

Joseph C. Town, a carpenter, built a sawmill on the creek near Aaron Culver's, and soon after Grover's gristmill was put up. The people now began to feel they were having all the luxuries of life. In 1798 he added a gristmill, and for the first time this mill had a bolt, and people began to disdain the husks, and feed on poundcake. The freshet of 1800-1, however, swept this all away, and all the sections of country far around felt the awful calamity.

What traveling was, originally, when this country all lay in a state of nature, may be imagined to some extent when we describe the nature of the roads and highways in 1795, after the people had traveled over them and fixed them as best they could. Duke Rochefoucauld, in May, 1795, passed up the river, and of this subject he wrote: "The road was bad, and we were several times obliged to travel in foot-paths which were hardly passable. We frequently met with quarries of mill-stones, and with spots where a path only eighteen inches in breadth was cut through the rock, or where the road was supported by trunks of trees, narrowed by falls of earth, obstructed by fallen trees, and led along the ledge of a precipice. . . . At times the road is even and good, often recently cut through the wood, or interrupted by new settlements (clearings), the fences of which occasion a circuit of nearly a furlong, at the end of which it is difficult to find the road again. We often passed over declivities, rendered more dangerous by the ground being strewn with loose stones or fragments of rocks. Fortunately, it so happened that we never got more than a few rods out of our road, but we were obliged to inquire of every one we met to avoid more considerable detention."

At this time there were scattered along the river from Browntown to Fairbanks probably forty-five or fifty families—and up Wyalusing creek—each a distance of about six miles. To these were that year assessed about eight thousand acres of land, one-fifth of which it is estimated was even rudely cultivated. Forests of great trees and dense undergrowth, for which there was no market for timber, confronted on every hand the pioneer, as he stood, ax in hand, in the great valley, now the happy homes of its teeming population. Round log floorless huts, with one little room, regardless of numbers, sex or previous conditions were the sum total of the architecture of the primitive land. The fat soil of the valley sent forth its strong and tangled vegetable life, as though to defy man's strongest hands and stoutest hearts. After twenty-five years of sore struggles, stricken despair and bloody deaths, the men in the serried ranks of war, the poor women and children in the dead of winter, flying across rivers, hills, mountains,

through a trackless wilderness, starving, dying, bivouacing the dreary days and weeks beneath the cold stars, where babes were prematurely born, and where the little weak wails were hushed in death often, and their little cold bodies carried in the mother's arms for many days to reach a place of even safe sepulture, are but glints of the awful experiences that encompassed these people.

When Rochefoucauld traveled through the county, he mentions Wyalusing and Asylum as the only settlements from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga Point (Athens).

The list of taxables in 1795 was as follows: Benjamin Ackley, Sherman Buck, Gideon Baldwin, Daniel Brown, Humphrey Brown, Richard Baldwin, Stephen Beckwith, Benjamin Crawford, Dr. Jabez Chamberlain, Job Camp, William Dalton, Samuel Gordon, James Gordon, Justus Gaylord, Jr., James Hines, Mathias Hollenback (lived at Wilkes-Barre), Isaac Hancock, Nathan Kinsley, Warrum Kinsley, David Lake, Robert Lattimore, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Oviatt, John Ogden, Philip Place, Reuben Place, Zachariah Price, Israel Shear, John Shoemaker, David Shoemaker, Thomas Smiley, Joseph Stafford, John Taylor, Joseph C. Town, Amasa Welles, Guy Welles, Reuben Welles, Nathan Winton and Miner York. This assessment covered the whole of the original township. The total was nineteen horses, eighty-six horned cattle and seven slaves; real estate and personal property valued at \$10,291.

In 1797 John Hollenback established a shad fishery at Wyalusing, the first in this section of the country. . . This brings us to the time in the history of the valley when Col. John Franklin's scheme to establish a new State, carved out of this portion of Pennsylvania, collapsed, and the clouds lowered darkly over the Connecticut settlers; immigration from that region, where practically nearly all immigrants formerly came from, ceased nearly entirely and the gloomy years set in that are fully described in a previous chapter, entitled "Seventeen Townships."

Fairbanks Settlement.— In 1798 Humphrey Brown surveyed a town plat of two or three acres and christened it "Fairbanks." The story of the settlement is something as follows: Benjamin Crawford was the first settler in that vicinity, in 1789, and built near where is the railroad cut. In 1793 he moved to the Jabez Chamberlain farm, where he built a cabin, and the next spring, while chopping, a tree fell on him and broke his leg. Mr. Crawford died here in June, 1804, and was buried at Terrytown, across the river. The next farm above Crawford's was that of Nathan Winton, who sold to Humphrey Brown. The particular place where "Fairbanks" was located is described as "lying between Justus Gaylord and Benjamin Crawford." The original town consisted of a small log hut. Settled just above this place were the children of Gaylord and their families—Mrs. Wigton, Mrs. Shoemaker, Timothy and Chauncey Gaylord. These all sold their claims to Charles Homét, and most of them left the county. Gilbert, Daniel and Hezekiah Merritt, brothers, and relatives by marriage of the Strunks and Biles families, came about 1825. Simeon Marsh made the first improvement on Vaughan hill, at the Indian spring, at the head of the run which empties at the railroad tank, near

Fitzgerald's. He sold his improvement to Stephen Charlott, who in 1815 exchanged property with Elias Vaughan and went to Rummerfield.

In 1801 John Hollenback came to Wyalusing and opened his store—the marvel of the time, as he brought 2,400 pounds of goods from Philadelphia in wagons to Middletown, and then on boats and pushed up the river. He had been engaged for his uncle, Mathias Hollenback, in trade along the river since 1796.

In 1801 Wyalusing held its first "Fourth of July" celebration. The inspiration thereto chiefly was because it was the year of Jefferson's first inauguration as president—the first Republican-Democrat elected. John Hollenback presided at the meeting, and Jonas Ingham delivered a spirited address, devoted mostly to the "Disputed Land Titles," in which he ably defended the Connecticut claimants. Uriah Terry prepared and read an ode on the death of Washington. In 1821 John Hollenback built his gristmill at the mouth of the creek.

Charles F. Welles was one of the prominent men of Wyalusing at the time of the organization of Bradford county. He was a son of the noted George Welles, of Athens. Charles F. was a native of Glastonbury, Conn., born November 5, 1789; he married Ellen J., daughter of Judge John Hollenback, and came to Wyalusing in 1822, where he died September 23, 1866. He was a man of the highest character—the first prothonotary of Bradford county, a man of wide and varied knowledge—a scholar and poet. A man of liberal enterprise, he was of incomparable value to the young county. His influence, on the completion of the canal, secured the building of the canal basin at Wyalusing, on which he put up his large warehouse and coal bins, and thus contributed so much to the trade and prosperity of the place. His splendid old family residence stands as a landmark, occupied by his son. Widow C. F. Welles died in 1876, at an advanced age.

Jonathan Stevens came to Wyalusing in 1805, and soon opened a small store and tavern near where is the Welles residence. The Stevens family were English, and were driven from England for taking part in the revolution that resulted in taking off the head of Charles I. Asa Stevens was father of Jonathan; he was a native of Connecticut, and among the first immigrants to the Wyoming country; he was a lieutenant, and was killed in the Wyoming battle. Jonathan was his second son, born at Canterbury in July, 1764; he was sixteen when he enlisted in the Revolutionary army; he married Eleanor Adams, of Brooklyn, in October, 1785; he was a tailor, and came to this vicinity in 1795, and in 1805 to Wyalusing, where he remained until 1812, and then to Standing Stone, where he died in June, 1850. He was one of the first justices, appointed in 1800; in 1811 he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1818 he was appointed associate county judge, and was in office until 1840, when it was changed by the new constitution; was many years a deputy and county surveyor, and surveyed every foot of ground for many miles around Wyalusing.

This brings us to the period that marks the first great change in this part of Bradford county—the canal era, which commenced to excite public attention as early as 1826. The second wave of coming immi-

grants marked this as an era. The two-horse coach and its daily trips from Wilkes-Barre to Athens or Waverly had grown to be a great institution. One of the last to drive on the daily route from Towanda to Waverly was Jim Smith, a resident of Wyalusing, who was born near old Browntown. He once drove from Browntown to Towanda, but moved up as the canal was built and drove the last through trip, and mournfully witnessed his favorite yield to the proud ship of the raging canal. The strong men along the line were alert to induce the building of locks, basins and towns adapted to their individual benefit as well as the public's. It was individual influence, no doubt, that fixed upon what is now the borough of Wyalusing—that was the knell to old Browntown and Fairbanks. Before the canal was completed it was understood that here was to be an important point, and the village was platted and lots were purchased, and the founding of a town was soon well under way.

Camptown is the next town to Wyalusing borough of importance in the township. It is a cluster of houses and, as a business center for the surrounding country, has gathered quite a number of people, and remains an important point. They have a postoffice; two general stores; a furniture factory that does an important trade, started about 1840; a creamery that was started in 1889; one harness shop, and two blacksmith shops. C. H. Amsbry, some years ago, operated a woolen mill near Camptown. It was originally built by John Hollenback, and in its prosperous days was one of the most important industries in the county. In 1840 John Ingham built here a spoke factory, and this and the sawmill, planing-mill and woolen-mill were all operated to their full capacity, getting their driving power from the Wyalusing creek, that here affords splendid water privileges. The gristmill at this place is an excellent one, and is provided with the modern roller process. It is now operated by J. E. Adams & Son.

Hamel's Ferry.—A postoffice and general store is the sum total of the "make-up" of this place.

Churches.—The early doings of the church people of Wyalusing is given in the first part of this chapter. There are now in the borough three churches. The Second Presbyterian Church (Rev. David Craft's church) at this time is without a pastor, Mr. Craft having accepted a call in an adjoining county. This Society was organized in 1854, and was the Second because the old church at Merryall was the First. Rev. John White was the stated supply until 1857. The building was erected in 1855. Rev. Thomas S. Dewing succeeded White, and remained until 1861, when Rev. David Craft came and remained until May, 1891. The latter became the regular pastor in 1866.

The first church building at Merryall was put up in 1828 by contractor Justus Lewis; it was not completed and dedicated until 1831, and Rev. Simon R. Jones became stated preacher; it was this year that the congregation at a full meeting resolved to leave the Congregational service to again become Presbyterians. Thus, after a lapse of nearly twenty-five years, Presbyterianism was again established in this valley. In 1836 these earnest Christians were torn and troubled over the slavery question. There never had been many slaves or slave-

owners in this county, and yet thus early do we see that the question of abolishing slavery was greatly disturbing the good people of Wyalusing. The preacher, Rev. George Printz, deprecated the discussion of the subject in the church. The congregation was rent into furious factions; obstreperous members were arraigned and tried, and the furies were loosened, and finally the anti-slavery portion of the congregation secured letters of dismission in 1842, for the purpose of forming a new Presbyterian Church. Their *whereas* boldly said: "We believe that truth is in order to godliness, and the Scriptures say *'first pure and then peaceable.'*"

In 1844 a parsonage was built at Merryvill. This improvement was made under the ministration of Rev. S. F. Colt, who served the church with marked success about ten years. When he took charge the congregation was scattered over a wide range of country, and he adopted the idea of placing a new organization in each locality where there were living a number of members, and thus making it more convenient for all. The result of his labors in this direction resulted in laying the foundations of the churches at Herriek, Stevensville, Rush, and Wyalusing (2d).

The Old-School Baptist Church on Vaughan hill, was once a flourishing institution—never very numerous, but the members, far and near braved all wind and weather, and their "meetings," whether many or few were present, were real religious and social events. It was organized in the early "forties," and among a primitive and pioneer people gave that fullest measure of consolation. Of late years it has been somewhat neglected.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Camptown, and the church at Wyalusing are served by Rev. J. B. Davis, of Camptown. They have a flourishing Baptist Church at Camptown, presided over by Rev. Franklin Pearce.

Industries.—Geo. H. Welles' gristmill was built in 1820, and an addition added in 1869. The mill has the new roller process, and has a capacity of fifty barrels a day. It is furnished with water-power from Wyalusing creek. J. L. C. Fuller's steam planing mill, put up in 1870, manufactures all sorts of building material.

Wyalusing has two general stores, one drug store, one clothing store, one furniture store, two grocery stores, one bakery, one hardware store, two meat markets, one jeweler, two hotels, three black smiths, two wagon shops, one gristmill.

WYALUSING BOROUGH.

Wyalusing had long been the most important village between Tioga Point and Wilkes-Barre, and had, for some years, contained the requisite population for organization as a borough. The leading people, however, were conservative, and it was not until 1887 that they consented to clothe the place with the dignity and authority of incorporation. A special election on the subject was called in February, 1887, and March 16, following, in accordance with the unanimous voice of the people, Wyalusing borough was duly incorporated and officers elected as follows: Burgess, David K. Brown;

council, J. V. Taylor, H. J. Hallock, E. B. Stone (each for three years), H. J. Lloyd (two years), and I. M. Brown and I. C. Fuller (one year). E. W. Fee was the clerk. These served out their terms; those for the one-year term were re-elected; for the two years, Lloyd was re-elected, and H. T. Smith succeeded Stone; for three years, Taylor was re-elected, and J. G. Keeler succeeded Hallock. Dr. V. Homet was the second burgess, and R. R. Garey the third.

The old warehouse, that was once the point of so much stir and business in the canal days, stands yet as a landmark, near which are the outlines of the basin. Welles' mill was built where it now stands, in 1869. The first old mill was built in 1820—a frame with four run of stones, and in the course of time it was replaced and moved to where it now stands. It is a merchant mill, supplied with water-power from Wyalusing creek, and has a capacity of fifty barrels per day.

H. L. Case opened to the public his creamery in April, 1888. It has a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter per day, and opens a fine market for the farmers for a circuit of six miles in every direction. It has just added the Ely valve system, one of the important recent improvements introduced into the county. In the borough are two general stores, one fancy goods, one furniture, one clothing, one drug, two groceries, one bakery, one hardware, two meat markets, one jewelry, two millinery, two hotels, one steam-planing mill (built in 1870 by I. C. Fuller), three blacksmiths, two wagon makers, two physicians. Population of the borough, 420. There is an elegant high school building.

CHAPTER LIX.

WYSOX TOWNSHIP.

ROSWELL FRANKLIN settled on the Wysox flats in 1785, it is supposed. His brother Jehiel came with him, and the last-named settled on what is now the Robert Laning farm. He sold to Solomon Franklin, who sold to Job Irish. Jesse Allen, an old Revolutionary soldier, was here in 1787, and cleared the old York farm, which he sold to Theophilus Myer.

Ralph Martin came in 1789, and settled on the Conklin farm near Myersburg. Maj. Coolbaugh came about 1790, and purchased the improvement of Asahel Roberts, afterward the Darius Williams farm. Mr. Coolbaugh was the first justice of the peace, and was elected to the Legislature, and William Myer succeeded him as justice.

John Hinman came in 1791. He put up a mill and sold afterward to Judge Harry Morgan. A deed to John Hinman for one-half of Nelson's possessions is dated May 1, 1791. Nancy Man, a spinster, in

1799 lived where now resides Joseph Piolet. J. Wilbur and Robert Bennett came to Wysox in 1800, and purchased land of Samuel Bowman. Joshua Shores came in 1795, and in a short time made his improvement on Shore's hill. He died on the hill in about 1825.

The earliest permanent settlers in Wysox came about 1790, and of these were: Stephen Strickland's father and his young family, the grandfather of Morgan and Stephen Strickland, Jr. The Strickland farm numbered several hundred acres in the "plains," on the west side of the river. The original tract was divided among the Strickland heirs. The next farm east was the Mathias H. Laning place; was settled originally by Job Irish—father of Col. Jud Irish. A few years later John Hinman settled a little northwest of the Laning farm on the road leading to Shore's Hill; he built the first gristmill in the township, on Laning creek. This was great joy to the settlers, as before they had to go ninety miles to Wilkes-Barre to mill. Hinman's sons were John and Abner C. Hinman, the latter of whom resides on the old homestead. Moses Coolbaugh, father of Daniel, Cornelius and Samuel Coolbaugh, was with the first settler and located on the Rev. Darius Williams' place. He was the grandfather of Edwin B., Eustace and Morris I. Coolbaugh. John Strope was the first settler (1800), on the Harry Morgan farm. The first blacksmith, Henry Tuttle (1800), built adjoining Strope on the south, put up his shop, and followed his trade many years; his son John inherited and lived on the homestead. John Elliott came about 1804, and was the first settler on what is now the splendid Piolet lands, near the river; his sons Thomas and Deacon James Elliott, and Joseph and Samuel Elliott, lived in Towanda and at Rome. Sebastian Strope settled in 1804 on the Magill farm, near the mouth of Wysox creek, and his land extended north toward Myersburg; his son, Harry Strope, lived in Towanda. About the same time Ralph Martin made his improvement on the Joseph Conklin farm. William Coolbaugh, already mentioned, was the first settler in Myersburg, about 1806. Jacob Myer came and built a gristmill, then soon after a sawmill, and from him the place received its name; his sons were William, Alvin, Jacob and Isaac Myer; His grandson was Hon. E. Reed Myer, who eventually occupied the old homestead.

But the pre-historic character of Wysox was a very dirty and buggy hermit known as "Fencelor." Traditions say he was an old resident in his hole or cave when the first foxes and wolves arrived, and the first superstitious Indians both worshiped and feared him—possibly because he was so much dirtier than they dared to be. His "hole" was about a mile north of Myersburg, owned afterward by Dr. Seth T. Barstow, and finally by Col. Robert Spalding. The place of the "Hermit of Weasauking," as the name went into fiction, was called by Dr. Barstow "Fencelor Castle." There are descendants of people who, it is said, actually saw the "Hermit" and talked with him. The old fellow was found dead in his *residence* about 1808 or 1810.

The first settler in the Pond hill neighborhood was one Grover, who came about 1806 and built near that beautiful lake that gives the name

to "Pond hill," a deep, placid body of water on the hill that has so long mystified every beholder on the question as to whence it gets its supply. It is on a high elevation about a mile north of Myersburg. In later years property known as the "Allen property" was purchased by Miner York, father of Amos York, and the Narrows eventually took the name of "York Narrows." The first settler on the Owens farm, west of and adjoining the Piolet land, was a man named Price, who located in 1805; he built the first distillery in the township, which was eventually removed to Myersburg.

Burr Ridgeway came in 1803. . Naphtali Woodburn came to Wysox in 1805, and settled on the creek above Barstow's, in an old house that had been built for a Baptist meeting house. He brought a small stock of goods and soon after built a sawmill. . . Elisha Tracey lived on the creek near Peter Johnson's, and near him was Dr. Gillette. . Elisha Whitney came in 1816. . [For an account of the coming of the Pioletts to Wysox see biographical sketches on another page.]

Dr. Seth D. Barstow was one of the first physicians in Wysox, in 1810; his residence was called "Fencelot Castle"; he married Clarissa Woodruff. Dr. Warner came to Wysox when a young man, and he died there in 1845, aged seventy years. . . Shepard Pierce came in 1810, married a Coolbaugh, and bought the John Shepard farm.

The first school-house was built near Alonzo Bishop's. . . John Hinman built a grist and saw mill on the Little Wysox, in the rear of the Laning farm—the first in the township. The Myers' mill was built in 1802 or 1803. The Woodburns later had a sawmill on the Wysox.

Wysox, a station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, situated in almost the center of the beautiful broad Wysox valley, is a place of considerable importance, and has long been noted for its wealth and public spirit. It has two stores, a large hotel, and a creamery built in 1891. . . *Myersburg* is two miles north of Wysox.



PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WALLACE D. ABBOTT, farmer, of Pike township, P. O. LeRaysville, was born here March 16, 1854, and is a son of Elisha C. and Alvira (Goodell) Abbott, natives of Pennsylvania and of New England descent. In their family there were two children: Wallace D., and Minnie C., who married Milton Brink, a farmer of Pike township. John and Prudence (Ford) Abbott, grandparents of subject, came to Pike township as early as 1810, and located on a farm. Wallace D. Abbott spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and completed his education in the district school. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, a farmer, which occupation he has followed except from 1886 to 1891, when he was engaged with Johnson & Son in the furniture business in LeRaysville. Mr. Abbott was married April 12, 1879, to Miss Celia L., daughter of Zenas and Elizabeth (Sherwood) Cooley, natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England origin; they have had three children, none of whom are now living. Mr. Abbott has held all the offices in the I. O. O. F., and belongs now at Athens; is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is a Republican.

AMAZIAH A. ABELL, funeral director, Warren Centre, is a native of Warren township, this county, and one of the noted Abell family, who are related to the great Baltimore publisher Arunah S. Abell. Our subject was born February 19, 1835, near where he now resides, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Allyn) Abell, of Rhode Island and of English descent. The father, a farmer by occupation, came to Bradford county in 1828, and settled on the farm Amaziah now owns, at which time it was wild and drear and desolate, and Capt. Abell valiantly went to work to clear up his farm and make a home in the wilderness. He was for many years a captain in the militia; was a man of public spirit, much respected by all who knew him, for many years held public offices, and died in 1877, ripe in years and wisdom; his widow died in 1882. They had four children: Catherine (Mrs. Dr. D. S. Pratt), of Towanda; Free love E. (Mrs. John B. Russell) who removed to Wisconsin, where she died February 4, 1878; Amaziah A., the subject of this sketch, and Dr. Daniel T., of Missouri. Amaziah A. Abell was reared in his native place, attended the neighboring schools and then became a student at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, where he completed his education and engaged in farming. He inherited the old homestead, and now has one hundred and twelve acres of land, but resides in the village of Warren Centre, in his elegant new residence. He was married in Nichols, N. Y., in 1867, to Helen Ball, only child of E. B. and Almira

Ball, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. To this marriage have been born two children: Guy Walter and Charlie Leonard. Mrs. Abell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Abell is a Freemason, and in politics is a Republican.

PRESERVED THOMPSON ABELL, retired farmer, Warren Centre, is a native of Bristol county, Mass., born December 13, 1811, a son of Caleb and Elona (Shepherdson) Abell, of Massachusetts, and of English stock. The family were farmers from remote times, and the father was a leading man of his day, having held the position of town clerk for over forty years, together with various other local offices; he came to Bradford county about 1840, only on a visit, however, and died in his native place in 1842; his widow died in 1847; they had ten children, viz: Lois (Mrs. Ezra French, of Providence; Daniel H., a farmer of this county; Mary (Mrs. Samuel Wheaton), of this county; Nancy (Mrs. Benajah Allyn), of Warren township; Caleb; Robert; Pawtucket; Arunah S., a printer and publisher, of Baltimore, who died a millionaire, his thirty-two nephews receiving at his death \$10,000; Sarah, who died in 1830, aged twenty-two; and Preserved Thompson, the subject of this sketch, the only survivor of the family, who was reared in Massachusetts and engaged in farming. He came to Bradford county in 1867, and located in Warren township; was married in his old Massachusetts home, in 1838, to Sarah Ann Daggett, daughter of Simeon and Barbara (Brown) Daggett, natives of Seekonk, Mass., born of English stock, and of this marriage there were ten children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and four are now living, as follows: Lois A.; Helen A. (Mrs. George Leasure), who has six children; Eugene, a merchant of Binghamton, and Etta M., also of Binghamton. Mr. Abell has long been a leading farmer of the county, noted for his industry and integrity. He is a Democrat, and was town clerk eight years at his old home in Seekonk, Mass., and the number of terms the father and son held the office added together shows an unbroken record of half a century. The venerable gentleman is with his family, where love and respect are the beautiful order of their daily lives, his daughter Lois A. soothing with tenderest love that father's evening of life that crowns the gray hairs with a sacred halo—making age lovely and youth noble.

DAVID ABRAMS, farmer, P. O. Wilnot, was born in Wilnot township, this county, May 11, 1837, and is a son of David and Sarah (Morris) Abrams, natives of Wales. The father settled in Wilnot in 1837, being among the pioneers of the place. The subject of this sketch began life for himself at the age of twenty, lumbering and stock dealing; purchased his present home of two hundred acres in 1868, which is a fertile tract of land in an excellent state of cultivation. On September 5, 1864, he enlisted at Scranton, Pa., in Company E, Two Hundred and Third Regiment, P. V. I., and was in the following engagements: Siege of Richmond, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, capture of Fort Fisher, where he received three gunshot wounds, the most serious of which was on the head, and he was then taken to Fortress Monroe Hospital, where he remained until his regiment was mustered out at the close of the war. After that he

returned to Wilnot and was married August 17, 1866, to Emma, daughter of Daniel and Rhoda (Potter) Omsbury, of Wilnot. They have four children, viz: Stephen, born July 3, 1869; Morris, born July 19, 1875; Weston, born February 2, 1878, and Arthur, born March 14, 1880. Mr. Abrams is a member of the G. A. R., at Dushore; is a Republican and has been assessor of Wilnot two terms, and county auditor one term.

DEMMON ACKLEY, farmer, P. O. Spring Hill, was born on the old Ackley homestead in Tuscarora, April 26, 1822, and is a son of Harry and Abigail (Bennett) Ackley, the former of whom was born on the old homestead in Wyalusing township, April 5, 1795, and died January 11, 1864; he was a son of Benjamin Ackley, who was born in Connecticut, the grandfather of subject. Benjamin Ackley was twice married, first to Emline Gordon, of Standing Stone, and afterward to Amy Lewis. By the first marriage he had the following children: Lloyd, Harry, Niram, Olive (married to Harris Seofield), Mary Ann (married to Aboliah Taylor) and Hannah (married to John Black); by his second marriage Benjamin Ackley had the following: Sally (deceased), Cordelia (married to Moses Tyler, and now resides in Susquehanna county), Caroline (married to Mr. Alphonzo Lloyd, resides in Wyalusing), Sterling (also resides in Wyalusing), Justice (deceased) and Benjamin (residing in Wyalusing). The grandfather was a blacksmith, and many years carried on a shop at Merryall; he began farming and pursued that occupation until his death. The father of subject was married when nineteen years of age, and had the following children: Angeline, married Milton Lewis, and died February 21, 1890, aged seventy-five years; Ferris, died September 26, 1888; Alfred, died December 26, 1884, aged sixty-four; Lucretia, married John Lum, died April 2, 1888, aged sixty-four; Ferris, died Sept. 26, 1889, aged seventy-three; Nancy, married Washington Taylor, now residing in Keokuk, Iowa; Demmon; Lorenzo, now a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.; H. S., residing in Binghamton; Helen, married to Stephen Bowen, and residing in Mitchell, Dak.; Sophia, married to Stuart Biswork, residing in Marshal, Iowa; (Henry died February 2, 1883, aged forty-seven). The father, Harry Ackley, who was a farmer, after his marriage removed to Spring Hill, which was then a wilderness, and began to clear up the land; at the time of his death he owned over five hundred acres of and, land had prepared at least two hundred and fifty acres for cultivation and improved the land by building good farm buildings, fences, etc.

Our subject was born and reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He worked with his father and brothers on the old homestead until after his marriage with Abigail B. Lacey, September 13, 1848; then removed to his present farm, in Tuscarora township, where he has since resided; his wife, who was a daughter of Daniel P. Lacey, of Wyoming county, died June 1, 1888. He owns eighty acres of fine farm land which he has well improved; keeps a large dairy and also owns real estate in Binghamton and Lester Shire, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Ackley were born four children, viz: G. S., born November 25, 1850, married to Helen Brook, is general superintendent for the Lester Boot & Shoe Co., and resides at Binghamton; Effie L., married

P. H. Edinger, a farmer of Tuscarora township; Callie A., married Charles G. Brown, a merchant, farmer and lumber dealer, of Skinner's Eddy, Pa.; and Angie E., residing with and caring for the household of her father. Besides his occupation of farmer he has been an extensive dealer in stock and farm implements and machinery; he has always been largely dependent on his own resources, has been a successful man, and now ranks among the wealthy and influential farmers of the county; he is a Republican in politics and has filled the various township offices; is a director and adjuster of the Tuscarora Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Ackley has always been a man of push and enterprise, and is scrupulously honest, among his neighbors and friends none stand higher than he.

J. B. ACKLEY, stone cutter and contractor, Athens, is a native of Macedonia, this county, and was born February 14, 1849, a son of John and Susan (Bennett) Ackley, natives of same place; his grandparents were among the first settlers of Asylum township. His grandfather, Benjamin Bennett, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and lived to the advanced age of one hundred and one years. John Ackley was a farmer, and died in Asylum township in 1868 in his seventy-seventh year; his widow is now a resident of Athens. J. B. Ackley is the seventh of a family of eleven children, and when he started in life for himself he served an apprenticeship at the stone cutter's trade, at which he worked until 1866, when he went to boating on the canal. In 1868 he resumed work at his trade doing all kinds of cut stone work for buildings and street work. In December, 1862, he enlisted in the army, in Company C, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, participated in thirteen general engagements, and was wounded September 7, 1864, in the third battle of Weldon Railroad (near the powder house); was mustered out in July, 1865. He was married May 30, 1868, in Litchfield, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe (Mills) Kershaw, the former a native of England, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ackley was born March 4, 1849, in Litchfield township, and is the second born in a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Ackley are members of the Episcopal Church; in politics Mr. Ackley is a Republican.

HON. JOHN ALDEN, ancestor of most persons bearing the name of Alden in this country, was one of the Plymouth Pilgrims, and the last male survivor of those who came in the "May Flower," and signed the compact in her cabin in 1620. He was not of the Leyden Church, but as Bradford in his "History of Plymouth Plantation" informs us, was hired for a cooper at Southampton, where the ship victualled, and being a hopeful young man, was much desired, but was left to his own liking to go or stay when he came here, so stayed and married here. He was distinguished for practical wisdom, integrity and decision, and early acquired, and retained during his long life, a commanding influence over his associates. He was much employed in public business, was an assistant to the governor many years, and, in every position he occupied, fulfilled his duties promptly and to the satisfaction of his employers. So far as is known his ancestry in England has not been traced. He was born in 1599, and died at

Duxbury, September 12, 1687, in a good old age, an old man and full of years, and was gathered to his people, and his sons buried him. He married, in 1621, Priscilla, daughter of Mr. Molines or Mullens, who with his family came also in the "May Flower," and both died in the February succeeding their landing. Tradition represents Priscilla to have been very beautiful in her youth, and John also was a comely person, and considering his other accomplishments, it is not surprising that when he was sent by Capt. Standish, after the death of his wife, to solicit her hand in marriage, she preferred the messenger to the message:

"But as he warmed and glowed, in his simple and eloquent language,
Quite forgetful of self, and full of the praise of his rival,
Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes overrunning with laughter,
Said, in a tremulous voice, 'why don't you speak for yourself, John?'"

Their residence, after a few years, was in Duxbury, on the north side of the village, on a farm which is still in possession of their descendants of the seventh generation, having never been alienated. It was supposed, until recently, that John and Priscilla Alden had but eight children. Bradford, however, states in his history, that, at the time of his writing, they were both living and had eleven children: John (born about 1622), Joseph (born 1624), John, Elizabeth (born 1625), Jonathan, Sarah, Ruth, Mary, David and two whose names are unknown.

Joseph Alden, Bridgewater, Mass., farmer, son of John (first), was born in 1624, died February 8, 1697, aged seventy-three; he was admitted freeman in 1659; had his father's proprietary share in Bridgewater, where he settled in that part of the town, now West Bridgewater; his will was dated December 14, 1696, and proved March 10, 1697, with his wife and son John as executors. He married Mary, daughter of Moses Simmons. To them were born the following children: Isaac, Joseph (born 1667), John, Elizabeth, Mary.

John Alden, Bridgewater and Middleborough, Mass., farmer, was son of Joseph (second); had his father's homestead in West Bridgewater, which, upon June 20, 1700, he conveyed to Isaac Johnson, and removed to Middleborough, where he died September 29, 1730, aged fifty six. He married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer White, of Weymouth, who was born May 12, 1661, and died October 5, 1722. Their children were as follows: David, born May 18, 1702; Priscilla, born March 2, 1704; Thankful, born May 3, 1706; Hannah, born March 24, 1708; Lydia, born December 18, 1710; Mary, born November 10, 1712; Abigail, born September 8, 1714; Joseph, born September 11, 1716; John, born October 8, 1718; Ebenezer, born October 8, 1720; Samuel, died in infancy; Nathan, born June 12, 1723, died young; Noah, born May 31, 1725.

Rev. Noah Alden, of Stafford, Conn., and Bellingham, Mass., the son of John Alden (third), was born May 30, 1725, and died at Bellingham, May 5, 1797, aged seventy-two. He was received into the Middleborough Congregational Church, March 7, 1742, dismissed to the Congregational Church in Stafford, Conn., in 1744, and continued a member there until 1753, when he changed his religious views, and became a Baptist minister, and was ordained at Stafford, Conn., June 5,

1755, and in Bellingham, November 12, 1766. He was a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of Massachusetts, and was a pious and worthy man, and was one of four ministers who formed the Warren association in 1767. A further account of him may be found in the annals of the American pulpit, by Rev. Dr. Sprague). He married Mary Vaughn, by whom he had the following children: Joanna, Lucy, who married A. Marshall; Ruth, married to Benjamin Thayer; Elisha, Israel and Noah.

Israel Alden, Tryingham, Mass., and Windsor, N. Y., the son of Noah Alden, died at Windsor, N. Y., July 20, 1817, aged seventy-one; He was a farmer and purchased land at Windsor, which is still in the possession of his descendants residing there. He married Lucy Markham and had children as follows: Israel, Noah (born March 6, 1768, in Barrington, Mass.), Timothy, Lucy, Zilpah, Samuel, Abner (Windsor, N. Y.), Elisha, Benjamin (Windsor, N. Y.), Thankful, Moses (Windsor, N. Y.), David (Windsor, N. Y.) and Ruth.

Timothy Alden, Tryingham, Mass., and Monroe, Bradford county, Pa., the son of Israel Alden, was born February 22, 1779, and died September 29, 1859. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this country, having located in Bradford county in December, 1800, as he had visited the country the year before, and being satisfied with the prospects, decided to make it his home. He purchased eight hundred acres of land under the Connecticut title, paying the money for it; he built a log house a few rods from the stone house now standing on the place which he settled; the stone house was built by him in 1827, and is but a short distance from the present town of Monroeton. Many were the adventures related by him and his son, S. W. Alden, of early pioneer life. A high sense of humor prevails in all the accounts of hairbreadth escapes, fights with wild beasts and all the dangers incident to such a life. "He is described as a man six feet two inches in height, well proportioned, commanding and of a noble bearing; he was firm, benevolent and possessed of good judgment, and though not given to frivolous things he was fond of humor. For some time he was captain of militia and, hence, was generally addressed as Captain;" was one of the first and most liberal supporters of the Baptist Church of Monroe, and remained a consistent and faithful member until the time of his death. The following appeared in the *Bradford Reporter* October 13, 1859:

"Capt. Alden was one of the pioneer settlers of northern Pennsylvania, emigrating from Massachusetts and fixing his home in these sylvan wilds in December of the year 1800. His ax cut the road for the teams as he approached the place which he selected for a home; he grappled manfully with the inconveniences of frontier life, and wild beast of the mountain and forest alike stood out of his way, and the earth and his mechanical genius were compelled to yield him a support. He has lived until all the original surroundings have changed while he gazed upon them; the village, the church, the railroad and all the accompaniments of thrift now occupy the cities upon which he gazed in their original attire. The red man has gone to his imaginary hunting ground, the sturdy pioneer has fallen a martyr to his priva-

tions and hardships, and two generations have passed away from this western home, leaving a patriarch to tell us of events that were well-nigh a century ago, and thus to stand as a connecting link, associating us with men and events of quite another era of time. The aged oak has finally fallen and the connecting link is broken and forever gone, bowed with age and with locks whitened by the frosts of many winters. The sluggish stream is stayed, and the weary wheels of life have ceased to move. Panoplied by a life of rich experience and fed by fruitful thought and meditation, and nerved for the event by long and careful observation, he wrapped around him the mantle of his Christian faith and sat down to await the day of his appointed time as quietly as the infant reposing in the arms of maternal affection; he was gone on that long journey. Verily, as the waters fail from the sea and the flood drieth up, so man lieth down and raiseth not till the heavens be no more."

Before Timothy Alden removed to Monroe he married Lois, daughter of Sheffield Wilcox, one of the early pioneers in Albany. They had nine children:

Adonijah, born about 1791, married to Vesta, a daughter of Rev. M. M. York, of Wysox, and after a few years went to Illinois; their children were Adaline, born February 25, 1816; Adrian Minor, born April 5, 1819; Timothy Wells, born March 13, 1821; Elizabeth, born September 29, 1822, died April 20, 1839; Mahalia, born August 30, 1824, died May 22, 1839; Charles Edward, born July 23, 1826; Corn Caroline, born June 13, 1828; Percival York, born July 22, 1830, died May 17, 1839; Sylvester Jerome, born May 28, 1832; twins, son and daughter, born September 23, 1834, died in infancy; Marinda Arlea, born May 12, 1836. Adonijah Alden died August 6, 1839, and his wife May 17, 1839. Their descendants now reside in parts of Illinois and Iowa.

Infant born, April 19, 1792, died in infancy.

Sophronia, born May 9, 1793, married Jared Woodruff, a pioneer in this country, and remained here until her death, April 8, 1876.

Philinda, born February 10, 1795, married Warner Ladd, of Albany, in 1818, and lived there until her husband's death, when she removed to Monroe and died; she is buried at Albany.

Louisa, born January 5, 1797, married Benjamin Coolbaugh, of Monroe, and died in Monroe township, July 16, 1846.

Timothy Wells, born June 9, 1800, died in infancy.

Parmelia, born December 18, 1801, married Jacob Arnout, and, afterward, Charles Homet; died June 4, 1876, in Monroeton.

Sylvester Williams and Seyvillon Wells (twins) born March 19, 1810. Sylvester Williams, married Francis Wilcox at Middletown, Bradford Co., Pa., September 25, 1833, and removed to Menekaunee, Marinette Co., Wis., in the fall of 1855, and died at Green Bay, Brown Co., Wis., July 13, 1881. Francis Alden, wife of Sylvester Williams Alden, was born July 31, 1815, at Middletown, Bradford Co., Pa., and died at Monroe, Bradford Co., Pa., August 29, 1847. Sylvester married, for his second wife, Harriet Bishop, who survives him. De Alanson Taylor Alden, son of Sylvester Williams and Frances Alden, was born

January 28, 1837, at Monroe, Bradford Co., Pa., removed to Marinette, Wis., in the fall of 1856; enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, August 15, 1862, and was discharged May, 1864, on account of disease contracted in the service, which resulted in his death, June 30, 1864, at Fort Howard, Brown Co., Wis. He was never married. Charles Judson Alden another son of Sylvester and Frances Alden, was born July 5, 1844, at Monroe, Bradford Co., Pa., removed to Menasha, Marinette Co., Wis., in September, 1859. He also enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, August 15, 1862, and was discharged from service June 30, 1865, at the close of the war. He married Antoinette Davidson, September 10, 1872, at New Lisbon, Wis. She was born April 9, 1856, at Menomonee Falls, Waukesha Co., Wis. They have had five children, and now reside at La Crosse, Wis.

Sevellon Wells, twin of Sylvester Williams, less than a generation ago, was one of the well-known men of Bradford county. On November 16, 1831, he married Mathena, daughter of Dr. Benoni Mandeville, who still resides with her son in Monroeton. When a young man, Sevellon entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became one of the most widely known preachers on the circuit, and at one time was presiding elder; was a man of more than ordinary ability, a great reader, and had a most retentive memory. He was a frequent contributor to both the local and foreign press; his communications were full of interest, and were a valuable contribution to our local history, for they supplied many forgotten facts and incidents of the early times in this section. He was, without doubt, better informed about matters pertaining to the early history of this part of the county than any man living. In the field of local research he was an industrious gleaner, and it is due to his exertions that much in early history has been preserved.

Until the last his faith and doctrines were the same as when in the active ministry. In the heat of the war he endured some persecution because of his political opinions, but he always felt and remained loyal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, even to the day of his death. While attending to the duties and studies of pastoral work, he gained a good acquaintance with Greek and Latin; education was with him a necessary, not an ornamental, accomplishment; his power to acquire an education was great, and his mental retention was scarcely ever at fault when in the prime of life. He preached about twenty-five years, and was never on a charge without more or less prosperity and conversion under his ministry; fourteen churches were dedicated during the time of his pastorate. His demise occurred March 22, 1883.

The children of Sevellon Wells and Mathena Alden were Angeline, born September 20, 1832, at Monroe; DeWitt Clinton, born June 10, 1834, at Monroe; Philo Elzer, born August 27, 1845, at Tyrone, N. Y. Angeline Alden, died May 5, 1842, at Southport N. Y., aged nine years. DeWitt Clinton Alden was of a roving disposition, and, during his rather brief lifetime, visited many parts of the world; he was a soldier during the Civil War, and took part in the engagements at Ft. Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Yazoo Pass, Arkansas Post,

Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg and Nashville. For a time he was a staff officer, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He married Frances H. Bartlett, at New Orleans, January 20, 1866, and they had two children, both of whom died while young. DeWitt C. died at New Orleans, October 30, 1867. He was at the time disbursing officer of the Freedman's Bureau at that place; his wife married again, and resides in California. Philo is a well-known citizen of Monroeton, and a civil and mining engineer of some note. He is chief engineer of the Williamsport and Binghamton R. R. Co., also chief engineer for the Barclay R. R. Co., and mining engineer for the S. L. & A. R. R. Co.. He takes an active part in politics, and during President Cleveland's administration was postmaster at Monroeton. He was married January 21, 1865, to Susan, daughter of Daniel and Rhoda Ormsby, of Albany; she died May 12, 1890. The children of this marriage are as follows: E. May, born November 12, 1865; Flora June, born May 4, 1867, died December 15, 1873; Nathan Elzer, born June 6, 1869, died July 14, 1885, and John Mandeville, born May 10, 1885.

DARWIN N. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. East Troy, was born in Troy township, August 27, 1824, and is a son of Samuel and Maranda (Sheffield) Allen. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Allen, a native of Long Island, N. Y., settled in Troy township in 1800, was a surveyor by occupation, and prior to his settlement in Troy was in the employ of the Connecticut Land Company. He was to receive his pay in land, but like many, thus lost his labor as well as pay owing to defect of title. He located on the farm now owned by Phileman Pratt, cleared most of it and died there in 1839; his wife was Lydia Stevens, by whom he had the following children: Adolphus; Laura, (Mrs. H. Laberien); Samuel; Alma, (Mrs. Ezra Cantfield); and Myron. Of these, Samuel was born in Catskill, N. Y., and was reared in Troy township. He was a farmer by occupation and cleared most of the land where East Troy now stands, and died there in 1855; his wife was a daughter of James Sheffield, of Madison county, N. Y., and by her he had three children: Darwin N.; Lydia M. (Mrs. Monroe Jones) and Adolphus G.

Our subject was reared in Troy township, and, with the exception of two years he was in mercantile business at Addison and Binghamton, N. Y., has always followed farming. In 1854 he married Mary Elizabeth Lament, of Troy, and has two children: Nellie L. (Mrs. Howard Cole) and Laura B. Mr. Allen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the F. & A. M.; he has held various offices in Troy township; politically he is a Republican.

EZRA ALLEN, farmer and stock grower, Wyalusing, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., October 18, 1832, son of Noah and Rhoda (Miller) Allen, the former of whom was born in Vermont, August 11, 1786, and died December 8, 1846, and the latter was born in Tioga county, N. Y., February 10, 1802, and died April 12, 1862; they had children as follows: Lorenzo, born July 22, 1824, died November 19, 1868, was a farmer of Browntown and left a family who after his death removed to Manchester, Conn.; Lucretia, born January 17, 1826, died September

26, 1856; Lewis, born November 5, 1827, died March 5, 1850; Noah, Jr., born March 6, 1830, died June 12, 1865, a member of Company E, One Hundred and Third P. V., and died at Davis Island Hospital; Ezra Charles, born June 20, 1839, died March 17, 1869; Ethan, born April 7, 1843, now a horseman of Manchester, Conn. His parents came down the river with their family and earthly possessions on an ark, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, in 1811; his father was a carpenter and afterward a farmer; as a carpenter he was noted for his skill, and he drafted the plans for the first court-house of Owego; before his removal to Bradford county he followed lumbering and ran rafts down the Susquehanna as far as Marietta and Fort Deposit; after coming to Bradford county he turned his attention mostly to farming, and died a few years later. There was but a small amount of cleared land on the place when his father purchased it, but they proceeded to clear it and fit it for cultivation, and soon had as fine a farm as any in the neighborhood; his father built a neat frame dwelling which was destroyed by fire in March, 1852. Mr. Allen then built his present residence which is a handsome and commodious farm house; his parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his mother was an earnest worker in the same. The old homestead, now in his possession, contains one hundred and twenty five acres of land which he has under a high state of cultivation and is well improved. He has passed the greater portion of his life on the old farm and attended the common school of his neighborhood until he was about twenty-five; always living on the old homestead which he has owned since 1868. He has his farm well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep. He was united in wedlock, April 3, 1862, with Margaret Mahoney, daughter of Michael Mahoney (deceased), a farmer of Tuscarora, and this union has been blessed with three children: Evaline, married to George L. Best, a member of the Washington Fire Clay Company, of Tacoma, Cora and Jessie. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a Republican and has filled the various town offices. Mr. Allen has made his way upward without aid from any source but his own industry, and is now one of the most prominent of Wyalusing's farmers. The family occupy a prominent place in society, and are noted for their genial welcome to friends and abundant hospitality.

HENRY H. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Mountain Lake, was born February 3, 1841, on the farm where he now resides in Burlington township, a son of Aaron P. and Caroline (Parker) Allen, both of English descent and natives of Luzerne county, Pa.; their parents were natives of New England. The father was a farmer and came to Burlington, took a tract of land in the wilderness, where he cleared a large farm; was also largely engaged in lumbering many years; he died in Burlington township at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother at the age of fifty-seven years. Henry H. Allen was reared on the farm, and at the age of twenty two responded to the call for troops in the Civil War, enlisting in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment P. V. I.; he participated in two battles; was shot through the wrist, and after fifteen days, while he was in the hospital at Washing-

ton, was obliged to have his arm amputated near the elbow; when he was shot he laid on the field thirty hours, and then was obliged to march a long distance in that suffering condition. He was soon after discharged on February 9, 1865, on account of disability. Mr. Allen was married October 27, 1870, to Sylvia Farr, of Forkston, Wyoming Co., Pa., born February 20, 1848. There have been born to them the following named eight children: Maud E., born December 27, 1871; Myrtle, born December 23, 1873; Etta C., born March 22, 1876; Myron P., born December 21, 1877; Glenn G., born January 29, 1880; Flora, born November 7, 1885; Irene, born October 17, 1888; Ada C., born November 23, 1890. Mr. Allen owns a fine farm, the old homestead of his father. Politically he is a Republican, has been school director, and has held other positions of public trust; is a member of the G. A. R., of the I. O. O. F. and of the P. of H.

JOHN ALLEN, farmer in Burlington township, P. O. Luther's Mills, was born November 23, 1844, in Ulster, this county. He was adopted and reared by James Adamson and, when only eighteen years of age, enlisted under the name of John Adamson in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-first P. V. I., and served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in many battles, among which were Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, at which latter he was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He was again captured, however, October 14, 1863, and was confined at Belle Isle, Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah and Milan; for a period of fourteen months he was starving, in consequence of which terrible exposure his health was undermined, and he is now a pensioner; he served to the end of the war and was present at Lee's surrender, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Allen married, October 8, 1866, Annie E. Slater, of Burlington, who was born April 20, 1849, a daughter of Asa and Luenda (Rundell) Slater, both of whose families were among the early settlers of Towanda and Burlington. Mrs. Allen's great-grandfather, Rundell, was a pioneer Methodist preacher. To this happy union have been born children as follows: Mary E., D. William, M. Belle and J. Walter. Mr. Allen is the owner of a farm of about fifty acres, where he settled in 1867, and on which he carries on general farming. He is a Republican in politics, and has held several offices of public trust; is a member of the G. A. R., and is a man of perseverance, respected by many friends. Mrs. Allen is a consistent member of the Evangelical Church.

J. A. ALLEN, farmer in Rome township, P. O. Rome, is a native of the township, born July 30, 1844, a son of Joseph and Charissa (White) Allen, the former of whom was born in Franklin township, this county, and the latter in New York. Grandfather Stephen Allen came to this county in its earliest times and located in Wysox, where he left a family of four children, viz: John, Oney, Sallie (married to George Davidson) and Joseph, the father of the gentleman whose name opens this sketch. Joseph Allen left the following children: Mary Eliza (who died in infancy), Dayton, J. B., Sarah, S. W. and S. O., J. H., Charissa (who died in Texas at the age of twenty-two), Jemima R. (married to J. C. Forbes) and J. A. Our subject passed his

boyhood on the farm and he attended the Rome public schools until eighteen years of age, when he enlisted, August 12, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first P. V. I., Capt. J. P. Spalding, and was discharged July 21, 1865; he was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and at the latter he received a gunshot wound in the left knee, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. He was injured by a fall, causing internal injury, that now troubles him greatly. After the battle of Chancellorsville he was taken to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, where he was then transferred to the veteran reserve corps, and acted as guard. After the close of the war he returned home and engaged in farming, commencing on the farm he now occupies of fifty acres, which he has improved and brought to its present state of excellence. His injuries are such as to disable him from hard labor. Mr. Allen was married, April 8, 1866, to Helen L., daughter of R. R. and Eliza (Mandeville) Brown, the former of whom was born in New York, the latter in Massachusetts, of a family of eight children. Their children are: Myrtie E., born January 18, 1868; Freddie J., born February 8, 1871, died January 5, 1874; Lizzie W., born January 19, 1875; and one daughter that died in infancy. Mr. Allen is a member of Stevens Post, No. 69, G. A. R., and fills the office of quartermaster; is also a member of Rome Lodge, No. 480, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs and now fills the office of R. S. N. G.; he has been a member sixteen years. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he fills the office of trustee; politically he is a Republican.

S. O. ALLEN, farmer in Rome township, P. O. Rome, was born in the township, April 7, 1835, a son of Joseph Allen who was twice married, the first time to Polly Johnston, daughter of Peter Johnston, and by her had three children: Dayton, Joseph H. and J. B. S. O. Allen, who is the third child by the second wife, passed his boyhood on a farm, and attended school at Rome, going to Nancy Woodburn as his first teacher. When about twenty years old he left school and commenced farming. On March 28, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged July 21, 1865; while in the service he participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, at which latter battle he received a gunshot wound in the foot, resulting in the loss of a toe and gangrene causing sciatic rheumatism. After recovering from the effects of this wound, he was transferred to Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and acted as guard at Harrisburg until his discharge. After close of war he returned home and resumed the occupation of farming on the farm he now owns. He had purchased this farm prior to his enlistment, and was engaged in improving it when he responded to his country's call; the house he had partially completed, stood in its unfinished condition until after the war when he completed it; it burned November 10, 1889, and the present one was built the following spring. His farm contains fifty acres, and he also owns thirty acres east of Rome. His health was broken in the service, and he is no longer able to do manual labor. Mr. Allen was

united in marriage October 17, 1857, with Martha C., daughter of Harry L. and Electa (Allis) Parks, whose family consisted of the following children: Sarah E., born April 18, 1827; Esther M., born October 18, 1828; Joseph W., born November 26, 1831; Chloe O., born August 1, 1833; Hollis S., born June 15, 1835; Martha C., born June 22, 1838; Mary M., born December 10, 1840; Eliza, born April 15, 1843; Charles W., born October 30, 1848, and Laura A., born April 23, 1852. The father, so well known to the early pioneers as "Priest Parks", was an able and earnest Methodist preacher, and was born close to what is now Rome borough; his sister Chloe and James Lent were the first couple to marry in what is now Rome township, it being at that time included in Orwell; his mother underwent the trying ordeal of the Wyoming horror, and was made a prisoner by the Indians, being then twelve years old; her future husband was at that time serving in the patriot army under Washington; her father and mother lived together sixty-one years, and celebrated their diamond wedding. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born two children: Hattie C., born June 2, 1859, married to G. W. Crum, and Laura A., born June 8, 1863, married to Horace Russell. The family worship at the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Allen is a member of Stevens Post, No. 69, G. A. R., and also of Rome Lodge, No. 480, I. O. O. F., has passed all the chairs, and is now filling the position of conductor, and is P. D. D. G. M. in the Order. Both he and his wife are members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and Mrs. Allen has taken the order of Rebecca. Mr. Allen is a straight Republican. These worthy people are descendants of two of the oldest families of the township, and they have lived honest, industrious lives, are well-known throughout the community, and command the love and respect of all.

WILLIAM ALLEN, farmer, P. O. LeRaysville, was born April 8, 1831, in County Antrim, Ireland, and is the eldest in the family of three sons and four daughters of James and Ann Allen. He spent his boyhood on the farm and in attending the common school. In 1856 he came to America. After arriving in the New World he remained a short time in Philadelphia, and then came to Bradford county, where he has since lived, a farmer of prominence. He purchased his present home in 1874. Mr. Allen was married, in 1855, to Miss Ellen Blair, who was born July 31, 1838, a daughter of Edward and Mary Blair, natives of County Antrim, Ireland; and this happy union has been blessed with three sons and four daughters, viz.: Mary A., born May 8, 1857, married to George R. Brown, a farmer of Pike township; Eliza J., born April 6, 1860, married to William A. Struppler, of Washington; Martha M., born February 7, 1862; William H., born March 22, 1864, of Eaglesmere, Pa.; Robert B., born February 6, 1867, one of the most successful teachers in Bradford county; Lindsay E., born November 11, 1869, also engaged in teaching, and Nellie B., born January 22, 1872, who has taught two years. Mr. and Mrs. Allen early united with the Presbyterian Church in their native place. He has always been identified with the Republican party.

ELIJAH ALLIGER, proprietor of livery, Ulster, was born in

Ulster county, N. Y., June 20, 1830, son of Cornelia and Jane B. (Depuy) Alliger, natives of New York, of Dutch descent. The father's family consisted of nine children, seven of whom are still living, two only being residents of this county. Our subject was born and reared on a farm, and received his early education in the schools of New York. He immigrated to this county in 1870, and followed butchering twelve years; then removed to Waverly where he farmed two years, when he returned to Sheshequin and farmed four years; then removed from there to Ulster where he resides, and is proprietor of the only livery and feed stable in the village. He has been successful in his business, accumulating his property entirely by his own exertions. On January 9, 1853, he was married to Phoebe J., daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Batie) Ostrum, and of this marriage there were six children, two now living; Cornelius W., married to Catherine Wood, of Ulster, and engaged in the grocery business and the manufacture of cigars, and John, who lives in Waverly, N. Y., and is farming. Mr. Alliger is a member the Dutch Reformed Church, and in politics belongs to the Democratic party.

CHARLES H. ALLIS, merchant, P. O. Allis Hollow, was born in Wysox, this county, January 19, 1858, and is a son of Henry S. and Mary E. (Dresser) Allis, the former a farmer of Wysox township. They had four children, viz.: John, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married to Frank Wood; Charles H.; and Margaret, married to George Allen. Mr. Allis was born and reared on a farm and had but limited school privileges. He attended the Rome Academy, and when eighteen began teaching and worked his way through the Towanda Graded School, teaching ten terms, when he devoted his entire attention to farming until 1888, when he commenced merchandising. He was alone one year and then was associated with Mr. Wood for about four months, when he sold his interest to him. In the following spring he erected the building he now occupies and opened a general store, carrying a complete line of general merchandise valued at \$1,500; also buys and ships all kinds of farm produce. Mr. Allis was united in marriage January 1, 1884, with Flora, daughter of Capt. L. A. and Malissa (Merricle) Park, parents of eleven children, of whom she is the ninth. This union has been blessed with four children, as follows: Manly, born December 30, 1886; Mabel, born July 9, 1888, died June 9, 1894, loved by all who knew her; Stanley, born November 26, 1889, and Aura, born April 15, 1891. Mr. Allis is a Democrat and was postmaster at Allis Hollow from 1888 to 1890. In his business career he has always been successful, and is respected and trusted by all who know him.

EDWIN L. ALLIS, farmer and mill owner, P. O. South Hill, was born in Orwell, this county, June 25, 1821, and is a son of Eleazer, Jr., and Diana (Eastabrooks) Allis, the former of whom, a son of Eleazer Allis, Sr., was born in Massachusetts in 1789, and came to this county with his father in 1804, locating on Johnson's creek near what is now known as Allis Hollow, and made the improvement that is still in the possession of his descendants. Eleazer Allis, Sr., was three times married, and was the father of twenty-one children, six by his first marriage, three by the second, and twelve by the third and last, all of whom, as

far as known, reached their majority. Eleazer, Jr., was the second child by the first marriage. The farm Mr. Allis now owns was owned by his father, who purchased and cleared nearly the whole of three hundred and seventy acres, over sixty-six years ago, and built the old frame house, which yet stands in a fair state of preservation, now owned by Thomas R. Pickering, and occupied by Alonzo Wells. He followed farming and lumbering all his life; his family consisted of four children, of whom Marian married Harry Stevens, and is now deceased; Ordensa married T. R. Pickering, and is also dead. Mr. Allis is the eldest, and is now the only living member of the family. He was born and reared within one-half of a mile of his present residence, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood, until nineteen years of age; then began teaching, and taught his first school at what was then called "Shin Bone," known now as Lear's Corners, one mile west of Herrickville, in a log school-house, 12x16, heated by the old fashioned, wide fire-place; then carried on farming and lumbering three years, after which he purchased a stock of goods, and for about two years he followed peddling, carrying his pack on his back from house to house, meeting with good success. He then purchased of his father the place he now owns when it was nearly a wilderness, and has cleared it up, and fitted the greater portion of it for the plow. He and his father built a sawmill, operated by water-power, on South creek, and used it to saw their lumber until 1883, when he built his steam mill, which he still owns. He now owns two hundred and twenty acres of fine farm land, and has the same well stocked with cattle, sheep and horses. He also has a lath saw, and manufactures bee hives. Mr. Allis was united in marriage October 30, 1859, with Lavina Hill, and to them have been born six children, as follows: Erving, married to Julia Schovill; Ned Hunter, married to Augusta, daughter of James Mitten; Mary, married to B. F. Richards, a merchant, of Windham; George Grant, married to Elma Mericle; Frank R., and May. Mr. Allis built his present residence in 1887, a modern farm house with all conveniences, containing eleven rooms. He has lived his entire life in his neighborhood, and he and his excellent wife have built up a large circle of friends, and are noted far and near for their generosity and hospitality.

GEORGE R. ALLIS, farmer and mechanic, P. O. Allis Hollow, was born in Orwell, this county, and is a son of Ezra R. and Margaret (Wickhizer) Allis. His grandfather, Eleazer Allis, came to this county from Connecticut, being among the early pioneers, and reared a family of fourteen children all of whom lived to a ripe old age; his maternal grandfather, Jacob Wickhizer, came to this county from near Wilkes-Barre, and was one of the first to settle in what is now Rome Township; he reared a family of twelve children who, with one exception, reached a good age. Ezra R. Allis, who was a farmer, had a family of six children, viz.: W. W., who went to Nebraska, and there died August 7, 1890; J. H., a blacksmith; Marian, married to Joseph Allen, of Rome; George R.; Helen, married to George Forbes; and Frankie, who died in infancy. George R. Allis passed his boyhood on the farm he now occupies, and attended the district school until March 31, 1864,

when he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (he had been previously rejected as a minor). With his command he participated in the engagements of Cold Harbor, Pavilion Station, Deep Bottom, the raid up the Shenandoah, Winchester (Sept. 19, 1864), where his horse was shot from under him, Cedar Creek and Gordonsville. He saw much and severe service; was sent to Dis-mounted Camp, at Harper's Ferry, in the spring of 1865, and received his discharge at Louisville, Ky., in August same year. Prior to the war Mr. Allis had learned the wagon-maker's trade, and after returning from the army he commenced to work at it. He was in Martinsburg, West Va., in 1884-85. He has been twice married, first time, November 29, 1870, to A., daughter of Isaac Lyons, a prominent farmer of Orwell Township, and this union was blessed with three children, viz.: Minerva, Nina M. and George P. This wife died December 24, 1885, and June 4, 1890, Mr. Allis was married to Mrs. Emily Jones, a widow. Mr. Allis is a member of Stevens Post, No. 69, G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican, and has held the offices of school director and postmaster.

H. C. ALLIS, farmer and stock grower, of Orwell township, P. O. Allis Hollow, was born March 24, 1855, on the farm he occupies, and is a son of Silas and Margaret (Lent) Allis, both natives of this county. His grandfather was Eleazer Allis. Silas Allis was born March 14, 1794, and lived his entire life in Orwell township, and at the time of his death owned about two hundred acres of land. The farm which the grandfather settled on is still in the family, and the first cabin built thereon stood opposite the present residence of Charles Allis. H. C. and H. K. Allis own the larger portion of the tract, which they have improved since their father's death. In the family of Silas and Margaret Allis were children as follows: Henrietta (wife of Harry Parks), Shuburn, H. K., Hester R. (married Corydon Thayer); H. C., and Hester, died in infancy. H. C. Allis was born and reared on a farm, and received his education in the common school. On reaching his majority he began farming, and now owns one hundred acres of well-improved land, where he keeps a dairy and does general farming; also does an extensive poultry business, shipping dressed fowls to the eastern markets. He was united in marriage, March 24, 1868, with Pluma, daughter of Dan and Lucy (Howe) Robinson, and to them have been born children as follows: Norman L., Cora A., Clara L., Lewis E., Leman (deceased) and Burt. Mr. Allis is a Prohibitionist, and has held various town-offices. He has lived always in the neighborhood of Allis Hollow, where he has drawn about him an extensive circle of friends and neighbors, and commands the esteem and respect of all.

L. M. ALLIS, druggist, Wyalusing, born in Orwell township, this county, August 8, 1850, is a son of Edwin Allis. He was educated in the common schools and the Collegiate Institute, and followed the profession of teaching about five years. During that time he had studied pharmacy, and in 1872 came to Wyalusing and purchased the drugstore and embarked at once in the mercantile world as a druggist. In his business he has been eminently successful, and has run it without the assistance of a clerk; with the exception of burning out once,

he has prospered without interruption. He was united in wedlock with Julia L. Scoville, of Wyalusing, and to them has been given one child, Scoville, born September 10, 1883. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically Mr. Allis is identified with the Republican party, taking an active interest in the good of his party. The family built the brick building occupied by Stienback's furniture store, in 1889, and still own the same. Mr. Allis has a beautiful modern residence which he built in 1885.

N. H. ALLIS, Wyalusing, was born April 6, 1855, a son of E. I. Allis, of Orwell, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools and at the Collegiate Institute, Towanda. He taught school five or six terms, beginning when twenty-two years of age, and combined teaching with farming until 1886, when he entered the Ontario College of Veterinary Surgery, Toronto, Canada, and was graduated from there in March, 1888; then came direct to Wyalusing, and began the practice of his profession, carrying on a livery stable in connection with same. Mr. Allis was united in marriage, September 20, 1888, with Augusta, daughter of James and Eliza J. (Crawford) Mitten, of Herrick township, this county; of a family of eleven children she is the ninth. In politics Mr. Allis has identified himself with the Democratic party, and has filled various town and borough offices. In his profession he has been eminently successful, and being thoroughly read has an extensive practice.

J. S. ALLYN, funeral director, Towanda, was born in Warren township, this county, October 1831, a son of Seneca and Betsy (Pendleton) Allyn, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively. His father settled in Warren township about 1810, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he resided until his death; he was the father of twelve children, six of whom grew to maturity as follows: Jonathan W., Charles H., Jacob S., Edwin E., Joanna and Caroline. J. S. Allyn was reared in his native township where he received a common-school education. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming until 1864, when he removed to Towanda, where, successfully, he engaged in the restaurant, bakery, livery, furniture and undertaking businesses, embarking in the latter in 1872, in which he still continues, being the oldest established undertaker in Towanda. He married, in 1858, Sarah, daughter of Caleb and Rebecca (Goff) Abell, of Warren township. He is a member of the K. of H., and in politics is a Republican.

THOMAS B. ALLYN, farmer, a native of Warren township, this county, born July 8, 1837, a son of Benajah and Nancy (Abell) Allyn, natives of Rhode Island, and of English stock, who came to this county in 1825, and located in Warren township; the father remained on his farm until his death in 1847, his widow dying in 1864. They had six children, as follows: Henry C.; Caleb A., died in 1867; Benajah, of New York; Nancy, (Mrs. James Whitaker); Albert A. and Thomas B. Our subject, who is fifth in the order of birth, commenced life on his own account as a farmer, and has five hundred acres, one of the valuable farms of the county. He was married in Warren township, in 1864, to Sarah M., daughter of Nathan and Cynthia (Buffing-

ton) Pendleton, natives of Connecticut and of remote English ancestry; they had an interesting family of six children, and of these, Sarah M., the youngest, was reared in the family in Warren township, where she grew to womanhood, was educated and married; she died April 9, 1881. Of this happy marriage union were born four children, of whom Benijah N., the eldest, married Alice Rockefeller, and they have one child. Mr. Allyn and family are highly regarded by many of the leading citizens. He is noted for his integrity in business, his industry, and his broad and generous charity. He has prospered in life, and is surrounded with a happy and loving family; great rewards that the whole tenor of his days have so richly merited.

STEPHEN WILBUR ALVORD was born in the township of Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., April 10, 1837. His father, Royal S. Alvord, was born in Bennington, Vt., and his mother, Jemima (Hugg), was born near Spencer, N. Y. Stephen W. was the third child of a family of thirteen. After attending the district schools, at the age of fourteen he commenced learning the printing business in the *Trojan* office, Troy, Pa. Two years later he went to Towanda and completed his trade in the office of the *Bradford Argus*. For several years he was employed as foreman, and in June, 1860, was admitted as a partner in the establishment. On account of political differences, he retired from the *Argus* in the fall of 1862; afterward published the *Reporter* for about fifteen years. In 1857 he established a separate local department in the *Argus*, which was a "new departure" for country papers at that time. He was appointed postmaster of Towanda on the 8th of March, 1861, and held the office for eighteen years. Mr. Alvord has always taken an active part in temperance work, and has never tasted liquor as a beverage, or tobacco. He served as school director of Towanda borough for twelve years. He established the *Daily Review* in connection with his son, Noble N. Alvord, in August, 1879, and published it for several years. In 1885 he removed to Minneapolis and purchased the *Commercial Bulletin*, the organ of the Board of Trade and Jobbers' Association. Returning to the East in 1888, in February, 1889, he commenced the publication of the *Daily News*. At the close of the past year he changed it to a weekly edition, which has been very successful. Mr. Alvord was married February 27, 1860, to Miss Emma Barber, and four children have been born, all living.

JEREMIAH ANDERSON, farmer, of Herriek township, C. O. Herriekville, was born in Monroe county, Pa., January 6, 1831. Joseph Anderson was born in Northampton county, Pa., October 28, 1798; he married Maria, daughter of John and Catherine (Brutzman) Casabeer. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson were the parents of two children: John J., a farmer in Chesterfield county, Va., and Jeremiah. Joseph Anderson died April 11, 1832; his widow afterward married Jonas Lear, by whom she had one child William H. Lear, of Herriekville; Mrs. Lear died in February, 1888. Jeremiah Anderson, attended the district schools in Monroe county until his twentieth year, also working on the farm. In 1854 he began for himself by purchasing one hundred acres, later adding fifty-five acres and in 1856 thirty acres. In 1857 he erected his barn, and in 1871 his dwelling; he has served as school



director three years; judge of elections two years and town assessor one term; is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican. April 22, 1854, he married Sarah C., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cool) Angle; the former was born June 3, 1802, and died December 24, 1885; the latter was born November 1, 1800, being the sixth in a family of nine children, of whom five are now living. Jeremiah and Sarah Anderson became the parents of two children viz.: Mary B., born March 12, 1855, married to Charles Strupple, November 28, 1877, she died October 22, 1882, leaving two children; Minnie, born in 1879, and Frank, born in 1880; Annie M., born February 5, 1861, married to Albert Struppler September 27, 1882, and died February 10, 1883. Mr. Anderson is one of the prominent and successful farmers of Bradford county.

L. J. ANDRESS, superintendent of the Minnequa Springs, Alba. This gentleman was born December 25, 1815, in Washington county N. Y. His parents, William and Lida (Towner) Andress, were natives of Washington and Cortland counties, N. Y., respectively. William Andress was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at the making of edge tools; he was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Alba in 1887 at the advanced age of one hundred years and three months. Timothy Andress, the grandfather of our subject, served throughout the Revolutionary War (almost seven years), and died in Cortland county, N. Y., in his ninety-sixth year. L. J. Andress, who is the second in order of birth in a family of four children, when he was quite young removed with the family from Washington county to Lindleyville, Tompkins Co., N. Y. In 1832 he went to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and started the first foundry there for A. C. Laning, and remained there until 1840; then went to Ithaca, was there one year, then in 1841 he removed to Alba and engaged in the foundry business for himself five years. Then moved to Athens and started a foundry under the firm name of Shipman, Andress & Backus, remaining two years, at the end of which time he returned to Alba and engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued a number of years; also followed farming and dealing in real estate. He retired from the mercantile business, and was afterward appointed superintendent of the Minnequa Springs, a position he has since held. He was married in 1841, in Alba, to Maria E., daughter of Col. Irad and Sally (Elliott) Wilson, natives of Vermont, the former of whom was a farmer. Col. Irad Wilson served three years as county commissioner, and two terms in the State Legislature. Mrs. Andress was born in Alba in 1820, and is the eldest of a family of thirteen children. To Mr. and Mrs. Andress have been born children as follows: Lida, wife of Columbus Palmer, resides in Jewell county, Kan.; Phillip (deceased) and William, married to Gertrude Lilley. Mrs. Andress is the oldest member living of the Disciple Church of Alba, having been a member of that church since 1836. Mr. Andress was the first member of the Canton Lodge of I. O. O. F.; has served thirteen years as postmaster of Alba, was appointed deputy the year Cleveland was elected, and held the position one year; he has held the office of postmaster at Minnequa the last five years; politically Mr. Andress is a Republican.

W. H. ANDREWS, farmer, P. O. Fasset, was born in Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y., July 13, 1845, a son of T. A. and Caroline (Rice) Andrews, the former of whom was born in Delaware county, N. Y., the latter in Tioga county, Pa. T. A. Andrews was the son of Thomas Andrews who came to this county, locating in Columbia township about the year 1811, stayed but a few years and then removed to Tioga county, Pa., where he engaged in farming and remained until his death which occurred in 1875, when he was aged eighty-four years. After his father's death T. A. removed to Chemung county, N. Y., but remained there only a few years when he returned to Tioga county, Pa., and purchased two farms of eighty acres each, which he partially cleared and cultivated; was also extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Here he remained about thirty years, and then moved to Austinville, where he kept a hotel several years; then went to within one mile west of Fasset, where he bought another farm, and here died in 1884, at the age of sixty-eight years, respected by his friends and neighbors. He had held the offices of supervisor in Tioga county, seventeen years, and commissioner in the South Creek township, five years, which position he occupied at the time of his death. He served in Company E, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, eighteen months during the Civil War, receiving an honorable discharge for disabilities. He reared a family of two children, both of whom are living, our subject being the eldest in the family. W. H. Andrews was reared and educated in Tioga county, Pa., and in early life he worked at the carpenter's trade. At the age of sixteen he joined Company E, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, three years' service, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and was discharged as such at the expiration of his term. Again enlisting in the same company he was subsequently transferred to Company G, Twentieth Veteran Reserves, in which he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged as sergeant, and now enjoys a pension. On December 24, 1869, he married Angeline, daughter of Peter Spotts, and they had born to them three children, two of whom are living: Oliver H. (married to Adelia Farr) and Alden B. Mr. Andrews is a prosperous and industrious farmer of South Creek township, and pays special attention to dairying, having a fine stock of "grades." He has the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has held the offices of auditor and school director, and is at present justice of the peace. Politically he is a Democrat.

W. W. ANDREWS, blacksmith, Athens, is a native of Otsego county, N. Y., born February 19, 1830, a son of Seth and Betsey (Winton) Andrews, natives of New York. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1834, in his thirty-third year; the mother died in 1875, in her seventy-second year. W. W. Andrews, who is the fourth in a family of six children, was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In early life he learned the blacksmith trade in his native place, and worked at same until 1878, when he began preaching in the Oneida Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, continuing his ministerial work in that field ten years. When this Conference was dissolved he joined the Wyoming Conference, was superannuated in 1874,

and has since been preaching as a supply. In September, 1880, he removed to Athens, and has been working at his trade since. Mr. Andrews was married in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1854, to Miss Mary, daughter of Reuben and Esther (Huffman) Thompson, natives of New York (she is the third of a family of six children and was born in Chenango county, N. Y., August 7, 1828), and to this union were born twelve children: The eldest died in infancy; Apphia T.; Marie, wife of Frank Loomis, editor of the *Troy Register*, Troy, Pa.; Seth, deceased; Dollie, wife of Fred C. Perkins, of Waverly, N. Y.; Wesley, deceased; Nellie, wife of William Heavener; Martha W.; May, wife of Clinton Carner; Kittie, deceased; Arthur, living in Oneonta, N. Y.; Thompson, deceased. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Andrews is a Republican.

G. M. ANGLIER, proprietor of planing mill, Sayre, is a native of Worcester county, Mass., and was born May 9, 1835, a son of Austin and Martha (Goodnow) Angier, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of New Hampshire. The father, who was a farmer, died in Worcester, Mass., in 1870, in his seventy-fourth year; the mother died in Sayre in 1885, in her eighty-seventh year. Grandfather John Angier was a soldier in the War of 1812. G. M. Angier, who is the ninth in a family of ten children, completed his education, attending an academy about one year. At the age of thirteen he started from home to make his own way in the world, and at seventeen commenced an apprenticeship in the sash, door and blind factory in Worcester, Mass., where he worked until the fall of 1856, when he went to Chicago, Ills., and there worked at his trade until 1857; then proceeded to Minneapolis, Minn., and remained two years; thence to Washington, D. C., where he was two years; then to Athens in the fall of 1860. After the battle of Antietam, he enlisted in the State Militia, but was out only about two weeks, when he returned to Athens. Here he was employed by Wells, Blood & Co., agricultural tool manufacturers, and remained with them until 1876. In 1878 he removed to Sayre, and took charge of the planing mill, with which he has since been identified. Mr. Angier was married in Athens township, in 1865, to Miss Emily Delphine, daughter of Elisha and Emily (Briggs) Satterlee, natives of this county. Elisha Satterlee, who was a farmer, lumberman and coal dealer, died in Sayre, March 9, 1888, in his seventy-third year. Mrs. Satterlee died in Williamsport, Pa., December 10, 1890, in her seventy-second year. His grandfather, Elisha Satterlee, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was also in the Wyoming massacre. He was one of the pioneers in Athens. She (Emily Delphine) is the third in a family of seven children, and was born in Athens, December 25, 1843. To Mr. and Mrs. Angier was born a daughter, Anna S. Angier, now in Elnira College. The family are members of the Baptist Church; Mr. Angier is a member of the Knights of Honor and Iron Hall. He is a Republican, and served two terms as councilman in Athens, and three years as township auditor.

PHILIP C. ANGLE, farmer, P. O. Runnelfield, was born September 9, 1820, in Northampton county, Pa., and moved with his parents to Herrick township, this county, in 1823. His father, Martin

Angle, and mother Agnes (Casebeer) were both of good old Holland-Dutch descent, and both their fathers were Revolutionary soldiers. They were among the pioneer settlers of eastern Bradford, being the third family to settle in Herrick township, where they died after rearing a large family. Philip attended the district school of the neighborhood, and took one term at the Academy of Mammington, Susquehanna county, and shortly after arriving at his majority, unaided, he purchased and paid for the farm on which he has since resided. In 1846 he married Isabella Erskine, a daughter of John and Margaret Erskine, of Herrick, of Scotch descent. They reared six children: Aurissa, wife of John J. Spalding, the present postmaster at Towanda; Eleazer J., an attorney at law, of the same place; Mahlon C., a farmer and stock raiser, of Herrick; Marion, wife of Cyrus D. Camp, of Camp's Advertising and Collecting Agency, of Wilkes-Barre; Dr. Edward H., professor in the University of Minnesota, and dentist, of Minneapolis; Lillie, an accountant, of Elmira, N. Y. Their youngest son, William, a bright boy, died when a lad of twelve years. Mahlon C., after attaining a thorough commercial education, spent several years in mercantile pursuits, and in 1880 he returned home and purchased the homestead of his father; three years later he went to Montana and took charge of a sheep ranche, which he continued for two years when he returned home and purchased an adjoining farm which, with the old homestead, and the improvements he has since put on them, forms one of the best and most productive upland farms in the county, containing two hundred and thirty acres. Mr. Angle has been for some years one of the best dairymen and raisers of well-bred stock in the county. In 1889, he married Emma, daughter of E. W. Neal, of Liberty Corners.

E. J. ANGLE, of the firm of McPherson & Angle, attorneys at law, Towanda, and attorneys for Bradford county, is a native of Herrick township, this county, born March 22, 1849, and is a son of Philip C. and Isabella (Erskine) Angle; the father of Northampton county, Pa., and the mother of Ireland, agriculturists. His great-grandfather, William Angle, came from Holland to America in 1736, in company with two brothers, John and Paul; the two latter stopped in Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., while William proceeded to Bucks county, Pa., where he became a yeoman and reared a large and respectable family. His fifth son was Martin, the father of Philip C., who migrated to Northampton county, and from there to this county in 1824. There were seventeen children in Martin's family, of whom Philip C. was the youngest son, and was aged four when his parents brought him to Herrick, this county. It seems that in the branches of this family, going back to the three brothers who came to this country, there arose different ways of spelling the name, and, as now, there are those who spell it Engle, while others retain the spelling Angle, the manner retained by William, mentioned above, and all his branches of the family. Philip C. Angle is one of the prominent and leading farmers of Herrick township; has a family of six children, of whom E. J. Angle is the eldest son. E. J. spent his first youth on his father's farm and passed through the neighborhood schools and was then sent to the State

Normal School, and from there to the tutorship of Rev. Darwin Cook, of Merryvill, Pa., and was prepared and entered the regular classical course in Lafayette College, where he was graduated in 1873, and was immediately thereafter offered and accepted the position of principal of the Canton schools, this county, and was in charge thereof three years; during that time was a student in the law office of H. N. Williams, of that place, and when he left Canton came to Towanda and was a student in the law office of Davis & Carnochan, and admitted a member of the bar, December 16, 1876, and at once to a law partnership with his tutor, H. N. Williams, which firm was busily engaged in the practice until 1883, when Mr. Angle was elected district attorney, and served with distinguished success during a full term of that office. He is a leading and influential member of the Republican party, and is a Master Mason. He married, May 31, 1883, Miss Mary C. Macfarlane, and to this union have been born three children as follows: James M., Philip M. and Mary M. The family worship at the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Angle is a prominent and exemplary member.

WILLIAM ANTISDEL, retired farmer, Warren, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., January 14, 1821, and is a son of Phenias and Dorcas (Fenton) Antisdel, farmers, natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. Phenias came to this county in 1827, locating in the wilds of Warren township, and was among the noted early pioneers; he cut out the road leading from West Warren to Towanda. He made this his home until his death in 1861, aged eighty-five; his widow died in 1862; they reared eight children, of whom William was the sixth, who grew to his majority on the old homestead, on which he now resides, a beautiful farm of one hundred acres, with all modern improvements, buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. William Antisdel was married in Rome township to Charlotte M. Hill, daughter of John H. and Ruth (Butler) Hill. To them were born three children, as follows: Charlotte E., (Mrs. S. E. Bowen); William D., a farmer, of Warren township, and John B., a farmer of same place. Mr. Antisdel is a Republican in his party affiliations. He has lived amongst his present neighbors a long, useful and honorable life, and is one of the much esteemed men of Bradford county.

HENRY W. AREY, farmer, P. O. Wilmot, was born in Terry township, this county, July 2, 1855, and is a son of Richard and Celenda (Thompson) Arey, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania, both of English lineage. The subject of these lines began life for himself working on a farm at the age of twenty-two, and three years later he purchased his present home of one hundred and six acres. Mr. Arey was married July 4, 1878, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Henry and Harriet (Bloom) Mann, of Terry, and they have one child, Elmer G., born November 14, 1879. Mr. Arey in politics is a Republican, and is school director in his township.

JAMES L. AREY, merchant and postmaster, Wilmot, was born in Sullivan county, Pa., January 13, 1866, and was educated in the common schools. He commenced life for himself at the age of seventeen in the mining business, at Hazleton, Pa., where he remained one year, and then removed to Dushore, same State, and engaged in the car-

penter's trade, which he followed about four years; then went to Lopez, same State, where he was interested in real estate speculation, and was also foreman in the Lopez Lumber and Kindling-wood Factory. In the Spring of 1890 he came to Wilnot, and opened a general store where he is now doing a thriving business. Mr. Arey was married March 26, 1890, to Miss Alice, daughter of Edward and Nancy (McPherson) Meeks, of Wilnot. Politically he is a Republican, and was commissioned postmaster at Wilnot, March 7, 1891.

A. ARMSTRONG, proprietor of the Ulster mills, Ulster, was born in the north of Ireland, September 17, 1834, the son of David and Margaret Armstrong, both natives of the north of Ireland, but of Scotch descent. He received his early education in the schools of Ireland, and when fourteen years old came with his brothers and sisters to America, and located at Watertown, N. Y. His father's family consisted of nine children, of whom two died in the old country, and of those who came to the United States our subject is the eldest boy, and the only one of the family to come to Bradford county. He had learned the trade of miller under his father, and first came to this county in the spring of 1881, locating at Towanda in the position of foreman of the Dayton mill, occupying that position four years; then formed a partnership with a Mr. Hagerman and rented the mill on Towanda creek, conducting the same three years. April 1, 1890, he obtained possession of the Ulster mill, the only one in the township; it has nine sets of rolls and two ran of stone, the roller process and a capacity of thirty-five barrels every twenty-four hours, and of corn and feed fifteen tons; it is operated day and night. Mr. Armstrong has built up a good trade, has now all the mill can do, and has been compelled to increase its capacity by putting in another set of rolls. He was married May 27, 1857, to M. M. Hanna, daughter of Samuel Hanna, of Cape Vincent, N. Y., and the children of this marriage were as follows: Alexander, died in infancy; Francis J., engineer, married to Nellie Abbie and lives in Brookfield, Mo.; Florence C., married to William H. Burton, a jeweler of Chicago, and Charles D., who with his father, is engaged in the milling business. Mr. Armstrong and family are members of the Episcopal Church; he is a Master Mason, a member of Towanda Lodge, No. 428; politically his views are Democratic.

GEORGE B. ARMSTRONG, a popular druggist, of Troy, Pa., was born in McEwensville, Northumberland Co., Pa., August 10, 1817, a son of James T. and Mary (Reader) Armstrong, and is of Scotch descent. He was reared in his native town and Lock Haven, Pa., and received an academical education at Lock Haven, where he served an apprenticeship of two and one half years at the druggist business. On August 17, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first P. V. I., and served ten months, when he was honorably discharged, June 15, 1863; he re-enlisted in Company I, Twenty-eighth P. V. I., and, after three months' service, was honorably discharged on account of disability. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and during the Peninsular campaign under McClellan was on detached duty as hospital steward. After his discharge, he returned to Lock Haven, read medicine with his brother, Dr. R.

Armstrong, two years, and for five years was clerk in Lock Haven drug store. In 1869 he embarked in business for himself at Lock Haven, continuing four years; in December, 1873, he went on the road as salesman for a New York drug house, and served in that capacity ten years. On October 22, 1882, he again embarked in the drug business in Troy, Pa., where he has since continued and built up a successful trade. He married April 13, 1869, Emma C., daughter of Curtis T. and Sarah L. (Robinson) Fitch. Mr. Armstrong is a member of Trojan Lodge, No. 306, F. & A. M.; R. A. M., Chapter No. 261, Troy, and Commandery K. T., No. 64, Canton; also of Gustin Post, No. 154, G. A. R., Troy, of which he is present commander; politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM E. ARMSTRONG, Litchfield, was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., January 5, 1822, a son of Joshua and Susan (Hong) Armstrong, natives of New York, former of whom was a farmer, and spent the greater portion of his life in Allegany county, N. Y.; he was a soldier in the War of 1812, and received a bounty warrant, his widow received a pension after his death. In their family were seven children—two girls and five boys—four of whom are yet living: Albert W., married to Lucinda Barlette; Alfred H., married to Caroline Bartlette; Luther H., married to Amanda Ward; William E. (subject) and Martha Jane, George H. and Rebecca (deceased). William E. was reared on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the common schools, and later attending the Alfred Academy one year. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, which profession he followed continuously for seven years, after which he engaged in the grocery business at Angelica, N. Y., for four years. In the spring of 1849 he removed to Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y., and engaged in the grocery business for a period of ten years; then followed farming eight years; removed to Waverly, N. Y., and in 1871 came to Litchfield, where he purchased the store he now occupies, carrying a general stock of merchandise. He has been postmaster sixteen years, excepting three years during the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Armstrong married, for his first wife, Elizabeth M. Rice, of Whitesville, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1862; she was the daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Jones) Rice, natives of Vermont. Mr. Armstrong's present wife is Augusta B. (Morse), whom he married in 1869. To them has been born one child, Albert M., born in Litchfield in 1873. Mr. Armstrong has attained three degrees in Masonry, and is a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 104. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of that party since its organization, having voted for its first candidate, John C. Fremont.

CORINGTON T. ARNOLD, farmer, Windham township, P. O. Nichols, N. Y., is a Native of Bradford county, born in Warren township, May 16, 1840, son of Benedict and Lucy (Billings) Arnold, natives of Pennsylvania. Benedict Arnold was the first white child to see the light in Warren township, and was born in the year 1800; he was a farmer and died in 1889, the father of twelve children of whom Corington T. is the tenth. He became a farmer in early life, and in 1864 he enlisted in the Fifth New York Cavalry, Company F, First

Brigade, Third Division, under Gen. McIntosh. He was in the battle of the Wilderness, at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Arlington Heights, Stony Creek, altogether in over thirty battles and skirmishes; while in Wilson's raid he was taken sick, and was two months in the hospital; was seriously hurt by a horse falling on him at the battle of the Wilderness, and another horse was shot from under him in that battle. His health has never been good since the war, and he is now a pensioner; is a member of Warwick Post, No. 529, at Nichols, N. Y. He is a leading farmer, and has a fine farm of ninety-six acres, well improved and stocked. Mr. Arnold was married in Owego, in 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Francis H. and Aurelia (Canfield) Ellsworth, natives of Bradford county, of New York parentage. Of this union there are three children: Alice (wife of P. H. Taylor, of Rome), Carl and Ernest. The family worship at the Methodist Church, of which he is steward. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY C. ARNOLD, general blacksmith, Granville Centre, was born in New London county, Conn., July 4, 1810, a son of William and Mary Arnold. He was reared in his native county where he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years. In May, 1861, he enlisted under Capt. Clark, for Bartlett's Naval Brigade. The company he was with was from New London county. Then he joined the organization at New York, in which city he remained three weeks, at Staten Island, after which the organization sailed for Fortress Monroe, after a long delay. After being at Fortress Monroe, Capt. Bartlett was deprived of his command, and was put on the "ribracks," by order of Gen. Butler, for some cause unknown. The company then disbanded, some joining other regiments. Mr. Arnold was employed inside the fort as general blacksmith, and worked there until the close of the war, when he moved to Granville Centre. He was the man who put the shackles on Jeff. Davis. At Granville Centre he established himself in business at his trade, in which he has since successfully continued. His wife was Sarah Knowles Scully, of Germantown, Pa., and they have seven children: Harry, Willard, Lee, Lucy, Lena, Rose and Judson. Mr. Arnold is a popular blacksmith, and well-known citizen of Granville. He is a member of and an elder in the Church of Christ. He is a friend of the soldier, and in politics is a Republican.

SENACA L. ARNOLD, livery and sale stables, Towanda, was born in Warren township, this county, February 10, 1837, a son of William and Debby Arnold, who were early settlers in that place, where the son grew to manhood and passed his school days. In early life he commenced farming, and was thus engaged when the Civil War came upon the country, and he promptly volunteered in the noted One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, P. V. I., and was in the service about six months, participating in all the hard marches, sieges, and battles of his command, and was discharged from Fairfax Hospital, near Fairfax Court-House, Va., on account of disability. After his return home and recovery, he again enlisted, this time in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, N. Y. V. I., and served with this command six months, when he was honorably discharged on account

of disability. The war being over, Mr. Arnold commenced business in Towanda, and has built up his present extensive business as proprietor of a livery stable. He has been married twice, his first wife being Lydia E., daughter of Jabez Sexton, of Orwell township, and by her he had two children, Eugene and Emma, (Mrs. Lewis Fitch); his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Booth, of Forest Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pa., by which marriage has been born one child, Nettie H. Mr. Arnold is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

LEVI G. ARNOUT, farmer, P. O. Liberty Corners, was born March 6, 1832, in Monroe township, this county, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Irvine) Arnout, natives of Northumberland county, who came to this county when they were young, and were of the pioneer settlers of Monroe township. The Arnouts are of Dutch extraction, and the Irvines of Scotch-Irish. The father, who was a wagon-maker, settled in the forest and improved the place on which his son Levi resides, who was then but two years old. Levi G. Arnout was educated in the schools of his town, and attended the old academy at Towanda, afterward teaching school. He was married March 15, 1855, to Mary J. Emery, who was born December 10, 1831, the second in the family of twelve children of Jacob R. and Sarah Ann (Emmis) Emery. To Mr. and Mrs. Arnout have been born four children, as follows: Julia M., born November 24, 1858, wife of John Elliott; Cora M., born February 7, 1860; Eliza, born September 5, 1864, a teacher, bidding fair for a future literary career (she recently graduated at the Collegiate Institute, Towanda), and Jennie, born March 15, 1871. Mrs. Arnout died October 1, 1890, deeply mourned by her family and a wide circle of loving friends; she was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, nearly forty years. Mr. Arnout is a Democrat, and has been justice of peace several terms, and school director many years. He has carried on an extensive lumbering business in connection with general farming, and at the present time owns a sawmill located on his farm which he successfully operates.

ELMER J. ATWOOD, farmer and stock-grower, Pike township, P. O. LeRayssville, was born in Camptown, this county, August 23, 1855, a son of George C. and Henrietta (Taylor) Atwood, natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England origin. His paternal ancestor, Reuben Atwood, was born November 1, 1782, and died October 25, 1878; Abiah (Platt) Atwood came to Bradford county from Watertown, Conn., in 1832, traveling all the way in an ox cart, and located on the farm now owned by P. J. McAuley; the family consisted of five children, of whom George C., the youngest, was, during his life, one of the most widely known men of Bradford county, one of those positive, energetic characters who always took time and circumstances by the forelock. He was married July 3, 1852, to Henrietta, daughter of Aaron and Amanda M. (Watson) Taylor, natives of Connecticut; she was born April 3, 1833, in Springfield, Pa. This happy union was blessed with the following children: Ella J., born August 16, 1853, married December 31, 1872, to Elisha W. Battles, a farmer, of Orwell

township, and died February 8, 1883; Elmer J.; Alice H., born October 6, 1856, married to Henry H. Coleman; Ida L., born June 4, 1862, married September 30, 1882, to Frank H. Abbott, of New York; Georgiana, born October 15, 1865, was graduated from Wyoming Seminary and Mansfield State Normal School, now in Syracuse University; Sarah E., born March 3, 1867, was graduated from Kingston Commercial School and State Normal; Frederick G., born August 27, 1868, married Anna Overpeck September 17, 1890; Rollin C., born April 28, 1870, a graduate of the commercial course, also telegraphy and stenography, at Wyoming Seminary; William L., born February 9, 1872; Cora J., born May 4, 1874; and Leon M., born May 5, 1877. Elmer J. Atwood spent his boyhood on the farm, was educated in the common school and Wyoming Seminary, and began life at nineteen on a farm in Herrick township. He bought his first farm of fifty-eight acres in 1877, and lived there until 1886, when he purchased his present home of three hundred acres, known as the Alonzo Smith farm. He has converted it into one of the best stock farms in Bradford county, and constructed a driving course upon it. At present he has twenty-one good blooded farm and driving horses and colts, nine of which are carefully bred Hambletonian colts. All but twenty-five acres is in an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Atwood was married March 12, 1873, to Jennie S. Nichols, who died November 2, 1877, and he afterward married, March 4, 1878, Sarah J. Avis, daughter of Leverett Avis, a native of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have the following named children: Walter E., born January 26, 1879; Nellie L., born November 25, 1881; Vernon J., born June 2, 1884; and Grace L., born June 7, 1888. Mr. Atwood is a Republican, and takes an active interest in educational and all benevolent enterprises.

FREDERICK GRANT ATWOOD, farmer, Herrick, was born in Herrick township, this county, August 24, 1868; his father, George C. Atwood, was born in Pike township, May 17, 1825; his grandfather Reuben Atwood, was born in Watertown, Conn., November 1, 1782. George C. Atwood attended the district school at South Hill until he was sixteen, when he started for himself, peddling in this and adjacent counties, in which he continued until his twenty seventh year, when he opened a store in Camptown, dealing in general merchandise. In 1854, he sold out and began farming, also doing a banking business in his neighborhood; his first purchase was seventy-five acres where the present Atwood homestead stands; his was a very successful life, and his death occurred October 19, 1889. He married, July 3, 1852, Henrietta, daughter of Aaron and Amanda (Watson) Taylor, who was the second of a family of four children, and was born in Connecticut. There were fourteen children by this marriage: Ella, wife of E. W. Battles; Elmer J.; Alice H.; Delia F., wife of E. A. Howe; Ida L., wife of Frank H. Abbott; Georgiana; Sarah E.; Frederick Grant; Rollin C.; William L.; Cora J. and Leon M., and two others died in infancy. Frederick G. Atwood attended school at Herrickville until he was seventeen, and then went to the Normal School two years, and returned home. In the spring of 1890 he purchased from his father's estate ninety-seven acres, eighty of which was improved, and began farming.

On September 17, 1890, he married Anna U., daughter of Leander and Ethalinda (Gustin) Overpeck, natives of this State. Mr. Atwood is a member of Wyalusing Lodge, No. 503, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

ROLLIN C. ATWOOD, a prominent farmer of Pike township, Herrickville, was born in Pike township, April 28, 1876; the ninth in the family of twelve children of George C. and Henrietta (Taylor) Atwood, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Bradford county, and the latter in Susquehanna county. They were married July 3, 1852, and first located in Camptown, this county, and then, in 1864, moved to Herrickville, where they settled. The record of their twelve children is as follows: Ella J. married Elin W. Buttles, of South Hill, and died February 8, 1883; Elmer J. resides near LeRaysville; Adelia F. married E. A. Howe, of Orwell Hill, and they reside at Rome; Ida L. married F. H. Abbott, of Homer, N. Y., where they live; Alice H. married H. H. Coleman, of Pike, and they reside there; Georgiana, Elizabeth S., Cora J., Rollin C., William L. and Leon M. live in Herrick; Fred. G. married Annie Overpeck, and they also have their residence near Herrickville. The father, who was by occupation an agriculturist, died October 19, 1889; the mother still lives, and resides near Herrickville. Rollin C. Atwood, the subject proper of this biographical sketch, attended LeRaysville graded school, and then, in the year 1890, took a commercial course at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., after which he returned home and commenced farming. Mr. Atwood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of East Herrick, belongs to the Alpha Phi Fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

GEORGE N. ATWOOD, farmer and mechanic, of Wyalusing township, P. O. Camptown, was born December 5, 1848, in the house where he now resides, a son of Nelson R. and Sarah Ann (Camp) Atwood. Nelson R. Atwood was born in Herrick, January 3, 1811, and died May 5, 1869, and Sarah Ann (Camp) Atwood was born in Camptown, September 22, 1814, died April 17, 1867; they were the parents of three sons, viz.: Stiles H., born August 15, 1844, died February 23, 1879; George N. and Dudley C., born October 7, 1850, and now a farmer residing in Wyalusing township on a portion of the old homestead. Nelson R. Atwood in early life learned the trade of carpenter which he followed some time; abandoned it for the wagon-maker's trade which he followed until his death, working in a shop which stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of George N.; he also owned a farm of fifty acres which he cultivated; was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, an honest, industrious, and highly respected gentleman, and was strongly attached to his home and family. Being a frugal man and a good financier he was in good circumstances at the time of his death, having accumulated his fortune entirely by his own exertions. George N. Atwood was born and reared on the farm he now occupies, and was educated in the Camptown Academy and Collegiate Institute of Towanda. After reaching his majority he began to learn the carpenter's trade, working at same four years with Martin Fée. After his father's death he assumed

control of the old homestead farm, and has since devoted his time to his trade and to farming; his farm of thirty acres making him a pleasant and cosy home. Mr. Atwood was united in marriage, September 10, 1873, to Elizabeth A. Alger, a daughter of Nelson Alger of Greene county, N. Y.; she was born August 27, 1843, and died January 29, 1888. Their union was blessed with two children: William N., born October 7, 1874, and George L., born February 12, 1880. Politically Mr. Atwood is a staunch Republican and an active advocate of the principles of his party; he has largely made his own way through life and been very successful.

MAJOR CYRUS AVERY, Camptown, while one of the elderly, though not old men of the county, has for years been one of our most prominent citizens, and of whose useful life the universal testimony of all acquaintances is that his is one notably characterized "with charity for all—malice toward none." In the prime of his active life he passed through the great era of stormy politics, the troublous decade from 1860 to 1870, a firm and consistent Democrat, when many of that party were misread, and others incurred even the implacable enmity of old neighbors and sometimes former friends; but this man moved with calm serenity, and could always command the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was born March 8, 1821, in Falls township, Luzerne (now Wyoming) Co., Pa., and spent his boyhood days on a farm, a son of Miles Avery, who was born December 28, 1791, son of Cyrus Avery, born May 12, 1771, son of Solomon, born June 7, 1729, son of Humphrey, born July 4, 1699, son of Samuel, born August 14, 1664, son of James, born December, 1646, son of Capt. James, born in England in 1620, son of Christopher Avery, of England, who came to Massachusetts in company with his son James, whose descendants now spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore.

Cyrus, when a lad between fourteen and twenty-one, served as bugler in a militia company. In 1842 he was commissioned, by the Governor, major in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Second Battalion of the militia of Pennsylvania, which was the Second Brigade of the Division, and served seven years. He spent the summer of 1848 in Illinois, and, returning to Camptown the next year, he formed a mercantile partnership with A. R. Brown, and in 1851 he purchased his partner's interest and built the store and dwelling he now occupies. Under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan he served seven years as Camptown postmaster. For many years in his younger life he shipped lumber down the river, and on the return brought goods via the canal as far as Pittston, and from there to Skinner's Eddy by boat, and wagoned from there to Camptown. On invitation of Col. Victor E. Piolet, he was a passenger on the first train over the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Waverly and return, September 9, 1869; he sent the first baled hay from the county that was shipped by the railroad. During the past thirty years he has cleared and improved his beautiful valley farm, over whose smooth surface the "song of the reaper" may go over nearly every acre, on which are his extensive stock pastures with their beautiful valley brooks rippling forever over the white pebbles. Here

disperse his cattle and sheep, lending a charm to the beautiful perspective, the whole constituting one of the best farms and delightful rural homes in the county. Maj. Avery is president of the District Association of the Patrons of Industry, of North America, of which there are fifteen subordinate orders in Bradford county. Mr. Avery's first marriage was December 23, 1841, with Caroline A. Brown, daughter of James Brown, of Eaton township, and of this marriage there were four children, as follows: A. J., born May 14, 1843, a farmer in Missouri; E. F., born May 28, 1846, now a dentist in Tunkhamock; C. L., born September 30, 1848, an undertaker in Penfield, Pa.; and Washington B., born May 7, 1851, and died young. His second marriage was in Bradford county, in November, 1852, with Mary P. Ingham, daughter of John and Marinda Ingham, and by her there were three children: John M., born June 23, 1855, died February 9, 1862; Joseph C., born September 12, 1859, died November 18, 1878; Mary E., born December 2, 1861, wife of C. C. Smith, merchant, Camptown. To the interviewer the Major expressed much of the facts in the case when he said: "I am in good health and delight in superintending the farm and looking after the domestic animals." A model home and pleasant household surrounded by those who give and receive that respect and love that is the supreme type of the best of civilization. It is meet and proper here to say a word of Mrs. Avery—a royal helpmeet and companion of a husband; cultured, refined, a motherly mother of as peaceful and enjoyable home as there is in Bradford county, made so chiefly by her presence.

O. F. AYER, proprietor of the Valley Mills, Sheshequin, was born in Sheshequin, Pa., August 11, 1840, and is the only child of F. S. and Sarah (Tuttle) Ayer, his father being a native of Madison county, N. Y., and his mother of Sheshequin, Pa.; the mother died in 1868, aged forty-two years; the father is engaged in the lumber and milling business. O. F. Ayer received his early education in the common schools of Sheshequin, and afterward in the Collegiate Institute, of Towanda, attending the latter three years. After leaving school he engaged in the lumber business in connection with his father, under the firm name of F. S. Ayer & Son, until 1868, when they moved to Sheshequin; he built his sawmill in 1868; his father's gristmill was built in 1870, it has three run of stone for flour, and one for corn and feed; the sawmill consists of a circular saw, shingle machine and planing mill. Mr. Ayer was united in marriage December 25, 1863, to Anna, daughter of Jacob and Harriet (Knapp) Morley, and the fruits of this marriage are four children, viz.: F. O., draughtsman; Sarah M., music teacher; Frederick E., aged fourteen years, and Harry O., aged eleven years. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., has taken all the degrees; is attached to the Lodge at Sheshequin, and holds a withdrawal card from the Encampment at Towanda; in politics he is a Republican.

HON. ENOCH J. AYRES, farmer, P. O. Macedonia, was born in Sussex county, N. J., September 20, 1828, and is a son of John and Anna (Vansickle) Ayres, also natives of New Jersey, the ancestry being

Scotch and English. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was in the Revolutionary War.

Enoch J. Ayres was educated in the schools of his native place, and was reared on his father's farm. On September 20, 1855, he was married to Nancy, daughter of Mathew Jackson, of Paterson, N. J., and to them have been born three children, one of whom is now living, Annie, born September 8, 1866. Mr. Ayres was for several years in mercantile business in Paterson, N. J., of which city he was at one time elected alderman. During the War of the Rebellion he was a soldier in the Twenty-fifth N. J. V. I., and was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; he served during the term of his enlistment, and was mustered out with the regiment. Mr. Ayres came to Asylum township, this county, in the spring of 1866, and located on his present farm of over two hundred acres, one of the finest in the county, where he soon became one of the leading agriculturists of this section. He was elected, in 1882, representative to the State Legislature, and served with great credit and to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. He has always been a Republican in his political preferences, has held many positions of public trust, and is much respected by a large circle of friends.

JACOB J. AYRES, farmer, P. O. Gillett, was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., March 2, 1816, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Sheive) Ayres. Daniel Ayres was a valiant soldier in the War of 1812, was by trade a general blacksmith, and was an excellent mechanic. He married Miss Elizabeth Sheive, by whom he had six children, all of whom grew to maturity, two now living. Jacob J., who is the sixth in the family, was reared and educated in Montgomery county, and at the age of sixteen he went to Philadelphia to learn the carriage-maker's trade. After he served his time as an apprentice he opened a shop for himself in Jackson, Tioga Co., Pa., where he succeeded in building up a large country trade. Here he worked fourteen years and then, in 1851, removed to Wells township, this county, locating about three miles west of Gillett, where he purchased ninety-four acres of uncultivated land, heavily timbered and without any buildings. By perseverance, patience and improving, he worked at his trade in the winter and at farming in the summer until he converted the forest into a comparative paradise. On September 15, 1839, Mr. Ayres married at Rutland, Tioga Co., Pa., Miss Delilah, daughter of Isaac and Amanda Parker, and by this union there were born six children, five of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Sylvester, Lewis, Archibald, Sarah and George W., all married and prosperous. Mr. Ayres is grandfather to seventeen children. He is a man of enterprise and push and a successful agriculturist, his farm being a model one; the fruit grown thereon is of the finest and of several varieties, and his stock comprises some full-blooded Jerseys: Mr. Ayres is a member of the Grange, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

M. P. AYRES, farmer, in Canton township, P. O. East Canton, is a native of Canton township, this county, having been born September 20, 1841, a son of Abijah and Thirza (Palmer) Ayres, natives of Connecticut. Abijah Ayres was a farmer and an early settler of

Canton township, coming here in 1809 and settling three-quarters of a mile northwest of where his son now resides. He enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, but was not in active service; he died in 1860 in his seventy-third year. Mrs. Ayres was born July 17, 1806, and resides in Covington township, Tioga Co., Pa. The paternal grandfather, Abijah Ayres, who was a native of Connecticut, also settled in Canton township about the year 1809, and died in 1836. The subject of these lines, who is the eighth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, was reared in his township, and received his education in the public schools. On August 31, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth New York Engineers, and was in active service in Virginia and North Carolina until two months before the close of the war, when he was sent to David's Island Hospital, N. Y., on account of disability; was mustered out on June 13, 1865, returned home, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in Sullivan township, Tioga Co., Pa., October 21, 1869, to Augusta M., daughter of Thomas and Isabel (Wilson) Case, natives of Vermont and Chester county, Pa., respectively, and who came here in early life and were married in Canton township, afterward removed to Troy township where they resided two years, and then returned to Canton. Thomas Case, who was a farmer, and a soldier in the War of 1812, was born February 12, 1798, and died July 27, 1872. Mrs. Case was born January 29, 1804, and died August 3, 1873. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Case, a native of Vermont, settled in Troy township; the maternal grandfather, William Wilson, came from Chester county, Pa., and settled in Burlington township; Mrs. Ayres' grandmother, Margaret (Ballard) Wilson, was a native of Connecticut. Mrs. Ayres, who is the youngest in order of birth in a family of six children, was born in Canton township, this county, December 1, 1845. They have an adopted son named Bernard. The family are members of the Disciple Church. Mr. Ayres is a member of the West Granville Grange, and served one term as township commissioner. Politically he is a Republican. He owns a well-improved farm of ninety acres.

SHELLY AYRES, farmer, P. O. Windfall, was born in Canton township, this county, April 19, 1830, and is a son of Abijah and Polly (Shelley) Ayres. His paternal grandparents were Abijah and Hannah (Edward) Ayres, who settled in Troy township in 1815, and what is now Granville township in 1817, cleared a large tract of land, and died there, the homestead being the one now occupied by their grandson, Shelly Ayres; their children were as follows: Abijah, Gilbert, John, Jennima (Mrs. Elihu Andrews), Moses, Isaac, Anna (Mrs. M. J. Porter), Sally (Mrs. Silas Packhard), Rachel (Mrs. — Phillips), Lemuel, Marcus and Mary (Mrs. Reuben J. Palmer). The father of our subject cleared and improved a farm in Canton township, and died there. His children were as follows: John, Betsey, Henry, Moses, Ellen, Hannah and Shelly; by his second wife, Thurza (Palmer), he had nine children: Mary, Eliza, Sarah, Christine, Lucy, Naomi, Marcus, Andrew and Burton. Shelly Ayers was reared in Canton, and has been a resident of Granville thirty-five years. He married Roxanna, daughter of M. T. and Amanda (Spencer) Porter,

of Granville township, and has had the following named children: Mary, Flora, Deliva, Fremont, Oscar and Frank. Mr. Ayres enlisted August 15, 1864, in Company I, Fifteenth New York Engineers, and, after eleven month's service was honorably discharged. Politically he is a Republican.

MRS. GEORGE W. BAILEY, retired, LeRaysville, was born April 27, 1847, in Pike township, this county, a daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Steven) Brink, natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England origin, in whose family there were three children, of whom Marian (Mrs. Bailey) is the second. She was educated in the common school, and at LeRaysville Academy, and September 26, 1865, she was married to George W. Bailey, the youngest of six children of Daniel and Laura (Baldwin) Bailey. They lived on a farm for a year and a-half, and then Mr. Bailey engaged with his brother, Daniel, in mercantile business in the store which his father had carried on many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born two children: Nettie A., born September 6, 1867, married February 27, 1882, to George W. Payson, a dentist of Newark Valley, N. Y., and Harry C., born January 26, 1871, died March 22, 1872. Mrs. Bailey and her daughter are members of the Congregational Church; she is one of the highly respected ladies of LeRaysville.

NEWTON J. BAILEY, Towanda, was born in North Towanda township, this county, March 18, 1847, and is a son of Jeremiah and Electa (Baldwin) Bailey. His paternal grandfather was a native of Orange county, N. Y., and came to Wyalusing in 1791, and in 1792 settled on Sugar creek in what is now North Towanda township; the same year he married Susan Bennett, daughter of Amos Bennett, of Wyalusing, but formerly of Orange county, N. Y. Mr. Bailey, settled on the farm now occupied by his sons and resided there until his death which occurred in 1861, when aged ninety-two years. His children were Pruda (Mrs. Stephen Avery), Joshua, Nehemiah, Nathaniel, Anna (Mrs. Andrew C. Gregg), Phebe (Mrs. Austin Rundell), Susan (Mrs. William McNeal), Polly (Mrs. Harry Coolbaugh), Mehitable (Mrs. Gordon Goff), John, Clara (Mrs. Alfred Strope), Enos and Jeremiah. Jeremiah Bailey succeeded to the homestead, on which he was born and reared, and where he died at the age of seventy-four. His wife was a daughter of Thomas and Lucy A. Baldwin, of Troy, this county, and by her he had ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity, as follows: Thomas J., Newton J., Susan, Joseph, Dora (Mrs. S. Slater), Lucy (Mrs. Perry Hess) and Jeremiah. Newton J. Bailey was reared on the old homestead, a part of which he now owns and occupies; in connection with his farming interests, he has followed butchering for twenty years, and for eighteen years has conducted a market in Towanda. In 1868 he married Susan, daughter of Asa and Lucinda (Rundell) Slater, of Burlington, and has seven children, viz: William, Mary (Mrs. U. M. Slater), Minnie, Archie, Cora, Ida and John. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican.

RODOLPHUS D. BAILEY, farmer, P. O. LeRoy, was born in LeRoy, this county, February 17, 1835, a son of Samuel and Adaline

(White) Bailey. His paternal grandfather, Timothy Bailey, of Connecticut, was one of the pioneers of LeRoy township; his wife was Eleanor Harris, and their children were Harriet (Mrs. Eli Holcomb), Abby (Mrs. Jacob Roberts), Electo (Mrs. Marlin Holcomb), Maryan (Mrs. Richard Benson), Lucinda (Mrs. George Browning), Samuel, Lymon, Jeremiah, Alvin and Warren. Of these, Samuel was a shoemaker by trade, and most of his life worked on the bench in LeRoy; later in life he was engaged in mercantile business at the same place, and died there; his wife was a daughter of David White, of Granville township, by whom he had six children, as follows: Lovisa (Mrs. James McCraney), Dorleska (Mrs. James Griswold), Elozia (Mrs. Christopher Hartman), Franteska (Mrs. Amos Harris), Manning and Rodolphus D. Our subject was reared in Le Roy township, learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, which he followed twenty-eight years; then engaged in farming in Granville township, in which he has since continued. His wife was Annette, daughter of Ebenezer and Ovanda Marvin, of Granville, and there are three children: Ovanda, Mattie (Mrs. Solomon Lindley) and Marion. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Church of Christ, and in politics is a Republican.

ROBERT BAILEY, one of the oldest residents of Granville township, P. O. Granville Centre, was born March 27, 1815, on the farm where he now resides, a son of Scovil and Jerusha (Hale) Bailey, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Granville in 1801 and cleared and improved the farm occupied by our subject, and died there; their children were: Julius, Jerusha (Mrs. Luman Putnam), Eliza (Mrs. John Taylor), Hezekiah, Harry, Amanda (Mrs. Samuel W. Shepard), Robert and Hannah (Mrs. William Rockwell). Our subject has always lived on the old homestead, a part of which he cleared. He has been twice married, his first wife being Maryette, daughter of Bradford Robbins, of Granville, and by her he had two children, Moses I. and John; his second wife was Lucia, daughter of Erastus Booth, of Troy township. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church; in politics he is a Republican, and he served as justice of the peace of Granville twenty-five years.

WILLIAM FLOYD BAKER, farmer and quarryman, Troy, was born in Rutland, Tioga Co., Pa., March 9, 1842, and is a son of Harlin and Sarah A. (Longwell) Baker. His paternal grandparents, George and Kate Baker, originally from Maryland, settled in Wells township, this county, in 1814, cleared a farm and later moved to Columbia township where they resided until their death. Their children were Parmina, Harlin, Joseph, Ruth, Rebecca, Sally, Zuba, Amanda, William, George and Gibbons. Harlin Baker settled in Wells township with his parents, in 1814, where he cleared a farm; about 1835 he removed to Rutland, Tioga Co., Pa., where he cleared a farm of four hundred acres. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Troy township, where he died May 7, 1886, aged eighty-one years; his widow still survives him, now aged eighty-three; their children were six in number: John (deceased), Emmett, George, Sarah, William F. and Wilmot. The subject of this sketch was reared in Rutland township, and in 1871 he moved on the farm he now occupies, on which he opened an

extensive stone quarry of the best quality of blue stone. He was married September 3, 1871, to Carrie, daughter of Jefferson and Eliza (Brewer) Prutsman, of Rutland township, and they have four children: Damon, Bertha, Guy and Fannie. Mr. Baker is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Troy Farmers Club, and of the P. of H.; in politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM W. BAKER, proprietor of a creamery and farmer of Warren township, P. O. Wapasesing, is a native of Windham township, Bradford Co., Pa., was born December 3, 1827, a son of Ivers and Elizabeth (Russell) Baker, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively, and of English origin, farmers who came to Bradford county, locating in Windham township, in 1824, where the former died in 1836, his widow surviving until 1886; they were the parents of four children, of whom William W. is the second. William W. Baker spent his young life on his father's farm, having only the limited advantages of the youth of that early day; he learned well to farm and loved to attend to domestic animals of the farm, and in early manhood began farming and dealing extensively in stock, following this business without interruption thirty years. He commenced on the first round of the ladder of life, and is now independent and owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, and carries on an extensive creamery, having two in Orwell township and one in Nichols, N. Y. He was married in 1854, in Pike township, to Priscilla R. Rodgers, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Lamoureux) Rodgers, natives of New York, of English and French extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born three children, as follows: Jennie (died in August, 1890, aged thirty-three), Rachel, Libby and Franklin B. The Baker family is one of the prominent ones of Bradford county. Mr. Baker in politics is a Democrat, is postmaster at Wapasesing, a justice of the peace and a school director.

VINE H. BALDWIN, of the firm of Baldwin Bros., Canton, is a native of Chemung, N. Y., born November 21, 1852, the second in order of birth in a family of three children of Robert C. and Rebecca (Foulke) Baldwin; he was reared in Chemung, N. Y., and received his education in the public and graded schools. He clerked for the firm of Newberry, Peck & Co., in Troy, six years; then was with Redington, Leonard & Co., of Troy, six years; removed to Canton in the spring of 1884, where he has continued in business since. He was married in Troy, in 1877, to Helen, daughter of Harry and Maria (Childs) Lowman, natives of Lycoming county, Pa. Harry Lowman was a lumberman, and died in Montoursville, Pa.; his widow still survives him. Mrs. Baldwin is the third in a family of five children. To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were born two sons: William F. and Harry L. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the F. & A. M., Canton Lodge, No. 415, Troy Chapter, No. 261, and Canton Commandery, No. 64, holding the office of eminent commander in the latter. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM F. BALDWIN, of the firm of Baldwin Bros., dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, Canton, was born in Towanda, Pa., October 7, 1850, a son of Robert C. Baldwin, who was born at

Bentley Creek, Tioga Co., Pa., March 25, 1813, and died in Chemung, N. Y., June 14, 1886; he was a son of Vine Baldwin, who was the first business man in Troy, and a grandson of Isaac Baldwin; he was the third in order of birth of a family of five sons, was a builder and contractor, and also followed farming. Our subject's mother, Mrs. Rebecca (Foulke) Baldwin, was a daughter of William and Anna (Alexander) Foulke, natives of Dauphin county and Hummelstown, Pa., respectively. William Foulke was a surveyor and owned a grist-mill and farm; he died in Chemung, N. Y., in 1836 in his fifty-eighth year. Mrs. Foulke died September 1, 1883, in her eighty-sixth year. Mrs. Baldwin, who is the fourth in order of birth in a family of eight children, was born in Chemung, N. Y., April 27, 1824. William F. Baldwin is the eldest in a family of three children. When he was one year old his parents removed from Towanda to Chemung, N. Y., where he resided until seventeen years of age, and then removed to Troy, Pa. He received his education in the public and graded schools; clerked in the store of Newberry & Peek, Troy, four years, and then went to Williamsport and engaged in the grocery business with A. B. McKean and John T. Blackwell, under the firm name of McKean, Baldwin & Co. At the end of one year J. C. Everett succeeded McKean & Blackwell and the firm became Everett & Baldwin. They continued in business four years, when they sold out in 1878, and Mr. Baldwin went West, locating at Ogallah, Trego Co., Kan. He purchased a one-half section of land adjoining a town site that was laid out, in partnership with his brother Vine, built a store, and continued in business there two years; then removed to Gunnison county, Colo., where he engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of Baldwin & Ripperton, and also prospected in mining country. At the end of two years he returned home, and in April, 1874, he removed to Canton, where they engaged in their present business, under the firm name of Baldwin Bros. & Co. In 1887 the brothers bought out the other partners, and the firm changed to Baldwin Bros. William F. Baldwin was married in Troy, in June, 1884, to Mary A., daughter of Albion and Sarah (Wilbur) Budd, natives of this county. Albion Budd is a farmer, and resides in Austinville. Mrs. Baldwin is the youngest in a family of four children living, and was born in Austinville, August 22, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the board of trustees; is a member of the F. & A. M., Canton Lodge, No. 415. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB L. BALL, farmer, of Litchfield township, P. O. Litchfield, was born July 13, 1839, a son of Benjamin and Sarah Ball, the former of whom was a native of Orange county, N. Y., the latter of Vermont; they were the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, and five are living at present; they settled in Litchfield in 1812, being among the pioneers in the township. The grandparents of our subject were extensive farmers of Orange county, N. Y. Jacob L. was reared in his native township and educated at the common school. In November, 1864, he married Cornelia, daughter of Aaron Wood, of Pike township, an old soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Ball is the father of eight children, as follows: Ida A., born November 28,

1865, married to F. Halstead, a farmer; Amy A., born June 28, 1867, married to Alonzo Scott, a mechanic; Mary A., born October 7, 1868, married to James Munn, a farmer; Sarah C., born October 15, 1869; Hattie A., born August 6, 1871; Victoria (deceased); Jacob L., born April 4, 1874; and Ethiel W., born September 12, 1876. Mr. Ball is an enterprising farmer, and at times deals in lumber extensively. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving one year under Gen. Sherman in the Port Royal expedition, after in the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged. In politics he is a Republican, and has the confidence of his fellow citizens, holding at the present time the office of justice of the peace; he is member of the G. A. R., and in religious views is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH A. BALL, justice of the peace, East Troy, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., June 9, 1837, and is a son of Chauncey and Eliza (Burst) Ball, who settled in Troy township about 1841. The father was a distiller and for many years was employed at Long's distillery; he died in 1859, and had eight children: Joseph A., Julia (Mrs. Charles Murray), Jane (Mrs. Thomas Knights), James, John, Martha, Mary and Isolmer (died March, 1861, of diphtheria). Our subject, the only survivor, was reared in Troy, and educated in the common schools and Troy Academy. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third N. Y. V., participating in the following battles: Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, losing his right arm at the latter engagement; he received an honorable discharge in 1862, returned home, and from 1875 to 1885 was engaged in general merchandising at East Troy. January 28, 1863, he married Emma A., daughter of Carlton H. and Naomi (Smith) Campbell, of Springfield, this county, and has four children: Ada, Myra, Libbie and Willis. Mr. Ball is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He has been justice of the peace of Troy township, fifteen years, and was re-elected in spring of 1891, for a fourth term; politically he is a Republican.

CHARLES H. BALLARD, farmer, of Columbia township, P. O. Sylvania, was born in Burlington township, this county, a son of Myron and Thankful (Calkins) Ballard; his paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Ballard, a native of Vermont, born December 27, 1778, was a son of John Ballard, and both were pioneers of Burlington township. Nathaniel and John Ballard made the first clearing in Columbia township on what is now known as the Card farm, also cleared the Nash place in Sylvania; they cut the timber off of three acres, but, getting tired of their bargain, traded their claim for a dog, and returned to Burlington where they had originally settled in 1796. Nathaniel returned to Columbia township in 1833, where he resided until his death, November 1, 1861; his wife was Susannah, a daughter of William and Mary (McLain) Dobbins, of Burlington township, and by her he had three children: Myron, Celestia (Mrs. Joel Stevens) and Betsey (Mrs. Addison McDole), of whom Myron was born in Burlington township, this county, residing there until 1836, and cleared the east part of what is now the County Poor-Farm; he removed to Columbia town-

ship in 1836 and died there January 16, 1878. His wife, Thankful (Calkins) Ballard, was a daughter of Deacon Moses and Thankful (Stevens) Calkins, of Burlington township, and he had by her eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Charles H., Mary A., Horace A., Benjamin McK., Jane E. (Mrs. Ezekiah Peck), Addison McD., Susannah C. (Mrs. John H. Watkins). Charles H. Ballard was reared in Burlington township, and has always followed farming; has cleared and improved a part of the farm he now occupies. He married, June 27, 1844, Lucy J., daughter of Charles and Miranda (Canfield) Taylor, and granddaughter of Moses Taylor, one of the first settlers of Columbia township. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have one daughter, Mary A.; he is a member of the Universalist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

LERT J. BALLARD, of DeWitt & Ballard, dealers in general merchandise, Troy, was born in Troy township, this county, May 24, 1841, and is a son of John V. and Maria (Smith) Ballard. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Kate (Provin) Ballard, natives of Massachusetts, were pioneers of Burlington township, this county, and his maternal grandfather, Enos Smith, was a pioneer of Smithfield township. John V. Ballard, father of our subject, was born in Bradford county, and has been a resident of Troy township many years; he cleared and improved the farm he now occupies; his children were five in number: Shepard H., Scevelon A., Guy S., Lert J. and Job. Our subject was reared on the old homestead in Troy township, and received a common-school education. He was in the Civil War, enlisting August 8, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-second P. V. I., and was in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, South Mountain and in other minor engagements, and was honorably discharged after nine months' service. He then engaged in farming until 1876, when he embarked in a general merchandise business, and has been a member of the firm of DeWitt & Ballard since. In 1862 he married Martha, daughter of Guernsey and Jane (Brizzee) Blakeslee, of West Burlington, and has four children: Jennie (Mrs. H. A. Stiles), Oscar B., Katherine and Mahlon. Mr. Ballard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

SHEPARD H. BALLARD, farmer, Troy township, P. O. Troy, was born in Burlington township, this county, June 11, 1833, a son of John V. and Maria (Smith) Ballard. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Kate (Provin) Ballard, natives of Massachusetts, and pioneers of Burlington township, and his maternal grandfather was Enos Smith, a pioneer of Smithfield township. The subject of this sketch was reared in Troy township, educated in common schools, and on attaining his majority engaged in the mercantile business in Troy for one year. He then settled in Burlington township, and engaged and partially cleared and improved a farm which he still owns, and lived there until 1882, when he removed to Troy, where he has since resided. In 1858 he married Lucena E., daughter of Capt. Alvin and Julia (Smith) Bailey, of Connecticut, and has three children: Dix, Dell (Mrs. A. T. Parks) and Ray. Mr. Ballard is a descendant of the oldest families of Bradford county; politically he is a Republican.

REV. GEORGE BALLENTINE, clergyman and farmer, Smithfield township, P. O. Floss, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 26, 1839. In early life he was a linen weaver in the winter, and in the summer was employed on the farm; he was second in a family of seven children; and acquired a fair education in his native country. He and his brother, John, came to this country in the month of July, 1863, and landed in New York on the day of the great riot, and saw the two men-of-war come up to the city, to put down the disturbance. He worked first at the iron works near Allentown, and in the fall of 1864 entered Bucknell University, where he was graduated in 1871, and entered the ministry of the Baptist Church at North Moreland, Wyoming county. On October 3, 1873, he was married to Jennie R. Gerould, who was graduated from the same college as her husband; she was the daughter of James L. and Sabrina B. Gerould, born November 28, 1848, on the farm where they now reside. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine eight children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Bernie H., James Gerould, Mary F., Carrie M., John H., Harriet L. and George F. Mr. Ballentine was pastor at North Moreland four years, and then eight years in Montgomery county, where he built two churches; on account of nervous disability he was obliged to discontinue active work for a time, and consequently came to this township where he owns a fine farm. He has continued to preach at Smithfield, South Creek, Ridgebury, and for the last two years at Terrytown and Camptown, when without a regular pastor; his brother, John, who was graduated at the college above named, is the professor of Greek and Latin in the State Normal School at Clarion, and was formerly a professor in Madison (now Colgate) University, at Hamilton, N. Y.

JAMES D. BARBOUR, farmer and dairyman, Ulster, one of the prominent farmers of the county, was born in Scotland July 20, 1829, the son of Hugh and Margaret (Hunter) Barbour. His school term ended when he was twelve years old, yet he has a fair education. In his father's family were seven children, of whom James D. is the eldest; two died in infancy; three boys and two girls live in this county: Elizabeth, at Moore's Hill; Janet, married to James McQueen, of Horseheads, N. Y.; Hugh, at Blyn City, Washington; Alexander, of Newman, Cal. The family came to this county in 1849, locating at Moore's Hill, and cleared the old woods away. James D. Barbour now owns a beautiful farm of 220 acres, having recovered the entire tract from brush, and has made the improvements, which are all modern and among the best of the county. On September 28, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-third Regiment, P. V. I., and served until the close of the war, participating in the battle of Hatcher's Run. His health was greatly impaired during his service, and for several years after his return from the army he was unable to perform farm labor, but is now fairly restored to health. His parents died on the farm he now owns, the father March 26, 1864, and the mother July 11, 1873. Our subject was married March 13, 1867, to Agnes, daughter of Walter and Margaret (Mather) Pollock, natives of Scotland (she was born in Ulster, and her father's family consisted of six children, she being next to the

youngest and the only daughter; her brothers all live in this county). The fruits of this marriage are two children, Walter and Margaret Estella. Mr. Barbour keeps a dairy, also grows wool and breeds draft horses, he has over 100 acres of land under cultivation. He is a member of Gilmour Post, G. A. R., at Ulster, a leading member of the Presbyterian Church at Ulster, and one of its organizers; in his political views he is a Republican.

PERLEY N. BARKER, M. D., Troy, was born in Belpre, Washington Co., Ohio, August 31, 1856, a son of Edmund and Rhoda A. (Lathrop) Barker, of English descent, and on the paternal side coming of Puritan stock. Until the age of fourteen he attended the public schools of Illinois, and then three years were spent in the schools of western New York; he then took a course of study in the Wellsboro (Pa.) graded school, and commenced the study of dentistry in that place. In 1878 he located in Troy, and was an assistant in the office of Dr. R. C. Kendall; in 1880 he was examined by the Pennsylvania State Dental Examining Board, was given a certificate of proficiency, and passed the best examination up to that time of any who had come before the board. Being possessed of a fine intellect, he decided that a higher profession was more congenial to his tastes, and in 1887 he was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pa., receiving the special prize in surgery; soon after he engaged in partnership with Dr. E. G. Tracy, of Troy, with whom he has since been associated; he has a large surgical practice in the place in addition to his regular work, and has devoted a great deal of special study to this branch of his profession. Though young in years, Dr. Barker stands well in the estimation of the community, and has an excellent practice. He has been twice married, first to Cora, daughter of Benjamin F. and Lydia (Slade) Knapp, of Troy, and by her had one son: Frank S.; his second marriage was with Lillian, daughter of Joseph and Melissa (Hall) Joralemon, Troy. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist Church, of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.; also of the Bradford County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and Alumni of the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE BARNES, farmer and horse trainer, of Granville township, P. O. Granville Centre, was born November 15, 1845, in Hartford, Conn., a son of Albert and Sarah E. (Andrews) Barnes, who settled in Granville in 1846, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by Luman Putnam, Jr., where they died. Albert Barnes was one of the leading citizens of his day, and, besides carrying on his farm, was extensively engaged in lumbering and in the sale of musical instruments and patent rights. He took an active part in local politics, and held many of the minor offices of the township. Until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was in politics a Democrat, but since then a staunch Republican. His children were Celestia (Mrs. P. S. Bailey), Julia (Mrs. H. W. McCraney), Roderick, Horace, George, Melville and Charlotte (Mrs. George Bunyan). George Barnes was reared in Granville township, educated in the common schools, and began life as a farmer; he has done an extensive business in lumbering,

and from boyhood has been widely known for his skill as a breaker and trainer of horses. He married in December, 1864, Grace, daughter of C. J. and Rebecca (Becker) Martin, of Granville, and has four children: Fordyce M., Floyd M., Albert and Donald. Mr. Barnes is a member of the I. O. O. F., Granville Centre Lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as constable and collector of the township.

ULYSSES BARNES, hotel proprietor, Herrickville, was born on his father's farm in Herrick township, this county, July 26, 1841. His father, Jeremiah Barnes, was born in Orwell township, in 1811; his grandfather, Jesse Barnes, was born near Blandford, Mass., in 1784; his great-grandfather, Jerre Barnes, also born near Blandford, Mass., was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, Philetus now having the musket he carried, a Queen Ann piece, in a fair state of preservation. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jerre Barnes were Jesse, Anson, Joel and Jeremiah. Jesse Barnes received the usual public-school education, after which he worked at home on the farm with his father. He married Roxanna Warfel, also a native of Massachusetts, and came to this county in 1805, settling in Orwell township, where he improved 150 acres, on which he lived until his forty-fourth year, when he was killed in the Horton sawmill, Wysox. They had eight children, viz.: Lucretia (wife of Alvin Goodnough), Jeremiah, Dr. Jesse, Ollie (wife of Louis Martin), Nelson, Philander, Alonzo and Francis Sylvester. Mrs. Jesse Barnes died in 1839. Jeremiah, the second eldest child in this family, received the usual public-school education, and worked on the farm until his twentieth year; then purchased a farm adjoining his father's, which he sold about 1834, and moved to Herrickville, where he bought from Louis Martin 100 acres, on which his son, Philetus Barnes, now resides; he died November 26, 1880. He had married Sally Aurilla, the younger of two children of Sypron Grant, and they had seven children: Sylvester (who died in infancy), Polly (wife of George Coe), Melissa (deceased), Ulyssus, Roxanna (deceased), Philetus and Loran (of Omaha, Neb.). Jeremiah Barnes was tax collector in 1846. Ulyssus Barnes was educated in Herrickville, attending school until his nineteenth year, and learned the shoemaking trade. He was drafted and assigned to Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment P. V. L., in October, 1862, and they were ordered to Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and Suffolk, Va., where they remained five weeks acting as reserves; then proceeded to Harris Landing, and on a transport to New Berne, N. C., where they remained until April 1, 1863; thence were sent to Little Washington, N. C., until June; thence to Fortress Monroe, and received orders to cut off the Confederates, who were retreating from Gettysburg; thence up York river fifty miles, disembarked, and then were on march six days, when they returned to Fortress Monroe. Thence they proceeded to Baltimore and Harrisburg, where the command was mustered out August 8, 1863. Mr. Barnes returned home, remained two months, and then went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was employed by the Government until the close of the war, when he again returned home and took up his trade, which he has since followed. He is a

member of Union Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M. Mr. Barnes married, June 7, 1871, Sarah M., daughter of Thomas and Sallie (Brewster) Everson, natives of Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.; she was born August 28, 1848; her father and mother died in 1849; she had one brother, George T., and one sister, Julia, wife of Charles Walden. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one daughter, Jennie Melissa, who was born February 29, 1872.

WILLIAM BARNES, farmer, P. O. Towanda, was born October 26, 1815, in the town of Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., a son of H Ezekiah and Polly (Brewster) Barnes; his father was a native of New York, and a pioneer lumberman and farmer. William Barnes was united in marriage, November 5, 1842, with Sarah Stropes, daughter of Henry and Wealthy (Rutty) Stropes, natives of Pennsylvania, whose ancestry was of German extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have been born ten children, seven of whom grew to their majority: One son, Barton, was in the War of the Rebellion and lost his life in the service of his country; those living are Louisa, Charlotte, Anna J., William, Sidney and Edward, all of whom are married and prosperous. William Barnes was a poor boy, but by honesty and perseverance has accumulated an independence, and is now the owner of three farms of over two hundred acres; he settled on his present homestead in North Towanda township when first married, nearly fifty years ago; has always lived an exemplary and contented life, and is beloved by his family, neighbors and an extensive circle of friends. It is said of Mr. Barnes that in the course of his business life of over sixty years he has never had a lawsuit. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are a genial and amiable couple and bid fair to celebrate their golden wedding.

HENRY BARRETT, proprietor of the "Barrett House," Towanda, was born in 1829, and is a son of John and Mary (McNamara) Barrett, who came to America in 1847, and settled in Sheshequin township, this county. They were the parents of the following children: Richard, Cornelius, Mary (Mrs. Daniel Barrett), Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Sheahan), Susan (Mrs. Patrick McNamara), John Daniel and Henry. Henry Barrett was reared in Ireland, and came to America with his parents in 1847. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming at Standing Stone, this county, until 1878, when he removed to Towanda and embarked in the hotel business, in which he has since successfully continued, and has occupied his present stand, No. 612 South Main street, since 1882. In 1856 he married Mary, daughter of Patrick and Mary (McGuane) Lynch, of County Clare, Ireland. Mr. Barrett is a well-known and popular citizen; he is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

WASHINGTON I. BARROWCLIFF, farmer, of Tuscarora township, P. O. Laceyville, Wyoming county, was born in Camptown, this county, June 27, 1848, and was educated in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary; he is a son of Wellington and Lucy (Shumway) Barrowcliff, the former a native of Mehoopany, Pa., of English descent, the latter of Tuscarora, of New England parentage. Mr. Barrowcliff began life for himself at twenty-two, farming in Tuscarora; he was also engaged in teaching school, having taught over nine terms in Carbon, Wyoming and Bradford counties; then removed to Susque-

hanna county, where he was engaged in farming two years, when he came to his present place, where he has since remained. He was married September 18, 1876, to Lalla, born February 22, 1857, a daughter of David and Sally (Learn) Edinger, of Monroe county, Pa., and they have four children, viz.: Kent, born September 14, 1877; Fidae, born May 26, 1880; Altie, born September 7, 1882; and Winifred, born August 4, 1884. Mr. Barrowcliff is an independent voter and a strong advocate of the principles of Prohibition. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Skinner's Eddy.

JACOB J. BARTCH, farmer, Wilmot township, P. O. Wilmot, was born in Sullivan county, Pa., September 12, 1846, and is a son of Godlip and Sarah (Suber) Bartch, the former a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter of Berks county, Pa., and of German lineage. Mr. Bartch began life for himself, farming, at twenty-nine, when he purchased his present home of one hundred and forty-two acres where he has since resided. He was married May 5, 1873, to Miss Frances, daughter of John and Lucretia (Lephfrum) Saxe, and they have two children, viz.: Howard L., born January 26, 1877, and Florence O., born September 11, 1878. Mr. Bartch is a member of the Lutheran Church at Dushore, and his political principles are pronounced Republican.

HENRY ARTHUR BARTLETT, physician and surgeon, Sugar Run, was born January 8, 1846, at Towanda, this county, and is a son of O. D. and Mary (Weston) Bartlett, the former a native of Otis, Mass., and the latter of Towanda. In his father's family there were the following named children: Frank W., professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in Williams College, and pastor of Grace Church, Williams-town, Mass.; Mary F. (Mrs. E. O. Macfarland), of Towanda; Harriet (Mrs. Walter G. Tracy), also of Towanda; Charles G. (deceased); Cora (Mrs. Norman Eichelberger), of Mansfield, Ohio; John N., and Orrin D., who died in infancy. Dr. Bartlett was educated at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Ann Arbor Medical College and Pennsylvania Medical College; he also read medicine with Drs. Mason and Madill. In 1869 he located at Sugar Run, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. On June 30, 1863, the Doctor enlisted at Towanda, in Company A, Thirty-fifth P. V. I.; was first detailed as hospital warden, and later as surgeon of the Third Division of U. S. Military Carpenters. Dr. Bartlett was married July 6, 1869, to Miss Delphine, daughter of George H. and Fannie (Brown) Hill, of Burlington, and they have nine children: Orrin Daniel, born June 18, 1871; Mary Weston, born October 5, 1873; Franklin Walter, born October 31, 1875; Henry Arthur, Jr., born October 6, 1877; Jane Scott, born August 19, 1880; Bessie, born September 19, 1882; Edward Macfarland, born March 14, 1885; Norman Eichelberger, born April 15, 1887, and Cora Eliza, born March 2, 1890, all of whom were baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church by their uncle, Rev. F. W. Bartlett. Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett are also members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of Jackson Post, G. A. R., at Wyalusing, of which he is surgeon; is a Freemason of the third degree, and in politics is a Republican. Ebenezer Bartlett, the ances-

tor of the family in Bradford county, was a Revolutionary patriot, and was among the freemen who struck the first blow for liberty at Lexington; he was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Josiah Bartlett, who signed the Declaration of Independence, was of the same family blood.

URIAH D. BAXTER, farmer, and agent for agricultural machinery, Granville Centre, was born in Granville township, this county, August 19, 1828, a son of Oliver and Ruth (Ross) Baxter. His paternal grandparents, Uriah and Kate (Bailey) Baxter, formerly of Connecticut, settled in Granville township in 1808, and cleared and improved the farm where William Baldwin now lives, and died there; their children were Chauncey, Ezra, Betsey (Mrs. Simcon West), — (Mrs. Parkhurst), Roxie (Mrs. John Vroman), and Oliver, the father of our subject, who was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., March 14, 1804. When four years of age, Oliver removed with his parents to Granville, where he was reared, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by Edward Selleck and James McKeen, and had a family of four children: Uriah D., Jane (Mrs. N. W. Clark), Amanda (Mrs. John Mott), and Sarah (Mrs. N. W. Clark). The subject of these lines was reared in Granville, where he has always resided, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies; his wife was Mary, a daughter of Silas Packard, of Canton township, and by her he has five children, as follows: Orselus, Ira, Odessa (Mrs. David Pepper), Fred and Emma. Mr. Baxter was a member of Company I, Fifteenth New York Engineers, in the Civil War, enlisting August 29, 1864, and after serving eleven months was honorably discharged. He is a well-known citizen of Granville, and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN W. BEAMAN, liveryman and undertaker, Troy, was born in Columbia township, this county, November 3, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Almira (Burrell) Beaman. His father was a native of Bennington, Vt., born January 27, 1785, and was a son of Joseph Beaman who served as a soldier throughout the War of the Revolution. The father of our subject settled in Columbia township, this county, in 1806, and cleared and improved the farm on which he resided until his death which occurred August 12, 1872; by his wife, who was a daughter of Silas and Lucy Burrell, of Tioga county, Pa., he had ten children: Mary (Mrs. D. B. Knapp), Martha (Mrs. L. E. Haven), Joseph, Sarah (Mrs. Austin Edsall), David, Ruth, William, Lydia, John W., and Lucy (Mrs. C. E. Colony). The subject of these lines is the owner of the old homestead where he was born and reared. He received an academical education, and after attaining his majority engaged in farming for several years; in 1880 he embarked in general merchandising at Wells, this county, in which he was engaged until 1887. In 1889 he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Williamsport, and in the fall of same year he located in Troy, where he has since been successfully engaged in the livery and undertaking business. He was twice married, first to Effie D., daughter of Capt. William R. and Abigail (Mosher) Wilson, of Wells, by whom he had two children: Joseph W. and Effie D.; and his second wife was Fannie R. Wilson, sister of his first wife, by whom he has four

children: Susan E., William and Humphrey (twins) and Francis. Mr. Beaman is an enterprising citizen, and politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES I. BEARDSLEY, farmer, Smithfield township, P. O. Hoblet, was born in Schuylcr county, N. Y., June 24, 1856, son of S. C. and Caroline M. (Coots) Beardsley, natives of that county and of English ancestry. His great-grandfather, Coots, was a Hessian soldier, and was in the War of the Revolution; after the war he became an American citizen and reared a large family. Mr. Beardsley was the eldest in a family of four children, all boys; he was married, March 7, 1877, to Emma R., daughter of T. D. and Clarinda (Crandall) Beardsley, old settlers in Springfield; she was born February 15, 1850, and was one of a family of five children. There has been given to Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley one child, Annie Maud, born December 27, 1881. Mr. Beardsley came to this township thirteen years ago, and purchased what is known as the Ames (afterward the Peck) farm; he is a successful farmer, deals largely in cattle, buying and selling; is a member of the Knights of Honor; is a Republican and active in political matters, and a man well informed on the subjects of the day. Mrs. Beardsley is an active and energetic business lady. The Beardsleys are descendants of William Beardsley, who came from England in the ship "Planter" to Boston, Mass., in 1635.

GEORGE G. BEARDSLEY, of Beardsley & McKean, hardware merchants, Troy, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga Co., Pa., January 11, 1849, a son of Eden and Miranda (Tinkham) Beardsley, and is of Puritan and Pilgrim stock. He was reared and educated in his native county, served an apprenticeship of three years in Tioga, and afterward worked as a journeyman six and one-half years. He located in Troy, May 18, 1874, and August 1, 1878, embarked in the general hardware business in Troy, continuing alone until 1879 when Mr. H. M. Spalding became associated with him, and the firm did business as Beardsley & Spalding until February, 1884, when Mr. A. B. McKean was admitted to the firm, and as Beardsley, Spalding & McKean continued up to the first of January, 1890, when Mr. Spalding retired, and the firm continues as Beardsley & McKean. Mr. Beardsley was married January 11, 1882, to Alice E., daughter of Lewis H. and L. Susan (Pierce) Tears, of Troy. Mr. Beardsley is one of the substantial and enterprising business men of Troy, and in politics he is a Republican.

CYRUS BECK, farmer, P. O. Fassett, was born in Pike county, Pa., June 30, 1820, a son of William and Mary Impson Beck; the former was born in Mount Bethel, Pa., the latter in Pike county, Pa. They removed to this county in 1835, locating in Ridgebury where they remained one year; then moved to South Creek, and settled where Mr. Beck purchased and cleared a most fertile farm, on which he afterward lived and died at the age of seventy years, and his wife at the age of eighty-seven years. They raised a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity and three are now living. The subject of this memoir, who is the second in the family, came to this county with his father when fifteen years of age. He received his education in Tompkins county, N. Y., and afterward followed farming

at which he has proved a success. At the age of twenty-six he married Martha, daughter of Asa and Mercy Moore, by which union there were born seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, and of these six are now living, as follows: Elle R., M. Amelia, Catherine, William Henry, Grace E. and Hattie Louise; Floravance A., now deceased, was the eldest. Mr. Beck is an extensive farmer and lumberman, not only supplying the home demand, but shipping to Elmira and other points. He has a fine assortment of blooded horses, from registered stock; is a successful and enterprising farmer, having the confidence of his fellow-citizens; has held the office of school director and also town commissioner for years with satisfaction to all, and honor to himself.

JOSEPH BECKER, farmer, P. O. Alba, was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., February 5, 1827, and is the adopted son of John S. and Hannah Becker, who settled in Armenia township in 1833, on the farm now owned by J. D. Becker. Our subject was reared in Armenia township from twelve years of age, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth New York Engineers, and after nine months' service was honorably discharged. He married September 9, 1852, Mary, daughter of Hiram Miller, of Armenia, and has eight children, as follows: Morris, Anna, Clara (Mrs. Burton Rexford), Charlotte, Mary (Mrs. Charles Purvis), Florence, Jennie and Ella. Mr. Becker is one of the substantial farmers of Armenia township, and in politics is a Republican.

ABNER M. BEEBE, retired merchant, Rome, was born in New York City, August 28, 1832, and is a son of Martin H. and Eliza (Meserole) Beebe, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Brooklyn, N. Y., and of Dutch descent. His paternal ancestors were from Connecticut, dating back generations. His father, who was a copper-smith, and a successful business man, died January 1, 1840, aged thirty-three; he had a family of five children, viz: Martin H., of Brooklyn; Margaret M., married to William H. VanVorhis, both now dead; Abner M.; Harriet M., married to William H. Barnes, of New York City; Elizabeth, died in infancy. Abner M. Beebe passed his boyhood in the city of Brooklyn, attending the public schools until twelve years of age, after which he was thrown on his own resources. He secured a position as errand boy in a store in New York, and was clerk in different stores, finally becoming a head book-keeper, and was thus employed until the panic of 1857, when he opened a fruit store on his own account, and conducted the same until 1863, when he was appointed commissioner of enrollment by President Lincoln, and during the draft riots he was in frequent danger of his life from assassination. In 1865 he came to Bradford county and purchased a farm of fifty five acres in North Rome; after eight years he removed to Wysox, and three years afterward he proceeded to Springville, Susquehanna county, and was there three years when he went to Brushville, opened a general store and remained two years; while here he lost his first wife; then he removed to Myersburg, and merchandised for about five years, and from there came to Rome borough; then in 1887 he retired from active life. Mr. Beebe has been twice married, the first time April 26, 1854, to Mary A. Dains, daughter of William H. Dains, of Brooklyn, by

which marriage he had four children, viz.: Francis E., married to E. T. Bull; Hattie M., married to J. Wilbur Dunn; Mary E., married to E. R. Myer, Jr., and Isaac M. She died March 16, 1882, and May 27, 1884, he was married to Emma Compton, daughter of William H. Compton, of New York City. Mr. Beebe takes a great interest in church matters, and is a Republican. He has been three times appointed postmaster of different offices in the county; he has also served as councilman and on the election board of Rome borough. In his business career Mr. Beebe has always been successful, and left a large circle of friends wherever he has resided; he commands the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends in this his adopted county.

JOSEPH B. AND GEORGE M. BEIDLEMAN, merchants, Wilawana, were born in Wilawana, this county, Joseph B. on January 25, 1853, and George M. on March 23, 1862. They are the sons of Anson and Eunice (Seeley) Beidleman, natives of New York. Anson was the son of Isaac Beidleman, who moved to this county about 1816 or 1817, when his son was seven or eight years of age, began keeping house in a log house in the northwest corner of the township of Athens, where he followed farming. Anson followed the same vocation as his father in Athens township until 1847 when, in company with D. S. Brown, he entered into mercantile business; after three or four years under the firm name of Beidleman & Brown, Mr. Beidleman purchased Mr. Brown's interest, which he continued with much success until his death, which occurred in 1880, when he was in his seventy-first year; he was in the mercantile business thirty-two years, carrying a general stock for country trade. His family consisted of three sons: Joseph B., George M., and Benjamin F. (deceased). Joseph B. and George M. Beidleman were reared and educated at Wilawana; Joseph B. is yet unmarried; George M., at the age of twenty-two married Hattie L., daughter of G. H. and Catherine Sible, of Wilawana, Pa., January 21, 1884, by which union there was born to them one daughter, Mildred B. Mrs. Anson Beidleman carried on the business in her own name ten years after the death of her husband; in 1890 J. B. and G. M. took the store in their own name, and are doing a prosperous business; besides a full line of groceries and provisions, they handle extensively farming machinery, and are known under the firm name Beidleman Brothers. They are both musicians of some merit, and are much respected by their townsmen. Joseph B. has held the office of constable two terms, and now holds the important position of justice of the peace. Mrs. Beidleman, Sr., is nearly sixty-five years of age, and enjoys good health. James Seeley, her grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier.

ALONZO E. BENJAMIN, farmer, Albany township, P. O. New Albany, was born in Asylum township, this county, May 5, 1838, a son of John V. and Betsey Elizabeth (Bennett) Benjamin, natives of Albany township and of English descent. His father was a farmer and lumberman. His grandfather, John Benjamin, also a farmer and lumberman, was a native of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., and was one of the pioneers of Asylum. It is thought that the great-grandfather was also a resident of Asylum, and died there at a very old age; he was a

soldier of the Revolutionary War, and a pensioner: he was a man of influence. Benjamin Bennett, the grandfather on the mother's side, at one time owned a grist and saw mill at the mouth of the creek near where W. R. Storrs now resides; he died at the age of ninety-eight years, a pensioner of the War of 1812. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and engaged in farming in Asylum; he was ten years in Monroe township and removed to his present farm of one hundred and fifty acres, in 1881, one of the finest properties in the township. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Civil War in Company G, Fifty-seventh P. V. I., was in active service three years and two months, and was under fire a large number of times, receiving one slight wound. He was a prisoner in Libby prison about six months; had also four brothers in the war, making five of the family serving their country all at one time. He was married March 20, 1866, to Eliza Minges, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Towanda township. To them have been born one daughter (now deceased) and one son, Almond H., who resides with his father. Mr. Benjamin is a member of the G. A. R.; politically he is a Republican, and he is one of the most successful farmers in the township.

JAMES BENNETT, chief of police, constable and tax collector, Athens, is a native of Pike township, Bradford Co., Pa., born June 23, 1858, and is a son of Miles and Lucy (Bishop) Bennett; his father is also a native of Pike township; his mother of Susquehanna county, Pa.; the latter died June 23, 1858, in her twenty-fourth year. Miles Bennett is a farmer and veterinary surgeon, was in the service during the Civil War. Ferris Bennett, the grandfather of James Bennett, was a native Connecticut, and came to this county in an early day; he died in May, 1890, at the advanced age of ninety years. James Bennett is the youngest of three children (the second child died in infancy). He received a common-school education and followed farming until 1882, when he came to Athens and was appointed chief of police, the next year he was appointed constable, has been elected since that; in 1887 he was elected tax collector, and has held that position since. He was married at Skinner's Eddy, July 19, 1879, to Miss Josephine H., daughter of Abraham M. and Melissa A. Kramer, natives of Wysox township. Abraham Kramer was a machinist and foreman in Kellogg & Maurice's machine shops when they first started in Athens; he died in November, 1882, in his sixty-fourth year, and Mrs. Kramer resides with her daughter, Mrs. Bennett, who is the second in a family of three children; she was born in Ulster township, March, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have an adopted daughter, Mabel L. Mr. Bennett, who is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, and of the Royal Arcanum, Sexennial League and Province and Shield; in politics he is a Republican.

W. A. BENNETT, stone dealer, Silvara, was born in Wyalusing township, this county, April 20, 1850, and is a son of Levi and Cornelia J. (Baker) Bennett. Of a family of seven children he is the third; his father is still a resident of this county. The boyhood of our subject was passed on a farm, and he had the advantages of a good common-school education; at the age of eighteen he began

to learn the carpenter's trade with James Sharer, of Pike township, and after being in his employ about one year he began contracting on his own responsibility, following that occupation until 1889. In 1867 he removed to Silvara, which has been his home since; in 1882 he built a steam saw and planing and feed mill in that village, which he still operates. In the fall of 1888 he began his stone operations, leasing a tract of land close to the village, and opened what is now known as Bennett's quarry; this is the Blue Stone Quarry where he quarries a superior article of flag and curb stone; he operates this during the summer and lumbers in the winter, thus furnishing steady employment for about twelve men. In his work in the quarry he cuts and ships on an average four car-loads of stone per week, finding market for the same in the cities of the Lackawanna Valley and New Jersey. Mr. Bennett is also an extensive land owner, having a tract of about one hundred and eighty acres of land mostly covered by a growth of fine timber. He was united in marriage, December 17, 1870, with Susan Smith, a daughter of William Smith, of New York, and this union has been blessed with three children: Frennie, Elgie and Clair. Politically Mr. Bennett is a Republican, and has filled the various township offices. He is decidedly a self-made man, and by hard toil and close application to business he has amassed a considerable fortune which under his careful guidance is constantly increasing.

JOHN GASKIN BENSLEY, farmer, Wysox township, P. O. Towanda, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., July 30, 1831, and is a son of John and Mary (Ross) Bensley, natives of Pennsylvania. In his father's family there were five children, of whom our subject is the fourth. John Gaskin Bensley began life for himself at twenty-one, and was engaged in lumbering fifteen years upon the West branch of the Susquehanna; then located on a farm in Pike township, where he remained five years, and was then engaged in the mercantile business at LeRaysville five years, and in 1879 he removed to his present home. Mr. Bensley was married October 1, 1864, to Miss Althea L., daughter of George and Lydia (Dwight) Judd, and they have had born to them three children: George Judd, born August 1, 1865 is professor in Lowell's Commercial College, at Binghamton, N. Y.; Mertie Belle, born August 5, 1868, and Ward Eugene, born October 28, 1872, and died September 16, 1884. Mr. Bensley is a Sir Knight Templar, and in politics he is a Republican.

ALVIN L. BERRY, farmer, Springfield township, P. O. Berrytown, was born January 16, 1836, on the farm where he now resides, a son of Almond and Clarissa (Severance) Berry, the former of whom was reared in Otsego county, N. Y., and removed to this county in 1825 from Danby, Tompkins Co., N. Y., with his brothers, Woodard and Leaman, and they each cleared large farms. The father was a man of sterling worth and influence in his time. He had a family of seven children, and died at the age of sixty-seven years; the mother also died at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Berry's grandfather, Severance, was cook for Gen. Washington in the beginning of the Revolutionary War, when only seventeen years of age, and was afterward a soldier in the ranks.

serving in the war seven years. Alvin L. Berry was married to Eunice Harkness, who was born February 12, 1840, a daughter of Hiram and Lorinda (Boughton) Harkness, of South Creek township. Her father was the first white male child born in the town of Springfield, and his father, John Harkness, was the first settler in the place, having come here from Massachusetts in 1803. Mrs. Berry's father died October 23, 1866, at the age of sixty-one years, and her mother in April, 1890, at the age of eighty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have had two children: Grace E., born December 9, 1869, and Mattie L., born December 6, 1873. Mr. Berry lives on the old homestead, a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres; his principal business is dairying, and he has one of the finest herds of Jersey cows in the county. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party; has held several positions of public trust, and is considered one of the substantial men of the county.

WOODARD BERRY, farmer, P. O. Berrytown, was born March 29, 1830, on the farm where he now resides in Springfield township, a son of Woodard and Rhoda (Cass) Berry, natives of Otsego Co., N. Y., and who came to Springfield township, this county, from Danby, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1825. The grandfather, who was a native of Vermont, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Springfield township, this county, at a very old age; the father, Woodard Berry, with his two brothers, Almond and Leaman, were the first settlers in this part of the township, and each cleared large farms. The father, who was one of the substantial men of Berrytown in his day, was twice married. His first wife died at the age of fifty-eight years, and he then married Anna Cass, who died at the advanced age of eighty-one years, he himself passing away when aged seventy-six. Mr. and Mrs. Berry were consistent Christians, he a Baptist in belief, and she a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Our subject, who is the fifth in a family of seven children, all living, was reared on the farm. On May 19, 1855, he was married to Mary A. Smith, who was born April 21, 1836, a daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Avery) Smith, of Springfield, this county, natives of New York, former of whom, who was a farmer, died aged eighty-one, and the latter at the age of forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have had born to them four children, as follows: Ida A., born March 11, 1856, wife of John Gordon; Jay W., born May 30, 1859, married to Laura Cornell; Ruth, born December 31, 1869, and Lamont, born April 21, 1874. Mr. Berry has a prime farm of 160 acres (the old homestead), has a dairy and raises some fine horses and Short-horn cattle. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party; has held several offices of public trust; has been postmaster since 1889. The family are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

JOHN BESLEY, farmer, P. O. Columbia Cross Roads, was born in Columbia township, this county, February 3, 1851, and is a son of John W. and Hettie M. (Swayze) Besley. His paternal grandparents were Oliver and Rhoda (Westbrook) Besley, natives of France and New York, respectively, and who were pioneers of Columbia township, settling on the farm now owned by subject, which they cleared and

improved and there died. John W., father of our subject, who was also a native of Columbia township, always followed farming, and died on the farm now occupied by his son Gabe C., his wife was a daughter of Obadiah and Elizabeth (Beamer) Swayze, of New Jersey, and by her he had three sons; Oliver B., John and Gabe C. John Besley was reared in Columbia township, and resides on the old homestead of the paternal grandfather. In 1876 he married Mertie, daughter of O. B. and Emily (McClelland) Howland, of Columbia township, and they have four children: Lena E., John O., Edith L. and E. Gabe. Mr. Besley is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a * Republican.

WILLIAM W. BESLEY, farmer and stock dealer, of Columbia township, P. O. Columbia Cross Roads, was born in Columbia township, this county, November 16, 1849, and is a son of Oliver O. and Susan (Wolfe) Besley; his paternal grandparents were Isaac and Rebecca (Watkins) Besley, and his great-grandparents were Oliver and Rhoda (Westbrook) Besley. Oliver and Isaac Besley, who were both pioneers of Columbia township, cleared farms and died there. The children of Oliver and Rhoda (Westbrook) Besley were as follows: John W., Isaac, Elias, Susan (Mrs. Bateman Monro), Sophia (Mrs. James Fries), Elthera (Mrs. Peter S. Furman), Mary A. (Mrs. William Strait) and Catherine (Mrs. Jacob Fries). The children of Isaac and Rebecca (Watkins) Besley were Oliver O., Philo W., George N., Clayton O., Polly (Mrs. Elnathan McClelland), Ada (Mrs. Albert Campbell), Estlier A. (Mrs. William H. McClelland). Oliver O., the father of our subject, was born in Columbia township, and died there; he cleared several farms, and was also a dealer in stock; his wife was a daughter of George and Leefe (Kennedy) Wolfe, and granddaughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Farman) Wolfe, who settled in Columbia township in 1813. Oliver O. and Susan (Wolfe) Besley became the parents of seven children, of whom three grew to maturity: William W., George D. and Isaac. William W. Besley was reared in Columbia township, where he has always resided, and since attaining his majority has been engaged in business for himself as a farmer and stock dealer. He married June 3, 1886, Hiza, daughter of Andrew Fraley, of Springfield township, and has one son, Frank. Mr. Besley is one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Columbia township, and in politics he is a Democrat.

FRANCIS EUGENE BESSEY, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Rome, was born in Monroeton, this county, November 22, 1850, and is the son of George and Amanda (Staples) Bessey, the former of whom was a farmer and lumberman, a native of New York, and the latter a native of Connecticut, both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; their family consisted of three children: Albert, a machinist; Herman, superintendent of schools at Delaware, and Francis Eugene. The father came to this county about the year 1846, and resided here until his death in 1866; the mother died one year before him in Fairfax county, Va., aged fifty. The boyhood of our subject up to his twelfth year was spent in Monroeton township, where he attended the public schools; then removed with his mother to Washington, D.C.,

and studied in Columbia University three years, after which he entered the Crazer Theological Seminary, and was graduated in May, 1876. Then went to Union, N. Y., where he remained about two years, after which he removed to Hancock, N. Y., whence after four years he came to Rome where he has since remained. Mr. Bessey was united in marriage, April 17, 1888, with Sophronie R., daughter of Hiram and Jane (Ridgeway) Woodburn, of Rome township, this county. Mr. Bessey's present charge includes Rome and Orwell. As a minister he has been very successful in winning the love and esteem of his congregation where he has been. He is a member of the International Fraternal Alliance, of Baltimore, Md., and in his political views was formerly a Republican, but now leans strongly toward the Prohibition party.

JEROME E. BEST, merchant, South Warren, is a native of Potter county, Pa., born September 3, 1861, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Epley) Best, natives of New York, farmers, born of German extraction; the father died in 1863; the mother is a resident of Warren Centre. They were the parents of five children, of whom Jerome E., the fourth in the order of birth, was reared in Jackson Valley, Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he received his education, but was more at work than in the school books, and when old enough he was apprenticed and learned the blacksmith's trade, but in time he quit the anvil and commenced merchandising in South Warren, which he has carried on very successfully, and now has the only store in that part of the county, keeping a general assortment suitable to the surrounding country trade, and a full and general assortment for all his custom. He was married in LeRaysville in 1884, to Abbie Currier, daughter of David and Jane (Gamble) Currier, natives of this State, and of English and Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Best were born two children: Maud and Lorena. Mr. Best is a Republican in politics, and is recognized as one of the eminently respectable citizens of Bradford county.

JOHN A. BILES is a farmer and teacher, of Wyalusing township, P. O. Homet's Ferry. The family from which this gentleman is descended has occupied a prominent position in the pioneer history of the State, as well as of Bradford county. The names first sprang into notice in 1678 or 1679, two brothers, William and Charles, coming from Dorchester, England, and settling in Bucks county. The elder brother, William, was an extensive land holder there, and occupied a prominent position in early Colonial times; he brought with him his wife and a family of seven children, and two servants, settling close to the falls of the Delaware. He purchased a large plantation from William Penn, also an island in the Delaware river, of the Indians, the deed being confirmed to him March 19, 1729. He was elected to the council of Philadelphia in the spring of 1682, and his name is also found among the signatures of the Great Charter. The first meeting of the Friends in that county was held May 2, 1683, at his house, which was constructed of brick, imported from England. He died in 1710, and was succeeded by his son William. The family have occupied prominent positions in different sections of the State.

Henry Biles was a native of Trenton, N. J., but while a young

man he immigrated to Smithfield township, Monroe Co., Pa., and then, in his old age, about the year 1812, removed to the vicinity of Pittsburgh where he died about 1820, aged about seventy years. He married Phebe Patterson, and had a family of seven children, viz.: John, Charles, William, Robert and Henry (twins), Alexander (grandfather of subject) and Benjamin. He was married (the second time) to Miss Broadhead, by whom he had two children, Polly and Betsey. Of the sons: John and Charles followed surveying; William became a lawyer; Robert a farmer; Henry was a cripple, and Alexander was a printer. Alexander, the grandfather, was born October 28, 1783, married Roseanna Place, September 14, 1801, and died March 28, 1855; they had the following children: John, born January 2, 1802, married to Sallie Bramhall, February 13, 1825, and died February 6, 1880; Eleanor, born April 28, 1805, married to Jacob Strunk, January 17, 1823, and died May 22, 1878; Phebe, born February 27, 1807, married to Chandler T. Baldwin, September 12, 1830, and died July 10, 1831; Samuel W., born January 19, 1809, married to Matilda Jane Ennis, February 13, 1834, died May 1, 1859; James A., born November 22, 1810, married to Lizzie VanNoy, March 8, 1836, died November 6, 1877; Charles, born October 11, 1812, married to Jane VanNoy, April 24, 1838, a resident of Wyalusing; Polly, born April 27, 1814, married September 12, 1833, to Chandler T. Baldwin, the husband of her deceased sister Phebe, died February 19, 1856; Jacob P. (father of subject), born January 29, 1816, married to Mary Bunnell, August 15, 1839, died April 25, 1890; Rebecca, born April 19, 1818, married to James Depew, February 5, 1844, died May 9, 1857; Elizabeth and Alexander (twins), born February 8, 1820, died in infancy; George, born July 20, 1821, married to Almedia Camp, December 12, 1843, died April 16, 1869; Lewis, born June 19, 1823, married to Catherine VanNoy, January 29, 1850, resides in Wyalusing; Betsey, born May 23, 1826, married to Calvin Camp, May 12, 1847, live at Camptown. Samuel W. Biles had eleven children, all of whom died in early life; two only were married and left children. Mrs. Rebecca Depew has no descendants in the county. George Biles had eleven children, all of whom are deceased except one, George, who lives in Meshoppen. Jacob P. Biles, father, of our subject, had the following children: Helen M., born January 11, 1844, married to Allen Hover, May 15, 1873; James M., born September 3, 1845, married to Millie Wilson, August 7, 1870; Aaron, born September 10, 1847, died October 11, 1862; Mary, born December 16, 1849, died November 7, 1862; Sarah, born May 10, 1851, died May 7, 1853; Emily A., born May 14, 1853, died March 17, 1872; Anna E., born October 31, 1855, died March 15, 1870; John A. and Jacob M. (twins), born February 16, 1858; Jacob married to Ida M. Quick, November 29, 1882, and is now a physician at Meshoppen. Jacob P. Biles, the father, was captain for three years, from September 17, 1842 to 1845, in the Union Light Infantry, Fourth Volunteer Battalion, Second Brigade, Ninth Division of Pennsylvania Militia. John A. Biles married Sarah E. Kerriek, of Asylum, October 21, 1884; Martin L., born November 28, 1860, died May 1, 1884; Elmore L., born August 17, 1863, died June 13, 1885; Albert S., born

July 25, 1866, died April 23, 1872. Mr. Biles is the father of the following children: Elmore H., born June 15, 1885; Frank V., born August 1, 1887, and Clarence E., born December 9, 1889. The father of subject was an extensive land owner, and one of the best farmers of the county; a Christian gentleman, and at one time was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but severed his connection on account of some church quarrel, and never again united with any church. His farm was one of the neatest in the neighborhood, noted for fine farms. Although a man of limited education, he was a great reader, and kept thoroughly posted on all the leading questions of the day. He resided on the old homestead, now occupied by his son, from 1839 until his death, and reared a family of twelve children, eight of whom are dead, and four still living have become successful men and women. John A. Biles was born and reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools, at Keystone Academy, and at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, having graduated from the latter in 1889. He has followed teaching part of the time during the past ten years; is also a practical surveyor, and follows that, to a considerable extent; is a farmer and owns about seventy acres of the old homestead, having always lived there, with the exception of from November, 1887, to May, 1890. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Camptown, of the Patrons of Industry, and is a Republican, taking active part in politics, but seeking no political emoluments.

CHARLES BILES, farmer, of Wyalusing township, P. O. Homet's Ferry. This gentleman, who is one of the pioneers of his section, was born in what is now Monroe (then Northampton) county, Pa., October 11, 1812, a son of Alexander P. and Rosanna (Place) Biles. His parents had a family of fifteen children, of whom three are now living, he being the eldest of the three; Lewis is a farmer, and Betsie married Calvin Camp, whom she survives, and now resides at Camptown. Our subject came to this county with his parents when twelve years old, and for a short period resided on Vaughn hill, on the farm now owned by S. S. Butts; from there they removed to Frenchtown, and there remained four years; then for three or four years they made their home on the premises now owned by George Homet, at Homet's Ferry, and then removed to the farm where Lewis Biles now lives, where they passed the rest of their days. This section was a wilderness at that time, and amid such surroundings young Charles was reared, having but poor facilities for acquiring an education. Leaving home when about twenty-one years of age, he built a small house on a clearing, where his present residence now stands, and started for himself, spending the next ten years in clearing the land and fitting it for cultivation. He leased a sawmill, and for one year was engaged in sawing lumber and rafting the same down the Susquehanna. After undergoing the usual hardships of the early pioneer, and perhaps far more than his share, he at last developed a farm of eighty-four acres, as fine as the county affords, and, having secured a comfortable competence, retired from active business, and, under the care of his daughter Emma, is prepared to pass his declining years in comfort. He was united in marriage April 24, 1838, with Jane Van Noy, daugh-

ter of Peter VanNoy, of Sussex county, N. J., and this union was blest with six children, viz.: Adelia, married to N. A. Fuller, Elizabeth (deceased), Lindly (deceased), Peter A., Emma V., and Delphine, married to J. M. Irvine. His wife died in 1877, since which time his daughter Emma has cared for him. Mr. Biles has been a life-long Democrat, an earnest worker for his party, but never a place seeker; his life has been one of hard and continuous toil, starting in life with no resources but good health and an earnest desire to succeed, he has secured a comfortable home and a fortune ample for his needs.

P. A. BILES, farmer and stock grower, of Wyalusing township, *P. O. Homet's Ferry, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 12, 1850, a son of Charles Biles. He was born and reared on the farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood until attaining his majority. Mr. Biles was married, March 26, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Bush) Wilson, of Wyalusing township, and to them have been born three children, viz.: Lizzie, Charles and Scott. Politically Mr. Biles is a Democrat, and now fills the office of school director. He has always resided on the farm and been a successful business man.

ALONZO A. BISHOP, Wysox, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this county. His father was Elihu Bishop, a tanner, who settled in Wysox township in 1803, and established a tannery on his place. The mother of our subject was Mary (Sweetlan) Bishop; both parents were of Connecticut; they had a family of four children. The father returned to Troy, N. Y., after a short residence, but soon went back to Wysox, where he died in 1857. Alonzo A., who is the youngest and only surviving member of their family, was born in Wysox township, this county, February 29, 1808, and attended school in the old frame church; he operated a tannery and made shoes, and was thus engaged fifty-five years. He was noted for his integrity and honesty as a workman, and his products always found a ready sale at home, from those who knew him best. Mr. Bishop has farmed, for some years, a portion of his land, which he paid \$102 per acre for, and during the Civil War he was offered \$200 for it, and refused the offer which was, possibly, all it was worth; but the old homestead was not parted with, and here he has spent over fifty years of his long life. He has retired from active labor, and, in the gentle evening of his life, feels more and more attached to the dear old home. He was married in Wysox, one bright Sabbath day, in March, 1830, to Eveline B., daughter of Shepard and Sarah (Coolbaugh) Pierce, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English descent, who came to Bradford county in 1806, and settled in Wysox, where he took up four hundred acres of valuable land, and, for many years, was the most extensive farmer in this community. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have spent many years of their lives in Wysox, where they reared a family of seven children. Alfred S., the eldest, was born August 26, 1831, and is now a resident of the "Sunny South," where he was when the Civil War broke out; and if his father, who is a Republican, could have seen the name of Alfred S. Bishop on the Confederate roll, he would have felt that his boy was lost. The next, Frances M., born January 23, 1833,

married Darius Williams, both deceased in 1880. Edward R., born September 18, 1835, is superintendent of the home farm, and is unmarried; he attended the district school and Williamsport College; is active in local politics, and has held most of the offices in Wysox; served as collector for twenty years in Wysox township, is a Republican, a Mason, and a member of the Grange, and is well informed and a diligent reader. Elizabeth S., born May 14, 1837, is the wife of Jesse R. Smith. Mary, deceased, was born December 5, 1838, and became the wife of Robert Austin; her death occurred in 1862. Joseph W. was born April 28, 1840, and is in the employment of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Shepard E., the youngest, was born August 21, 1846. Mrs. Bishop is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bishop served twenty years as a member of the school board in Wysox; was a drummer and bugle major in the rifle company there many years.

JOSEPH W. BISHOP, chief clerk, general office of the L. V. R. R., Sayre, is a native of Wysox township, this county, born April 28, 1840, and is a son of Alonzo and Evaline (Pierce) Bishop, the former from Connecticut and the latter born in Bradford county. The father was a mechanic, and operated a tannery in Wysox township, where the son grew to his majority and had the advantages of the public schools. He was also a student in the Collegiate Institute, Towanda. In 1867 he was employed by the L. V. R. R. Company, and was with the corps of engineers in the construction thereof, and until it was built, when he became the Towanda station agent. He was soon, however, transferred to the superintendent's office, Towanda, where he remained from 1871 to 1876, when the general offices of the company were transferred to their present place, Sayre, and he came with them and continued in the same service. Joseph W. Bishop and Mary H. Wells were joined in marriage at Meshoppen, Wyoming county, in 1872. She is a daughter of Dr. Nathan and Mary (Horton) Wells, the former of whom was born in Orange county, N. Y., and died in July, 1886; the latter, a native of this county, survives. In their family there were three daughters and one son, Mrs. Bishop being next the youngest, born October 31, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Bishop have had children as follows: Louise W., Katherine W., Nathan Wells (deceased), and Howard Elmer. Mrs. Bishop is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bishop is a member of the K. of P. and of the Iron Hall, and is a member of the Democratic party. The family are widely known and highly respected.

G. M. BIXBY (deceased) was, during life, one of Wyalusing's most successful and highly respected business men. He was born in Campbell, Steuben Co., N. Y., October 30, 1820, a son of Solomon and Lucy (French) Bixby, the former of whom was a native of Connecticut, and by trade a shoemaker, died in Steuben county, N. Y., May 7, 1843. His family comprised six children, of whom G. M. is the only one that ever lived in Bradford county. The father, after the death of his first wife, married a second time, and G. M. Bixby then went to live with his uncle, a hardware merchant of Rochester, N. Y.; he was educated in the public schools of that city, and, after finishing his schooling, became a clerk in his uncle's store, where he remained a

few years, and then entered the hardware business for himself, in Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until 1853, when he sold, and removed to Wyalusing, and conducted a general store and lumber business for C. F. Welles. After a few years he embarked in business for himself here, conducting a general store, and dealing extensively in lumber; then, in January, 1876, he opened the first and only bank at Wyalusing, conducting the same until his death, July 26, 1880. He had acquired extensive real estate interests in Wyalusing and adjoining townships, as well as several valuable pieces of property in the borough. Starting in life a poor boy, without aid he accumulated a fortune, being eminently successful, and was renowned for his exactness and scrupulous honesty. Socially, he was loved and honored by all. Mr. Bixby was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an earnest worker, was Sunday-school superintendent many years, and was always a liberal contributor to all benevolent or religious enterprises. His death left a void that was difficult to fill. He was united in marriage, September 15, 1874, with Clara Dunklee, and to them were born two children: Robert M., born March 14, 1876—a student at Miller's School of Commerce, Elmira; and Bradford H., born October 14, 1879. After her husband's death, Mrs. Bixby assumed the management of his large estate, which she has conducted with consummate skill and judgment; she is a member of and an earnest worker in the Baptist Church of Wyalusing.

HARRISON BLACK, farmer and stock grower, of Wyalusing township, P. O. Wyalusing, was born in Wyalusing township, this county, December 4, 1825, a son of John H. and Hannah (Ackley) Black. John H. Black was born, of Irish parentage, in Wyalusing township, December 28, 1796, and passed his entire life in the township where he was a farmer and mill owner, clearing a large amount of land and fitting it for cultivation. He died April 2, 1878; his wife had died in May, the previous year; of their family of six children three only survive, viz., Harrison, N. A. and Nancy P., wife of John I. Ingham, architect, of Elmira. Harrison Black attended school at Merryall, and had but limited educational advantages; his boyhood was passed in the woods and in the mills of his father, and when twenty-three years of age he started out for himself as a farmer, which occupation he has followed until the present time. In 1846 he purchased a farm containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, which he has since added to until he now owns one hundred and ninety acres of land, a large portion of it being covered with fine timber. He does a general farm business; his farm is beautifully located and well improved, and stocked with Holstein and Jersey cattle, and horses. He was married March 28, 1849, to Henrietta M. Gregory, and they have a family of three sons: C. H., a farmer of Wyalusing, who married Carrie Spencer; G. L., educated at the Wyoming Seminary and now a surveyor and mine superintendent of Wyoming, and John G., a railroad engineer of Rock Springs, Wyoming. Mr. Black has had to depend largely on his own resources, and has long filled a foremost place in the ranks of Bradford county's most successful farmers. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he

fills the position of trustee; he is a charter member of Wyalusing Lodge No. 508; of the I. O. O. F. at Camptown, has taken all subordinate degrees, and has passed all the chairs; in politics he is a Democrat, and he has filled all the various town offices, being at present town commissioner.

JOHN BLACK, retired farmer, of Pike township, P. O. LeRaysville, was born in Yorkshire, England, December 11, 1813, a son of William and Ann (Spencer) Black, woollen manufacturers. The family came to America in 1819, and on account of the English law forbidding mechanics to immigrate to America, the father passed himself as a gardener; he worked at his trade successively in Kingston, Muncy (then called Pennsborough) and Monroeton. In 1830 he purchased the farm on which John now lives, and built what is known as the Haigh Woolen Mill, which he sold to Joseph Haigh and L. L. Stuart in 1846; afterward he went to Carroll county, Ill., where he and his wife died in 1870. John Black attended the district school in Pike township, also the LeRaysville borough school, and at the age of twenty-five began life for himself by going on a farm one mile east, and in 1857 he bought of his father the homestead where he now lives. Besides attending to his farm he has dealt in real estate in Bradford county, but chiefly in the West. In 1838 he married his first wife, Harriet, daughter of Dr. Lemuel C. and Lucy Belding, natives of Vermont; she died in 1847, and in 1848 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Uri and Phoebe (Barber) Cook. They have two children: Harriet E., born May 28, 1849, married to Paul C. Stern, an importer of toys and fancy goods in New York City, and Phoebe A., born September 10, 1853, married to George W. Buck, a real estate agent in Duluth, Minn. In his religious views Mr. Black is a Swedenborgian, and in politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Black is a member of the Congregational Church at Pottersville.

JOHN H. BLACK, farmer, of Tuscarora township, P. O. Spring Hill, was born on his present home March 20, 1842, and was educated in the common schools and at the Academy at Wyalusing, Pa. He is a son of Davis Dimmock and Lois (Marsh) Black, of New England origin, the former of whom was born in Wyalusing township, this county, March 22, 1808; came to Spring Hill in 1830, purchased 106 acres of land (now owned by his son John H.), and died June 17, 1878, highly regarded by all who knew him. He was a man of strict business integrity, and a true patriot. He was a son of Joseph Black, who was born in Colchester, Conn., June 24, 1762, and married Alice Wells, whose father was a victim of the Wyoming massacre. Joseph Black settled in Wyalusing in 1807, purchased over six hundred acres of land for \$37, and at one time owned the only gristmill between Athens and Wilkes-Barre; he also owned one of the first sawmills in Wyalusing.

John H. Black enlisted at Canton, March 30, 1864, in Company G, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and was in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and several minor engagements, during which his regiment lost over eight hundred men. On July 12, 1864, he was

taken sick and sent to City Point Hospital, from there to Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C.; after a time his health had so far improved that he was detailed to do light duty about the hospital, and for six months he had charge of the dead house at Mount Pleasant. He was discharged August 3, 1865, and returned to Spring Hill, where he has since been engaged in business, when his health would permit. On July 4, 1866, Mr. Black was married to Sarah A. Bolles, by whom he had two children: George Melville, born July 7, 1867, died July 1, 1875, and Sarah Blennie, born February 3, 1874. This wife dying February 11, 1874, Mr. Black then married Marietta R., daughter of John F. and Malissa (Elliott) Dodge, of Terrytown. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Spring Hill, and in politics he is a Republican, and a strong advocate of Prohibition. He has been general agent for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company thirteen years, and it may be truly said of him that he is a gentleman of high standing in the community where he lives, and an earnest supporter of good government and all honest enterprises.

N. A. BLACK, retired merchant, Wyalusing, was born on the old Black Homestead at Merryall, this county, December 5, 1835, a son of John H. Black, a native of Exeter, Luzerne county, and Hannah (Ackley) Black, of Bradford county. His father was a farmer who passed his life on the old homestead, and had the following children: Harrison, of Wyalusing; George, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Nancy, married to J. Q. Ingham, of Elmira, and N. A. Our subject was born and reared on a farm, educated in the public schools of Wyalusing, and upon reaching his majority engaged in farming, residing on the old homestead until 1885, when he removed to Hazelton, and for two years was proprietor and operator of a hat factory there; then embarked in mercantile pursuits, and conducted a produce store until the spring of 1891, when he sold his interests and returned to Wyalusing, purchasing property of L. D. Little, which he improved and made into as comfortable and elegant a home as the borough contains. He enlisted in the service of his country, October 15, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, P. V. I., and was discharged August 15, 1863, by expiration of term of service. He served on detached duty, and so escaped the hard battles, but was engaged in several severe skirmishes during his service, losing his health, and is now, in the prime of life, unable to engage in any active occupation. He was united in marriage, June 3, 1861, with Lizzie Billings, daughter of Samuel Billings, of Wyalusing, who was married twice, first to Elizabeth Stork, and Mrs. Black is a child by this marriage. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Black is an active member. Mr. Black is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 263, F. & A. M., and has taken the degree of Master Mason: he is identified with the Democratic party, yet takes but small interest in politics.

GEORGE W. BLACKMAN was born in Sheshequin, this county, February 19, 1831, a son of Franklin and Sybil (Beardsley) Blackman. The father was born in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., Pa., and came to Sheshequin with his father, Ichabod Blackman, when three years old, settling at the place known as Blackman's Ferry, opposite the mouth

of Sugar creek. Six years after the settlement the father of Franklin Blackman was drowned near the mouth of Sugar creek. The sons and daughter of Franklin were ten in number, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen commenced teaching; his first school was taught at Franklindale, and the first pupil that interviewed him was Thomas Ryan, who afterward became famous as member of Congress from Kansas, and is at this writing Minister to Mexico. He followed teaching for several winters, until 1856, when he married Ada M. Kinney, daughter of Gay Kinney, Esq., and to this union was born one son, Harry L., now of Streator, Ill. Mrs. Blackman died in February, 1869, and he married Miss Margaret E. Hillis, daughter of Richard Hillis, of Herrick. He held many places of trust in his native town, having been twice elected justice of the peace, three times assessor, and nine years school director, and during the full term of nine years was secretary of the school board; during his term of office ten new school-houses were erected. In 1873 he was elected district deputy grand master of the I. O. O. F., and was re-elected for five successive years. When he took charge of the office there were eleven Lodges in the county, with a membership of eleven hundred; at the close of his terms, 1878, there were twenty-seven lodges, with a membership of twenty-four hundred. In 1878 he was nominated and elected prothonotary, and moved to Towanda, taking charge of the office January 6, 1879; he was renominated in 1881 without opposition, and elected by an increased majority. Notwithstanding the difficult positions he had held in his native town, but fifty-five votes were cast against him, of a total vote of nearly four hundred. In 1886, by a vacancy in the office of assessor, the county commissioners appointed him to fill the vacancy, and has held the office since by election, without opposition (borough of Towanda). He has held the responsible position of treasurer of the Bradford County Agricultural Society for the past five years, and also the first and present treasurer of the Towanda Electric Illuminating Company. He is now following his favorite occupation, that of farming, having purchased the valuable home of M. Ward, in the borough of Towanda; he also owns the old homestead in his native town, Sheshequin.

JOHN BLACKWELL, farmer, P. O. West Burlington, was born April 5, 1823, in Lycoming county, Pa., a son of John and Sarah W. Blackwell, both of whom were born in England and removed to America with their parents when children, settling in the English colony on Pine creek, where our subject was born. The grandfather and father were farmers and lumbermen. In 1826 these families removed to Bradford county and located in the wilderness in West Burlington township, being among the first settlers, and experienced all the privations of pioneer life. John and Sarah Blackwell's family consisted of six children, of whom our subject is the fifth. The father was a man of influence in his time, holding public positions until the time of his death, which occurred when he was aged seventy-four years. The subject of these lines was reared on the farm, has always been a very industrious and persevering man, and has accumulated a

fine property, being now the owner of a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, where he has a fine dairy, and raises sheep and cattle quite extensively. He was married April 7, 1847, to Lucy Phelps, of West Burlington, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Alfred C., a merchant, married to Emma Rockwell; Delos, a farmer, married to Maryette Mosier; Willis, of Elmira, N. Y., married to Jennie Farnsworth; George, of Syracuse, N. Y., a salesman, married to Etta Pruyn; Helen, wife of Dix Ballard, and Isadore, wife of Delos Rockwell. Mr. Blackwell is a staunch Republican as was his father, holds the position of assessor, and has occupied several offices of public trust. He is one of the substantial and honored citizens of the town.

THOMAS BLACKWELL, farmer, P. O. Troy, was born January 16, 1816, on Pine creek, near Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa., and is a son of John and Sarah J. (Wells) Blackwell, and grandson of Thomas Blackwell, all natives of England. His parents settled on Pine creek in pioneer days, first engaged in farming, and for some time kept hotel at Roaring Branch. In 1828 they settled in Burlington township, this county, where the father purchased a farm, and kept adding to it until he had accumulated nearly 500 acres, cleared and improved a large part of it, and died there in 1863, in his seventy-fifth year. His children were: Mary A. (deceased), Thomas, Phebe (Mrs. Abram Moore (deceased)), Sarah (Mrs. James McKean), John and Enoch. Of these, Thomas and John own most of the old homestead. Thomas Blackwell lived on the old homestead nearly sixty years, but in 1887 he removed to Troy, where he still resides. In 1841 Mr. Blackwell married Jane, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Julia (McDowell) McKean, of Burlington township, and by her he has had four children: Julia (Mrs. Edward Horton), Sarah (Mrs. Lou Bodien), Ruth and John T. For his second wife he married Irene, daughter of Beull and Samantha (Wilson) Smith, of Canton township, and he has had by her two children: Dr. Clarence H. and Clara (Mrs. George D. Leonard). Mr. Blackwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a Republican.

A. STRYKER BLAIR, physician and surgeon, Ulster, is a native of Conesville, Schenarie Co., N. Y., born November 20, 1857, a son of Alfred and Charlotte (Allen) Blair, of Scotch descent. His maternal grandfather, John McKenzie, came to this country from Scotland in early Colonial times, but after remaining here a short time returned to Scotland, and upon completing his business there, started to return to this country and was shipwrecked in mid-ocean. Many years passed and his family mourned him as dead; in the meantime his wife had formed an attachment with another man, and her marriage with him was about to be consummated, everything was prepared, and the guests invited, when, the night previous to the day set for the marriage, the long-lost husband returned, bringing with him joy, but sorrow to the expectant bridegroom. The family came from New York to Susquehanna county, Pa., and lived there three years, then removed to Tioga county, N. Y., where he still lives. Stryker received his early education in the country schools, but his parents finding that the opportunities were not sufficient, sent him to a select school at Newark

Valley, where he remained several years. He studied medicine and received his medical education at the University Medical College, New York City, graduating in March, 1882, and began the practice of his profession in Susquehanna county, but afterward moved to Ithaca, and from there to Ulster in 1888. As a physician, he has been eminently successful, and while a comparatively young man, has built up a practice of large proportions. On September 5, 1882, he was united in marriage with Lila E. Japhet, daughter of Milo G. and Martha Japhet, the latter of whom is a direct descendant of Gen. Green, of Revolutionary fame. The fruits of this marriage are two children, viz.: L. Blanche and Cecil DeVere. In his early life Mr. Blair identified himself with the Presbyterian Church, and has been an active church worker since, and of which he is an Elder. Mrs. Blair belongs to the same church. In his political views our subject was raised a Democrat, and for awhile voted that ticket, but he has now identified himself with the Prohibition party, of which he is a zealous advocate.

CHARLES D. BLAUVELT, farmer, of Monroe township, P. O. Liberty Corners, was born April 20, 1862, on the farm where he now resides, and is the only son of James and Eliza (Ennis) Blauvelt, the former a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., and of German origin, the latter a native of Asylum, Bradford Co., Pa., and of Scotch lineage. The father of our subject was born August 11, 1820, and died December 14, 1888; the mother was born July 14, 1827, and is still living with him on the old homestead. Charles D. Blauvelt spent his boyhood on the farm, and attended the common school, he completed his education at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and has always been engaged in farming on the old homestead. Mr. Blauvelt is a Republican in politics, a man of much public spirit and a supporter of every worthy enterprise for the benefit of the community.

LISTON BLISS, of Bliss, Willour & Price, a well-known business firm of Troy, was born in LeRoy township, this county, November 30, 1846, and is a son of Dr. Chester T. and Nancy (Bostwick) Bliss. His paternal grandfather, Zenos Bliss, a native of Connecticut, settled in LeRoy township in 1844, where he engaged in farming and died. The father of our subject, who was the youngest in a family of eight children, was a graduate of a Philadelphia Medical College, and for upward of twenty-five years was in the active practice of his profession in LeRoy; he removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1873, and there died in 1883; his children were four in number, viz.: Sarah H. (Mrs. A. S. Hamilton), Theodore F. (an M. D.), Mary L., and Liston, who was reared in LeRoy township, was educated in the common schools and at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda. He began life as a clerk in a store at Athens, Pa., in December, 1865, and followed that occupation there until 1866, and in Troy from 1866 to 1880. He then became a member of the firm of Bliss, Willour & Co., which continued up to 1889, when the style was changed to Bliss, Willour & Price. Mr. Bliss was married twice, his first wife being Aimee Merrick, of Gaines, Tioga Co., Pa., and his second wife Mrs. H. Brunette Pomeroy, of Troy. Mr. Bliss was a member of Company C, Thirtieth

Pennsylvania Militia, during the Civil War, served six weeks and was honorably discharged in 1863. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the G. A. R.; he is a Sir Knight Templar. In politics he is a Republican, and has been burgess and councilman of Troy one term.

J. F. BLOCHER, a farmer and produce dealer, Spring Hill, was born in New Preston, Conn., March 12, 1840. Of the Blocher family we glean the following: The great-grandfather of our subject, John Fredrick Blocher, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 23, 1731, and married his first wife, Anna Dower, October 14, 1755, and after her death he married Salome Strobal. By the first marriage he had four children, and by the second, five. The grandfather, John Jacob Blocher, was the second child by the second marriage, was born in Germany, August 14, 1770; married, in 1798, Agnes Dannacker, and their family consisted of six children. Martin, the father of our subject, was the second of these children, was born in Germany, May 23, 1801, and died in Herrick township, this county, December 28, 1881; in 1832 he was united in marriage with Anna Mary Sulzla, who was born in Germany, January 13, 1809, and died in Herrick township, June 11, 1870. They emigrated to America in 1837, and after a four year's sojourn in Connecticut removed, in 1841, to Herrick; they had a family of children as follows: Agnes, born in Germany, May 15, 1834, married Charles Sumner, a prominent farmer of Wyalusing township, this county; William G., born on the ocean, June 14, 1837, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first P. V. I., August 27, 1862, and died in Clifftown Hospital, Washington, October 25, 1862; Jacob Frederick; Mary L., born in Herrick township, this county, June 3, 1842, and married Martin Keeney, a farmer of Laceyville, Pa.; Henry M., born in Herrick township, November 7, 1846, a prominent farmer of that township, and a partner in the firm of Fuller & Blocher, owners and proprietors of the Camptown creamery; George T., born in Herrick, May 23, 1850, a farmer residing on the old homestead in that township. Our subject was born and reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools, Camptown Academy and Wyoming Seminary. When about eighteen years of age he began teaching, and taught every winter for about ten years, in Bradford and Luzerne counties; also had charge of a graded school near Lanark, Ill. In 1857 he began working at the carpenter's trade during the summer, teaching in the winter; in 1864 he removed to Illinois, where he taught school and worked at his trade. In 1865-66 he attended Eastman's Business College, Chicago; then worked at his trade in Chicago one year. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Bradford county, and embarked in mercantile business at Wyalusing under the firm name of Ackley, Lloyd & Blocher, conducting a general store in the building now occupied by O. L. Dyer; this firm continued until 1878, when they sold to Gaylord, Sumner & Co. He then entered the produce business in Wyalusing, continuing in same until 1888, when the death of his wife's father called him to the farm where he now resides, and since which time has combined farming and dealing in produce, especially wool and buckwheat flour. He has a beautiful farm of

two hundred acres, with a fine dwelling house, barns and all necessary buildings, his place, together with the improvements, having no superior in the county. Mr. Blocher was united in marriage, September 5, 1867, with Lucetia A., daughter and only surviving child of Ferris and Emaline (Camp) Ackley, which union has been blessed with five children, as follows: Carrie E., born February 18, 1871; Leona A., born April 18, 1874; Ackley E., born December 20, 1879; Roy L. V., born September 2, 1881, and Martin F., born April 15, 1886. The family are members of the Spring Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Blocher is steward and recording secretary. He has for many years given considerable attention to music, and for about twelve years past has been president of the "Mutual Musical Alliance," a prominent and flourishing musical society of eastern Bradford and part of Susquehanna and Wyoming counties. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled various town offices; is now assessor, which position he has held for the past three years. Mr. Blocher has long been prominent among the business men of this section, and has a host of friends, and the highest respect of all who know him.

CARPENTER J. BLOOM, of Lamkin Bros. & Bloom, prominent dealers in general merchandise, Troy, was born in Canton township, this county, November 10, 1858, and is a son of J. Albert and Mary A. (Hoagland) Bloom. His paternal grandfather, Elisha Bloom, was a native of Germany and a pioneer of Canton township, where he cleared and improved a farm, and resided until his death; his children were: George, J. Albert, Ann (Mrs. Oakley Lewis), Dolly (Mrs. Charles Hoagland), Dameron (Mrs. George Merchant), and Betsey (Mrs. Isaac Hoagland). Of these J. Albert succeeded to the homestead, a part of which he now occupies; his first wife was a daughter of Anthony Hoagland, of English birth, a pioneer of Sullivan county, Pa., and by her he had four children: Rose (deceased), Carpenter J., Dora and Etta. By his second wife, Mary (Holecomb) Lewis, Mr. Bloom had three children: Alice, Elisha and Nellie. Our subject was reared in Canton township, and was educated in the public schools of Troy. He began life as a teacher in common and graded schools, and in 1882 located in Troy, where for five years he was a clerk in the same general store he has now an interest in. In 1889 he became a member of the firm of Lamkin & Bloom, since when it has been Lamkin Bros. & Bloom. Mr. Bloom was married August 22, 1884, to Emma, daughter of Austin Mitchell, of Troy, and has one child, Earl M. Mr. Bloom is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN J. BOHLAIER, farmer, P. O. Troy, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 25, 1834, son of John J. and Christianna (Meinholt) Bohlaier. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1854 came to America. He stopped one year in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1855 came to Litchfield, this county, where he worked as a laborer, and also in Granville. In 1857 he purchased a farm in Granville township, a part of which he cleared; and in the latter part of the "sixties" he removed to Troy, where he erected a couple of dwelling houses and resided four years, a part of which time he was street

commissioner of that borough. He purchased the farm he now occupies, clearing and improving it, erecting all the buildings on it, and has since added to his possessions until he has now accumulated nearly six hundred acres. Mr. Bohlaier married, in 1858, Elsie A., daughter of John and Polly McClelland, of Columbia township. Mr. Bohlaier, in addition to farming, for a number of years operated a large sawmill, giving employment to from six to fifteen men annually. He is a substantial and successful farmer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

PATRICK BOLAND, a prominent farmer, of Warren township, P. O. Cadis, is a native of County Clare, Ireland, and was born in 1807, a son of Patrick and Hannah (Maloney) Boland, natives of the same place, where they spent their lives, the father dying in 1836, and the mother in 1840; they had ten children—seven daughters and three sons—two of the sons coming to this country, Patrick and Michael, latter of whom died February 8, 1891, leaving a widow and two sons. Patrick Boland came to America in 1856, direct to Warren township. He had been reared on a farm in Ireland, and became a successful landowner and farmer in this county; he has one hundred and ten acres, an excellent farm, finely improved and kept in an excellent state of cultivation. He was married in his native place, in 1841, to Mary Vaughan, daughter of Michael and Winnie (Dugan) Vaughan, the former of whom died in his native place in 1848, and the latter in 1852; they had seven children—six daughters and a son—of whom Mary was the eldest, born in 1819. To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Boland have been born eight children, as follows: Nora, Mrs. Edward Moran, of Susquehanna county; Mary, who died August 24, 1888, aged forty years; Patrick II., a farmer in Warren, married to Nellie Flaherty, and has six children; Bridget, who died February 9, 1863, aged twelve years; Winnie, a resident of Binghamton, N. Y.; John J., a farmer in Warren, married to Delia Flaherty, they have two children; Catherine (Mrs. Michael Flanagan), of Binghamton, has two children; Daniel F., at home, who manages the farm. The family are Catholics, and the venerable father is a Democrat in politics.

O. M. BONNEY, farmer, of Franklin township, P. O. Franklindale, was born at Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., April 22, 1838, a son of Orrin and Irene (Warren) Bonney, both of whom were born in Eaton, N. Y. Orrin was the son of Levi Bonney, a native of New England, and one of the first settlers in Eaton, and who was the father of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters. Orrin Bonney always lived in Eaton on part of the old homestead; he was the father of six children—five sons and one daughter—all of whom grew to maturity, four now living. Orrin Bonney was one of the first Abolitionists in Eaton; three of his sons served their country's cause in the Civil War. Our subject, who is the fourth in the family, was reared and educated in Eaton at the common school, and always confined himself to farming, at which he succeeded. On December 24, 1859, he married, at Franklin, Miss Emma, daughter of John and Martha (Holcomb) McKee. He returned to Eaton after his marriage, and

in 1863 removed to Franklin where he worked two farms: then moved to Barclay where his family remained until his return from the army in 1865. He enlisted in 1864 in Company B, Two Hundred and Seventh P. V. I., in which he served until the end of the war: after his discharge he settled in Canton township, on what is known as Beach Flats, and remained until 1877, when he removed to Franklin where he now lives on a farm of 100 acres of fertile land, adapted to grain and stock-raising: he makes a specialty of dairying. Mr. Bonney has one son, C. G., and an adopted daughter, Nellie; C. G. married Miss Mercy Gamble; Nellie married Charles Fairbanks. Mr. Bonney is a member of the Grange, and is highly respected by his neighbors.

JOHN, ARTHUR and ZECHARIAH BOSTWICK were brothers who came from Cheshire, England, about 1668, and located at Stratford, Conn. In 1707 John removed to New Milford, being the second settler in that town. The Bostwicks held offices of trust and importance in their town and county, and their names are still held in high respect on the town records as well as in the memory of their descendants. Dimon Bostwick, who holds a prominent place among the early settlers of Bradford county, was the eldest of four sons of David, the great-grandson of John. He was born in New Milford, where he was reared and educated; was an admirable surveyor and draughtsman, and was versed in mathematics, general literature, history and theology. In the year 1792 he left his home to seek his fortune amid the wilds of Pennsylvania, and coming up the Susquehanna, as far as Bradford county, pitched his tent upon Wyalusing creek; he very soon went off as surveyor in an exploring party, one of the Pompellys, of Owego, being of the number. It is said they moved in the direction of the "Lake country" in Central New York, but the exact course and extent is not precisely known, as Mr. Bostwick's note-book, containing much valuable information and notes of survey, was lost; tradition says, however, that the men staid out on this expedition so many days that their provisions gave out, and that one of the men died of privation and hunger, while the others subsisted for days on boiled nettles without salt. Mr. Bostwick seems to have had some idea of settling where Owego now is, but abandoned the idea and followed the Susquehanna back to Wyalusing creek, then as far up the creek as what is now Pike township, and built a log house in the wilderness.

Most of his time must have been spent in surveying the new country, as among the papers which have been found recently in the possession of the Bostwick heirs are maps of surveys, yellow with age, and in some instances worn and partly defaced; one map seems to be of what are now the counties of Luzerne, Bradford and Susquehanna; beginning at the Wyalusing creek, it contains 16,000 acres of land, and is in Dimon Bostwick's own handwriting, bearing date 1796, and is inscribed upon the back: "This survey encroaches upon no survey or town heretofore granted."

The most ancient looking deed, or grant of land, among these old-time relics, is a certificate from the Susquehanna Company to Dimon Bostwick, Elihu Curtis, and the heirs of John Moss, granting them "title and right to Three Thousand Five Hundred Acres of Land, in

said Company's Purchase, which is located agreeable to the rules of said Company in a Township known by the name of *Millsberry*. Dimon Bostwick is entitled to Two Thousand, One Hundred Acres of Land, &c." It bears date November 28, 1796, Athens, signed by David Paine, clerk, witnessed by Lib. E. Page.

In the same year (1796) Dimon Bostwick returned to New Milford and married Lois, daughter of David Olmstead, of that place, and a lady of gentle disposition, possessed of much beauty of person and energy of character. They came from Connecticut with an ox team to the Great Bend, and from that place down the river to the mouth of the Wyalusing, and up the creek in a canoe. This worthy couple commenced life within the humble walls of their log house, which stood on the banks of the creek, on what are now the flats belonging to the Bostwick homestead. Benajah Bostwick married Mary, sister of Lois Olmstead, and after several years followed his brother Dimon to the settlement in Pike. He was a man of genial, jovial disposition, and, like his brother, of sterling integrity, and a strong Episcopalian. The brothers worked on peacefully together, Dimon after a time dividing the land, which he had purchased of the Susquehanna Company, with his brother. Nothing seems to have daunted the energy, industry and courage of these lion-hearted men who cleared our forests, and formed the township of Pike. Soon after there was a gristmill built, which was a great comfort and help, for Dimon Bostwick and others had carried grain on their shoulders sixty miles to get it ground, walking on a footpath, and wading the Wyalusing creek several times. In 1802, Dimon Bostwick built a sawmill, and sawed out lumber and built himself a house, comfortable and nice for those times, and moved into it in 1805. This homestead was only rebuilt in 1874 by his son Penett. There were born to Dimon and Lois Bostwick nine children: Almira (Mrs. Canfield Stone), Eliza (wife of Rev. Samuel Marks), Julia, Randolph, Penett Marshall, Valvasa, Esther, Hannah and Sarah (wife of Rev. George P. Hopkins). Lois Olmstead Bostwick died in her eighty-first year, beloved and revered by her children.

In 1815, the assessment roll of Pike township, in the handwriting of Dimon Bostwick, contains the honored names of Bosworth, Bostwick, Bradshaw, Brink, Benham, Stevens, Hancock, Ross, Keeler, Ingham, and many others, including one physician, Dr. Reuben Baker, and one merchant, Salmon Bosworth. The average amount of personal property owned at this time by each man seems to have been one horse, one house, and two cows, in most cases also an ox team. Tradition tells us that these men were all fine-looking in face and figure, and also that there was a public library in this same town of Pike, in this far-off time. It was called the "Friendship Library," and in the two leaves, yellow with age, which only are left to tell us what they said and what they read, by the old fire places, with the tallow candle's light, there are "The Bye Laws of ye Friendly Library." There was a board of directors, who met once a week, and were ordered "to attend to each Library Day when the books were given out and returned." The Bye-Laws are too long to copy here. The list of books included classics, history, military tactics, philosophy, religion,

with here and there a book of poems, or work of romance. One book therein contained must have been very ancient; it is called the "Three Woe Trumpets." In 1814, the Parish of St. Mathew's Church was organized, and the names of the men, mentioned on the old assessment roll, appear on the church charter.

We quote the following from Dr. Edward Crandall, a neighbor of Mr. Bostwick and a prominent citizen of Pike township: "Dimon Bostwick died at his residence in Pike township, Bradford Co., Thursday morning, December 3, 1856, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. The subject of the above demands more than a passing notice at our hands, he being one of the last links connecting the history of the first settlement upon the Wyalusing creek. In the year 1792 he left his father's house in New Milford, Conn., to seek for himself in the wilds of the Susquehanna Company's purchase of the State of Connecticut; and having purchased two shares of land and located them, commenced to hew out of the dense unbroken forest a home; with a strong arm and determined will did he encounter the difficulties which surrounded him, and he faltered not until he had obtained what, to the pioneer, was a comfortable home. When the controversy between the Pennsylvania claimants and the Connecticut settlers approached his possessions, there was aroused in him the lion of his nature, and he waged unrelenting opposition to the fraudulent claims of the land speculators. It, however, embittered at least forty years of his life, and not until the last three years was the title and dispute fully ended. Warm and ardent in his attachments to his friends and family, he lived out a long life of faithful and devoted usefulness to the community and society in the place where he resided for the last sixty-four years; the unbending integrity of his character would never yield to speculation of any kind, consequently he abided at home in the midst of his family, and ate only of the products of continued industry and persevering toil. In 1814 he associated himself with others in the organization of St. Mathew's Church, and continued a leading member, unwavering in his faith, a notable example of steady adherence and abiding confidence in the doctrine and creed of the Protestant Episcopal Church until the hour of his death." Mr. Bostwick bequeathed his estate to the two children who remained at the homestead, Penett Marshall and Valvasa. The former rebuilt the old home in 1874; he was unmarried and lived at his birth-place until his death, which occurred April 25, 1891, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His two sisters now own the Bostwick homestead, Valvasa, and Sarah, wife of Rev. Geo. P. Hopkins, who was born in Philadelphia and is the youngest son of John Hopkins, of that city, formerly of Dublin, Ireland. John Hopkins was the great grandson of Isaac Hopkins, of Coventry, England, who married a daughter of one of the Miss Gunnings of historic beauty. His wife, who was the mother of Rev. George Hopkins, was Catherine Davenport, the daughter of Edmund Davenport, an eminent lawyer of Dublin, Ireland, and of Huguenot descent upon her mother's side. She was a lady of marked Christian life and character, and high culture. Rev. George P. Hopkins now resides at the Bostwick homestead with his

wife, and two daughters, Julia Eliza and Essy. He is at present in charge of the parish of old St. Mathews in the township of Pike.

WILLIAM BOSTWICK, farmer, of Wysox township, P. O. Wysox, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., April 1, 1840, a son of Madison and Amanda (Griffis) Bostwick, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively. In his father's family there were five children, of whom he is the third. When he was thirteen years of age he went to live with William Griffis, at Rummerfield, and when Mr. Griffis was elected sheriff, he lived in Towanda, and remained in the family some time. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted at Rummerfield, in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first P. V. I., and was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, December 29, 1862; in 1877 he engaged with R. M. Bostwick in mercantile business at Rummerfield, where he remained five years; he was two years foreman for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and in 1883 he purchased his present home where he has since resided and given his attention chiefly to farming. Mr. Bostwick was married, October 30, 1873, to Esther, daughter of Hiram and Lodoiska (Huyck) Vannest, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch origin. They have five children, as follows: Amelia Rahm, born February 22, 1875; Elizabeth E., born September 7, 1876; Jennie L., born October 8, 1879; William, born December 14, 1881, died September 18, 1882; Esther H., born April 14, 1890. Mr. Bostwick is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Rome; is a Republican in politics and has been school director in Wysox, and was postmaster at Rummerfield from 1879 until 1882.

E. E. BOSWORTH, merchant, Wyalusing township, P. O. Wyalusing, was born in Smithfield township, this county, May 11, 1846, son of Dr. Henry C. and Maria (Bosard) Bosworth, natives of New York. His father was a graduate of the Geneva Medical College and practiced many years, being remarkably successful, but he gave up the practice of medicine about fifteen years prior to his death, and devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits at Osceola, where he died, December 5, 1870, aged fifty-eight years. Dr. Bosworth had a family of three children: E. E. (our subject); U. A., a farmer of Osceola, and C. H., a physician, of Osceola. E. E. passed his boyhood at Osceola where he received an academical education, then entered the University of Geneseo, N. Y., and after two years spent there, returned home and entered the mercantile business, becoming a partner in a hardware store at Osceola in 1870. He remained there until 1877, when he sold out and for two years was engaged in settling accounts and settlement of an estate, still conducting the postoffice there; then, in 1879, he came to Wyalusing and entered the firm of Bosworth, Stone & Company, which purchased the store and stock of H. S. Ackley. This firm began the operating of a general store, also the purchasing of hay, grain and all kinds of country produce, and dealing in salt, lime, coal, etc. The senior member of the firm was N. P. Bosworth, uncle of our subject, who died August 4, 1886. The firm continued with E. B. Stone, until 1889, when Mr. Stone went out and assumed control of the produce and grain department, and C. R. Stone became a member of the firm. E. B. Stone is

now head of the firm of E. B. Stone & Co., dealers in hay and grain, of which our subject is also a member; their business, taken collectively, is the largest in this section; in their store they carry a large line of groceries and provisions, dry goods, clothing, boot and shoes, grain and seed. The business has increased more than \$10,000 per year over what it was when the firm purchased it. Besides his mercantile interests Mr. Bosworth owns two-thirds of the store building and an elegant residence. He was united in marriage, January 7, 1880, with Adelaide Bosard, daughter of Arthur Bosard, a farmer, of Osceola, Pa. They have an adopted child—Catherine. The family worship at the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite, is connected with Union Lodge, No. 108, Towanda, and is a Republican in his political preferences.

JAMES W. BOSWORTH, farmer, Pike township, P. O. Le Raysville, was born on his present farm, August 25, 1822, a son of Reed and Amarilla (Peck) Bosworth, natives of Connecticut and of English and Irish descent, respectively. In their family there were six children, of whom James W. is the youngest; the other children being Nelson P., Henry C., Harriet, Susan and Elizabeth P. James W. Bosworth began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, farming and dealing in stock, driving large droves to Connecticut and southern Pennsylvania, though his trade has been chiefly in the home market. He now owns and superintends one of the finest farms in the county, the nucleus of which was settled by his father in December, 1812. Mr. Bosworth married Laura, daughter of John and Mary (Harkness) Bird, of Smithfield, this county, where they were early settlers, coming from Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth have two children: Martin B., born December 23, 1859, a commission merchant in Trinidad, Col.; and Nelson E., born April 14, 1862, engaged in farming with his father. Mrs. Bosworth died January 1, 1891. Mr. Bosworth is an independent voter, and is pledged to no political party.

JASPER P. BOSWORTH is a merchant of Le Raysville, Pike township, where he was born, November 5, 1842, a son of John Frank Bosworth, also a native of Pike township, and who was the son of Josiah Bosworth, a native of Connecticut and one of the pioneers to Bradford county. Josiah Bosworth was a son of Joseph Bosworth, an Englishman. Josiah and his brothers came to Pike township about 1798, settling three miles south of Le Raysville, and in a little while Josiah opened his log tavern called the "Half-Way House," because it was about half-way between Towanda and Montrose; he conducted this noted early-day hostelry many years, carrying on at the same time his large farm. In the 1812-15 war with England, Josiah Bosworth raised a company of men to go to the front. They organized, making him captain, and embarked and went down the river to Danville, when the end of the war was announced, and "Johnny came marching home." Josiah Bosworth, who was one of thirteen children, was born in Litchfield, Conn., November 25, 1779, and died at the old family home, September 22, 1858, aged seventy-nine years. His family consisted of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. His

grandson, J. A. Bosworth, now resides on the old homestead; James Bosworth, a nephew of Josiah, lives three miles south of LeRaysville. An episode in Josiah's pioneer life is related: On one occasion, on his return from church through the woods, he espied a bear, gave chase and treed him; in order to keep him from coming down, while he went for his gun, was a problem he settled by tying his shirt around the tree; so Bruin had to patiently wait until Josiah's return, who then dispatched him, and that bear's skin was a family trophy as well as a good winter cover until there was little or no fur left on it. John F. Bosworth opened the first drug store in LeRaysville, and also the first hardware store, in course of time associating in his business his son, Jasper P. Bosworth. They sold the drug store and grocery business in 1874, when John F. Bosworth retired from active business life: he died December 10, 1889. His strong characteristics during a long and busy life were high integrity, a sleepless energy and a physical endurance that never tired or became worn out. At the age of seventy-five, he was elected collector, and was the first incumbent in that office after the constitutional change in the law for collection of taxes—a trying position for even a young man, but he filled it promptly and ably. He had received a common-school education, and learned the harness, trunk and saddle-maker's trade, and followed the latter at LeRaysville, also carrying on the tannery store until 1853, when he opened a harness store in Waverly, when he was burned out in the great fire there. He opened his drug store in LeRaysville in 1863, under the firm name of J. F. Bosworth & Son. His partner in the hardware store was James Gorham, and this was carried on three years, when Mr. Bosworth sold his interest to LeRoy Coleman. His wife was Ruth Ann Perkins, and they have had seven children, as follows: George and Elbert (both died young); Lucilla (Mrs. Stephen C. Carpenter); Jasper P.; Annie (Mrs. Dr. R. S. Harnden, of Waverly, N. Y.); Sarah (wife of C. F. Chaffee, druggist, Waverly, N. Y.) and Dellie (Mrs. Dr. R. J. McCready, Allegheny City, Pa.).

The subject of this sketch, Jasper P. Bosworth, was educated in the common schools, finishing at the Waverly Institute. For a short time thereafter he clerked; then entered his father's store as a partner, and when they sold out in 1875, he purchased his deceased father-in-law's interest in the firm of Gray & Lyon, changing to the present style of firm in the general store of Bosworth & Lyon. Mr. Bosworth is regarded as one of the prominent and leading men of this part of the county. In 1869, he was united in marriage with Anna A. Gray, eldest daughter of Cyrus W. and Dollis H. (Everett) Gray, and the fruits of this marriage are three children, viz.: Winifred, who died in infancy, Marjorie Lee, born in 1885, and Charles Herman, born in 1888. The family worship at the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Bosworth is treasurer. He is past master in the Masonic Fraternity, and is a member of LeRay Lodge, No. 417, A. Y. M.; is treasurer of LeRaysville Assembly, No. 213; treasurer of the school board, and was secretary of the same three years; was borough auditor three years.

J. ALONZO BOSWORTH, farmer, Pike township, was born on the farm where he now resides, November 13, 1836, and is the eldest

in a family of eight children of J. K. and Mary A. (Coddington) Bosworth. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Bosworth, came from Connecticut in 1798, and settled on the farm where he now lives, which was then a dense wilderness; the grandfather built the barn in 1803, which is still standing on the old homestead, and the house in 1817, making all the nails by hand, and bringing the iron from Wilkes-Barre on horseback. Josiah Bosworth was a man of much military ability, and an officer in the War of 1812. The subject of this chapter spent his boyhood on the farm, until he reached the age of twenty-five. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first P. V. I.; during the battle of Chancellorsville he saved the old flag, and carried it from the field after four men had been shot down with it, for which act of gallant bravery he was presented with a cross as a token of such rare and sterling heroism. At Gettysburg he received a wound in the right leg, which disabled him for a time from active service; but as soon as able he returned to his regiment; he lay wounded on the field nearly forty-eight hours without food or drink. Beside the battles mentioned he was in Fredericksburg and many other important engagements, and fought with unusual bravery, until his regiment was mustered out, when he returned to his farm in Pike township, where he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Bosworth was married February 13, 1866, to Miss Lillian A., daughter of George and Susana (Scott) Lacey, and they have had four children. Mr. Bosworth is a member of the G. A. R. Post at LeRaysville, in which he takes a very active part, and is a strong Republican.

LEWIS ALBA BOSWORTH, farmer, of Pike township, P. O. LeRaysville, was born at Stevensville, this county, May 30, 1835, a son of Lewis Luckey and Sarah A. (Hancock) Bosworth, natives of Pike township; the former is of Irish and New England descent, and the latter of Dutch and New England. The father was a farmer and later a merchant at Stevensville, and from 1846 to 1886 lived at LeRaysville; was appointed postmaster during Lincoln's administration and held the position for twenty years; in his family were three children: Lewis Alba, Sarah Catherine (married to E. T. E. Becker, a lawyer at Mt. Carroll, Ill.), and Martha Arabella (married to E. M. Bailey, a merchant and manufacturer, of LeRaysville). Lewis Alba has lived on the farm, which he now owns, since he was six years old, and was educated in LeRaysville and Holland Patent academies. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-five, and in 1870 purchased the homestead of his father. He enlisted at Harrisburg, September 1, 1864, in Company E, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was in the Engineer Corps on coast survey, and was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865; then resumed farming, which he has since followed. Mr. Bosworth was married November 27, 1866, to Miss Elbertine L., daughter of Jesse and Louisa (Gerould) Sumner, of Smithfield, natives of Bradford county. This union has been blessed with six sons: Jesse Lewis, Harry Alba, Guy Sumner, Hugh, Ray Luckey (deceased) and Arthur. Mr. Bosworth is a member of Spalding Post, G. A. R., No. 33.

JAMES L. BOTHWELL, insurance agent and coal dealer, Troy, was born in Troy township, this county, November 29, 1830, a son of James A. and Phebe (Blackwell) Bothwell, and is of English and Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a native of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., a son of Lebbens and Nancy (Smith) Bothwell. His grandmother, Nancy Bothwell, married, for her second husband, Samuel Rockwell, and came to Bradford county about 1818; the issue of this union was one son, Lewis. By her first marriage she had five children: Alexander, James, Justin, Nancy (Mrs. W. S. Dobbins) and Mary (Mrs. Ephraim Case), of whom James Bothwell, born in 1806, father of subject, was reared in Bradford county from twelve years of age. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming in Troy township; later removed to Canton township, and cleared and improved the farm on which he resided fifty years; his wife was a daughter of Thomas Blackwell, a native of England, who died in Burlington township, this county, and by her he had six children: James L., Thomas B., Nancy (Mrs. George Foss), Sarah (Mrs. D. B. Crandall), Lucy (Mrs. C. C. Paine) and Harriet (Mrs. J. W. Warren). James L. Bothwell was reared in Canton township, and educated in the common schools. He cleared and improved a farm in that township on which he resided up to 1870, when he removed to Canton borough, and for six years was employed at bridge building for the N. C. R. R. Company, then was engaged in draying up to 1885, when he removed to Troy, and embarked in the coal business in which he still continues; he has also conducted an insurance business since 1889. In 1852 Mr. Bothwell married Sally, daughter of James and Caroline (Gilmore) Warren, of Canton township, formerly of England, and the issue of this union was three children: Helen (Mrs. G. F. Krise), Mary (Mrs. Morgan Baldwin) and Fred (deceased). In 1888 Mr. Bothwell married (the second time) Sarah, daughter of Stephen Stiles, of Burlington township, by whom he has one daughter, Phoebe T. Mr. Bothwell is a member of the Disciple Church and of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.

LYMAN C. BOUGHTON, farmer, of South Creek township, P. O. Gillett, was born in Columbia township, this county, February 22, 1837, and is a son of Daniel and Maria (Bailey) Boughton, the former of whom was born near Wellsburg, N. Y., the latter being a native of England. Daniel Boughton was born in 1810, and is now eighty-one years of age; he came to this county about 1825, locating in Columbia township, where he purchased a farm of 100 acres of unimproved land, on which he built, and cultivated fifty acres of it; he sold this farm, and moved to South Creek township, on what is now known as "East Hill," where he bought a farm of 100 acres, six acres of which he cleared and improved by hard labor; after selling this to advantage, he moved to Gillett, where he possessed himself of another farm in need of improvement, which, by his continual and intelligent skill, has become one of the finest in the neighborhood, consisting of 112 acres of fertile land, all under good cultivation. Daniel Boughton, after a long and useful life of eighty-one years, and sixty years of hard and incessant labor to subdue the wilderness, has accomplished his task, and thus far the forest has yielded to his ax, and the earth to his plow.

He is now retired from active life, and is living with his sons; his family consisted of five sons and five daughters, nine of whom grew to maturity, and eight are now living. Lyman C. Boughton was reared and educated in South Creek township, and has always confined himself to farming, like his father; at the age of twenty-four years, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-first P. V. I., served nine months and was honorably discharged; in 1863 he again enlisted, this time in the Twelfth N. Y. I. B., serving to the close of the war, at which time he was honorably discharged. On September 4, 1869, he married Miss Cornelia Adams, of Columbia, and by this union there have been five children born to them, all yet living, viz.: Nina, Grace, Arthur, Earnest and Blanche. Mr. Boughton is an extensive farmer, having a fine farm of 165 acres, his principal crop being hay; he also carries on dairying and general farming. He has lived on his present farm since 1865; has held the office of school director, and is a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Boughton is a member of the Baptist Church.

DANVERS BOURNE, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Burlington, was born in Richmond, Cheshire Co., N. H., February 15, 1817, a son of Hosea and Amy (Martin) Bourne, the former of whom was a son of Stephen and Sylvia (Bump), and the latter a daughter of Wilderness Martin, who was the first white male child born in the above named town, both families being of English ancestry. The paternal grandfather of our subject was an Englishman and a sea captain. Hosea Bourne was born in 1796 in New Hampshire, was a farmer by occupation and in 1831 removed to Otsego county, N. Y., where his family of five children were reared. Danvers Bourne came to Bradford county in 1837, and engaged in teaching school, at which he continued twelve years. In 1849 he purchased a large tract of land in West Burlington township, where he has since been extensively engaged in the lumbering business and farming; he manufactures lumber, shingles and lath, and has a fine planing and grist mill and a farm of over two hundred and thirty acres of prime land. Mr. Bourne was married November 8, 1842, to Marilda Riggs, of New Jersey, who died September 2, 1888, and he has three children living, as follows: Hester B., widow of C. W. Smith; Ophelia M., wife of Clarence E. Brigham, and Ellery L., married to Sophia Spencer; he is a partner in his father's business, and is in reality manager. Mr. Bourne is a Republican, was nine years commissioner of the town, and one term auditor of the county. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his wife, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school twenty-one years, also an officer of the church since his connection with the same. He is much respected by the community and a wide circle of friends.

ANSON H. BOWEN, farmer, of Warren township, P. O. Warren Centre, is a native of Warren township, this county, born June 25, 1848, a son of William Clark and Angelina P. (Corbin) Bowen, Pennsylvanians, also born in Warren township. William C. was a son of William and Abigail (Case) Bowen, natives of Massachusetts and of English descent, farmers who migrated to America in the early days,

and located in Warren township, where the father of William C. died in 1852, and the mother in 1851; they had ten children, of whom William C. is the fourth. He commenced life when a young man as a blacksmith, and this and farming he followed during life, he having purchased the old family homestead. He was married in 1844 to Angelina P. Corbin, daughter of Penwell Corbin. Mr. and Mrs. William Clark Bowen make their home with their son, Anson H. They had born to them four children, as follows: Abbie A. (Mrs. Burr Decker), of Binghamton; Anson H.; Sarah M. (Mrs. Lafayette Dickenson), who died in 1872; William C., who died in 1876. The subject proper of this sketch, who was reared and educated in Warren township, owns the old family homestead, inheriting part and adding thereto; it contains one hundred and forty-five acres, is handsomely stocked with improved breeds of horses and cattle, and of the latter has some fine Holsteins. Mr. Bowen was married in Warren township, in 1871, to Cornelia, daughter of Edward and Louisa (Whitehead) Stephens, natives of Vermont, of English stock; (their family comprised ten children, all daughters, of whom Cornelia was the eighth). To Mr. and Mrs. Bowen were born three children, as follows: Archie B., Angie L. and Merton E. Mr. Bowen is a Democrat, and has filled the office of town clerk.

BRAINERD BOWEN, tanner, Troy, was born in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., November 21, 1828, a son of Laban and Esther (Crippen) Bowen, natives of Rhode Island and Vermont, respectively, of Welsh and Scotch descent, and who settled in Troy township, this county, in 1833, locating on what is now known as the Keon farm; this his father cleared and improved, and resided thereon until 1843, when he removed to Troy village, and purchased the "Trojan Tannery," which he conducted until his death in 1849; his children were four in number: Brainerd, Lucy J. (Mrs. James Ballard), Mary A. (Mrs. Rev. William J. Reed) and Annette (Mrs. John Creque). Our subject was reared in Troy from eight years of age, and received a common-school education, he learned the tanner's trade with his father, and in 1851 became part proprietor of the "Trojan Tannery" with which he has since been connected, alone and with others, and also has an interest in a tannery at Lansboro, Susquehanna Co., Pa., since 1889. Mr. Bowen has been thrice married; his first wife was Harriet Bird, of Potter county, Pa.; his second wife was Emeline Tracy, of Smithfield, and his third wife was Harriet, daughter of John Birchard, of Susquehanna county, and by her he has two children: Mary and Nettie. Mr. Bowen is a member of the Presbyterian Church; he has always taken an active interest in the welfare of Troy, and in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE A. BOWEN, proprietor of creamery, P. O. Herrick, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., March 3, 1859; his father, Robert S. Bowen, was born in Warren township, Bradford county, July 13, 1832; his grandfather, Abner Bowen, a native of Rhode Island, came with his father, James Bowen, to this county sometime previous to 1800, being the first settlers in Warren township; Bowen Hollow was named after them, and afterward changed to Warren Centre. There are two apple trees now in Warren Centre which were planted by

James Bowen, the seed having been brought with him from Rhode Island in his valise; these trees are on the farm now owned by J. D. Kinney, and are supposed to be the oldest apple trees in this county. R. S. Bowen, his son, was educated in the district school; he first purchased a farm in Warren Centre, which he afterward sold, and then purchased the farm on which he now resides. George A. Bowen was born on this place, and attended the district school until his twentieth year, when he went to work on his father's farm seven years; then worked in his brother-in-law's creamery in Warren Centre one year, after which he commenced his present business, opening a creamery in Ballibay in 1887. By hard work and honorable dealing with his patrons he has made it a decided success and a necessity in the community; his business for 1890 was twenty-five per cent more than for 1887. Mr. Bowen married, January 2, 1884, Anna F., daughter of John M. and Catherine (Sleeper) Currier; she is the eldest of five children, all of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have had four children, viz.: Iva, born December 9, 1884; Lucy, born January 31, 1886; Harley, born April 19, 1887, and Amy, born April 7, 1889. The family are members of the Baptist Church, Warren Centre, and are among the best known and well respected people in the county. Mr. Bowen in his political preferences is a Democrat.

GEORGE WARREN BOWEN, retired farmer, Warren, is a native of Seekonk, born February 28, 1811, a son of George and Sarah (Allen) Bowen, natives of Rhode Island, of Welsh and English stock. The father who was a farmer and shoemaker, immigrated to this county in May, 1811, and located in Warren township, being one of the earliest settlers in that dense wild wood, where with his own hands he girdled and felled the trees for his clearing; in 1827 he bought of his brother a gristmill, and in 1830 added thereto a sawmill; he was the second in a family of nine children, and was the first of the family to come to this county, his four brothers following later—William in 1815, Noah and Brown in 1816, and Caleb in 1824; the brothers had altogether twenty-nine sons and daughters. George Bowen had one child which was seven months old when he came here, and this child is the subject of this sketch; the father died February 14, 1844, the mother, September 1, 1858; they had twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—as follows: George Warren, Noah C., who is now the oldest living person born in Warren township; Allen, who died in 1889, leaving a widow and four children, four now living; Martha (Mrs. Henry T. Newman, who has two children); Maria (Mrs. Josephus Sleeper, who died, leaving seven children; Mr. Sleeper then married her youngest sister, Mary, the twelfth of the family, and he died in 1890, leaving a widow and two children); Nancy (Mrs. Nathan Young; Mr. Nathan Young died in 1890, leaving one son); Lucinda (Mrs. Nelson Pratt, of Boston, has two children); Jacob, who died in 1846, leaving a widow and three children; Romanda (Mrs. Jesse Newman; Jesse Newman died in 1890 without issue); and Joanna (Mrs. David Brainard), who resides in Warren township. As stated, George W. was but seven months old when his father came to the county. Here he grew up a pioneer

boy, and as soon as he was old enough he went out to work as a farm hand, and with his wages of \$10 a month paid for fifty acres of his father's farm; when he came of age had but a single dollar as his worldly possession, and now he owns one hundred and fifty acres of fine, well-improved farm land. He was married in Warren township to Sabra Young, daughter of Nathan and Lucy (Barton) Young, natives of Vermont, who came to Bradford county in 1816, and settled in Warren; their family were six in number, of whom Sabra was the eldest, born October 28, 1818; her father died in 1872, and her mother in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bowen were born seven children, three of whom died in infancy, and four grew to maturity, as follows: George Nathan, married to Hannah McCreary (has two children); Oscar W., married to Julia Gallup (has three children); Lucy Anna (Mrs. Edward Pitcher) died in 1872; Zachary T., born December 6, 1847, is now a prominent farmer and manages his father's farm (he married Lois R. Abell, daughter of Caleb and Rebecca (Gaufl) Abell, of Rhode Island, who had five children, of whom Lois was the youngest; Zachary T. and Lois R. Bowen had two children, Lois Annah and Walter Abell, whose mother died February 12, 1888). Three generations it will be thus seen are under the roof-tree, and the above is an account of five generations of this family—one of the largest and most prominent families in the county. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bowen are venerable with the frosts of many winters, yet bright, active and intelligent, and full of interest in the affairs of their younger heads about them. The father's family are Presbyterians, while the son's family are Methodists, and in politics the father and son are Democrats.

RICHARD T. BOWEN, farmer and stockman, P. O., Warren Centre, was born in Warren township, this county, December 22, 1843, a son of Richard D. and Sabina (Thayer) Bowen, natives of Rhode Island and of English descent. The father was a farmer in this county, but had been a miller prior to coming here; he removed to Bradford county in 1837 and settled in Warren township, where he farmed the remainder of his days, and died in 1881; his widow survives. They had seven children, viz., Maria (Mrs. Dexter Chaffee, of Orwell); Mary (Mrs. Nathan Newman, of Warren); Martha A. (Mrs. Franklin Pendleton); Caleb N., who enlisted in 1862, in Company D, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and followed the hard service of his regiment in all its battles and marches (he was taken prisoner while carrying dispatches, and died in Salisbury prison, February 21, 1865); Richard T.; Joseph N., a farmer, and Horace E. Richard T. Bowen was reared in Warren township, became a farmer, and is now the owner of sixty acres of land, all finely improved with good buildings. He was married in Pike township, in 1870, to Henrietta, daughter of Russell and Elvira (Dimon) McCreary of Connecticut, of Scotch-English descent; her father died June, 1876, her mother survives; they had two children; Celinda (Mrs. Martin W. Smith) of Tuscarora township, and Henrietta, who was born, educated and married in Pike township. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Bowen have one

child, Wesley A. This is one of the most highly respected families in the county.

FRANK A. BOWMAN, conductor, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Ulster, is a son of William and Eleanor J. (Harsh) Bowman, and was born in Ulster, November 22, 1846. His father was a common laborer, and the son was put to work at an early age; in the summer he would drive the mules on the North Branch Canal, then attend school in the winter, and secured a fair common-school education; he began driving when only eight years old, and followed the canal until July 24, 1870, when he began braking on the railroad, but worked only one year at that when he was promoted to freight conductor, which position he has since held. He enlisted in the army, February 14, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. V., and was discharged as sergeant November 12, 1865; he participated in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Morgangies Bend, Siege of Mobile, Ft. Blakesly, and was in the Red River expedition. His mother dying February 17, 1881, at the age of sixty years, his father makes his home with our subject, who has just completed an elegant nine-room residence in the village of Ulster, this being a modern house and one of the finest residences in Ulster valley. Mr. Bowman was never married; he has been a member of the F. & A. M., Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, Athens, since 1871, and has taken the third degree; is a member of Gillmore Post, No. 227, G. A. R., and held the office of commander for three successive years; is a member of the Iron Hall, in which he fills the chair of cashier of Local Branch No. 886; also a member of the Brotherhood of O. R. C., No. 10, Waverly; in his religious views, he is a Methodist, and in his political belief he is a strong Republican.

JOSEPH G. BOYCE, finisher, Oliver's furniture factory, Troy, was born in Troy, Pa., August 16, 1847, and is a son of David and Nancy (Keyser) Boyce. His father was a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., born in 1802, and settled in Troy township, this county, in 1826, where he cleared and improved the farm now owned by Caleb Case; in 1869 he removed to Kansas, where he died in 1875; his wife was a daughter of John Keyser, of Troy township, by whom he had eight children: Hiram, Thankful (Mrs. Henry Olds), Francina (Mrs. Moses Ingalls), James, Elizabeth, Joseph G., Abigail and Edwin. Our subject was reared in Troy township, where, with the exception of twelve years, he has always resided; he was in the Civil War, enlisting December 28, 1863, in Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the engagements in front of Richmond, Petersburg, Ream Station, Wilderness, Johnson Farm, Five Forks, and was at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865. After the war ended he learned the finisher's trade in Troy, where he worked five years, then spent ten years in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, returning to Troy in 1880, where has since been in the employ of L. H. Oliver. In 1868 he married Sarah E., daughter of Stephen Wheeler, of Troy township, and has five children: Newton (proprietor of "Troy House" barber shop), C. Ernest, Jennie, Dewitt and Alice. Mr. Boyce is a member

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Gustin Post, G. A. R., and politically is a Republican.

J. W. BOYD, farmer and stock grower, Wyalusing township, P. O. Wyalusing, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Morrow) Boyd, was born in Wyalusing township, April 16, 1865. He passed his boyhood on the farm, and had the advantages of a good common-school education; he adopted farming as an occupation, and has successfully pursued the same until the present time, farming on the old homestead in connection with his father, as well as operating a hay press and threshing machine in their season, until 1889, when he purchased his present home, known as the L. D. Biles estate. This is a well-improved and beautifully-located place, containing seventy-five acres, and Mr. Boyd has it well stocked. He was married, March 13, 1889, to Elmasa Stevens, and to them has been born one child, Florence Virginia. Mr. Boyd is an active politician, casting his interests with the Republican party. He now fills the office of town commissioner, having been elected to that position in 1890. He is one of Bradford's energetic young farmers, and has created for himself a host of friends.

FRANCIS BOYLE, hotel proprietor, in Rummerfield, was born in Wyalusing township, this county, August 11, 1841, a son of Patrick Boyle who was born in County Cavan, Ireland, August 22, 1805, and grandson of Thomas Boyle, who was born and died in Ireland and had a family of seven children: Patrick, Ellen (wife of Mike O'Connell), Michael, Thomas, Peter, James and Anne. Patrick came to this country in 1826, remaining one year on Long Island, then worked on the Erie Canal one year, then on the North Branch Canal three years, then went to Wyalusing and purchased 100 acres and added fifteen acres more, and built his house in 1867. He was a prominent and successful farmer, and the family are members of the Catholic Church; his politics are Democratic. He married, in 1827, Susan, daughter of Francis Flanigan, of New York City, and had six children, as follows: Anne (wife of J. J. O'Brien), John, Thomas, Francis, Peter and James. The mother died in February, 1851, and he again married in October of same year, Anne, daughter of Patrick Monaghan, and by this marriage had one child, Cornelius. Patrick Boyle died, August 22, 1890.

Francis, the subject of this sketch, attended school until his twentieth year; then worked on a farm until 1865. In 1866 he purchased fifty acres of land which he sold in 1870, then managed his father's farm until 1889, when he rented the "Rummerfield Hotel," which he conducted until 1890, then returned home, and at his father's death he inherited the homestead. November 22, 1890, he purchased the "Rummerfield Hotel." Mr. Boyle is a Democrat; and the family are members of the Catholic Church. He married in 1876, Bridget, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Hammersley) Ryan, the third of a family of seven, five of whom are living, and of this marriage were born seven children: Susan, born April 29, 1868, wife of George McCrossen, they have one child, Francis, born September 30, 1888; Sarah and Kate (twins), born April 6, 1870; Annie, born March 28, 1873; Mary, born

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